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REPORTS

FROM

COMMITTEES:

SIXTEEN VOLUMES.

—(10.)—

COUNTY RATES;

OATHS.

Session

19 *February*——10 *September* 1835.

VOL. XIV.

1835.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS:

1835.

SIXTEEN VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TENTH VOLUME.

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Brought from The Lords, 3 July 1834.

REPORTS

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE

CHARGES OF THE COUNTY RATES

IN

ENGLAND AND WALES;

AND TO REPORT TO THE HOUSE;

AND TO WHOM LEAVE WAS GIVEN TO REPORT FROM TIME TO TIME

TO THE HOUSE:

WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE,

AND

AN APPENDIX AND INDEX.

Ordered to be Printed, 24 June 1834.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *April* 1835.

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FIRST REPORT.

BY THE LORDS COMMITTEES appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the CHARGES on the COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND and WALES; and to report to the HOUSE; and to whom Leave was also given to report from Time to Time to the House; and to whom was referred the Petition of the Grand Jury of the County of Carmarthen assembled at the General Sessions of the Peace of the said County, complaining of the Local Taxation paid by the Agriculturists of England and Wales, and praying their Lordships for Relief;

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT the Committee have met; and having prosecuted their Enquiries, as well into the Extent to which County Expenditure has increased, as into the Causes by which that Increase has been occasioned, proceed to submit to the House the Result of their Enquiries as far as they have hitherto gone, together with such Suggestions as have occurred to them as to the Means by which that Expenditure may be reduced or more equitably provided for.

It appears, upon a Comparison of the County Expenditure taken at decennial Periods from 1792 to 1832, that the Increase has been both progressive and considerable. The County Rates in 1792 amounted to £315,805, and in 1832 to £783,441, being an Increase of 148 per Cent.; and as the Heads of this Expenditure have throughout remained unaltered, the Committee have had little Difficulty in ascertaining, by an Analysis of the Returns which have been laid before them, the Causes to which the Increase may be attributed, and in forming their Judgment as to the best Mode in which any Saving may be effected. From this Analysis of the Returns it appears that a large Portion of the increased Amount of County Rates has been occasioned by Causes connected with and dependent upon what may be deemed in themselves Evidences and Results of the growing Population of the Country, and of general Improvement in its Condition. The great Extension, during the Period above referred to, of improved Means of Communication throughout the Country, has naturally called upon the Counties for increased Contributions for the Erection of Bridges; an urgent Necessity has at Times existed of having recourse to extraordinary Expences in preserving the Public Peace; the great Increase of County Business generally has swelled the Demand for Legal Charges; and various other incidental Items have also added to the general Mass of County Expenditure. To that Portion, therefore,

of the augmented Charge the Committee do not conceive that they are called upon to advert, as requiring the special Interference of the Legislature with a view to Relief from it as a Burden. But their serious Attention has been directed to another Branch of Charge which has greatly increased of late Years, and which presses with peculiar Severity upon those County Resources from which County Rates are levied; they allude to the large Expence incurred for the Administration of Criminal Justice throughout the Country. The Crimes, for the Repression of which this Expence is borne by the Landed Interest exclusively, mainly affect Personal Property, as far at least as regards many of the minor Felonies; and the Committee cannot but consider that such a Mode of providing for such an Expence is no less partial than onerous. They are desirous, therefore, of calling the Attention of the House, somewhat in detail, to its Nature and progressive Amount. It appears to have been in some degree occasioned by the altered Construction, as well as the increased Number, of Gaols and Houses of Correction; by the System of Classification and more strict Discipline which has been generally introduced into Prisons of late Years; and by various Regulations of a general Nature which have been deemed necessary for the Improvement of Places destined for the Reception of Criminals. But that Portion of the increased Expenditure which is caused by the Allowances for the Expences of Prosecutions appears to the Committee in a far different Light, and requires particular Consideration. In the Year 1792 the County Charges for Prosecutions in England and Wales did not exceed £34,218; in 1832 they amounted to £157,119, being an Increase of 359 per Cent. It is true that during this Period the Augmentation of Population might fairly account for a Part of this Excess; but an Augmentation of Population from 55 to 60 per Cent. is insufficient to account for an Increase of Allowance for Prosecutions amounting to 359 per Cent.; and the Committee are of Opinion that much of it is to be ascribed to the Operation of the 58 Geo. 3. c. 70.

Previous to the passing of that Act the statutable Rewards for the Conviction of certain Offenders operated as an adequate Encouragement for the Prosecution of Persons guilty of counterfeiting Coin, Burglary, Housebreaking, robbing in Shops, Warehouses, Coachhouses, or Stables, or stealing Horses, or stealing or destroying Sheep or Cattle. These Crimes constitute the great Mass of Offences tried at the Assizes, and the statutable Rewards upon the Conviction of the Offenders were payable in the first instance by the Sheriffs, and were taken, as far as they went, to defray the Expences of the Prosecutions, and allowed to the respective Sheriffs in accounting with the Crown. The Costs of such Prosecutions to that Extent were thus charged upon the general Revenues of the Country.

The 58 Geo. 3. c. 70., at the same Time that it repeals all such Parts of former Statutes as provided that Rewards should be paid to Prosecutors upon Conviction for the above-recited Crimes, provides that the County Rates shall in future be charged with the Allowances to Prosecutors in such Prosecutions.

To this Transfer of Payment for Prosecutions from the Public Purse to the County Rates is to be added the increased Charge arising

from Allowance of Costs in the Prosecution of certain Misdemeanors, which has been allowed by subsequent Statutes. Thus then the recent Change in the Law has thrown exclusively upon the Land the whole Expence of Prosecutions, in the carrying on of which Personal Property is equally interested.

It is not immaterial to add that the Allowances for Prosecutions at the Assizes, over which the County Magistrates have no Controul, are generally Three-fold the Amount of those which are given for similar Prosecutions at the Sessions, where the Magistrates possess and exercise a direct and rigid Supervision.

Upon a Review of all these Considerations the Committee feel themselves warranted in calling the serious Attention of the House to the Equity, not to say Necessity, of making some Alteration of the Law in this respect; and therefore strongly recommend that the Costs of Prosecutions at the Assizes should be borne by the general Revenues of the State, under such Regulations as may effectually prevent all Abuse and unnecessary Expenditure.

It further appears to the Committee, that the County Rates, which have hitherto been submitted to with passive Indifference, have been rendered liable to many Payments which in Principle and in Analogy should be charged upon the general Funds of the Country.

They would exemplify this Observation by the Charges of conveying Transports to the Places of Embarkation. The Expences of Transportation from the Place of Embarkation are charged upon the Public Purse, and there appear no reasonable Grounds for exempting the same from the Expence of conveying the Convicts from the Prisons of the Interior to the Places of Embarkation.

The same Observations apply in Principle to the Charge of supporting Smugglers in Gaol at the County Expence; and the Committee are of Opinion that all such Charges should be defrayed out of the Revenue of the Department whose Laws are broken.

However much the Committee may have Reason to lament the Increase of County Expenditure in minor Points, and more especially in the Payments to Clerks of the Peace, as well as in the Salaries of Officers, and other incidental Expences, they abstain from making further direct Observation upon them, inasmuch as any Abuse in such respects may be remedied by the existing Powers of the superintending Magistracy.

The Attention of the Magistracy has been directed to the Importance of Economy in County Expenditure, as has been lately evinced in more than One County, by their Refusal to sanction Charges upon County Rates for Returns made to the Secretaries of State or either House of Parliament, which, although generally complied with, are nevertheless not warranted by Law; and the Committee cannot but entertain the Opinion, that the Public Revenues

should be liable to all Disbursements incurred in obtaining Statistical or other Information for the Use of the Legislature or any Public Department.

The Committee, having thus stated their general Views upon the important Matter submitted to their Consideration, beg to lay before the House the Evidence which they have taken, together with an Appendix, and also an Index to this their First Report.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CHARGES ON THE COUNTY RATES

IN ENGLAND AND WALES;

AND TO REPORT FROM TIME TO TIME TO THE HOUSE.

1834.

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Die Lunæ, 3° Martii 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

Mr. CHARLES PETTITT ALLEN is called in, and examined as follows:

ARE you Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex?
I am Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Who appoints the Clerk of the Peace?
The Custos Rotulorum.

By what Authority does the Clerk of the Peace of the County of Middlesex appoint a Deputy?
By virtue of the Statute of 1st William & Mary, I think.

Does the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex perform the Duty in person?
He does not.

How long have you been in your present Situation?
Four Years on the Eighth of this Month.

Are you in the Profession of the Law?
I am a practising Attorney.

Do you act in private Practice?
I do.

Are you paid by Salary?
No.

Are you paid by Fees?
By Fees; and I am allowed by the County a Bill for certain Business, and Fees from the Suitors.

What is the average Remuneration you receive from the County?
I think about 500*l.* a Year; my Share of the Fees amounts to that.

What becomes of the other Share?
I account to the Clerk of the Peace for Three Fifths of the Fees, and my Two Fifths amount to about 500*l.* a Year.

Does that include your Bill?
Yes.

Including the whole, how much do you receive for the Duty you perform as Clerk of the Peace?
Between Five and Six hundred a Year.

How much does the Clerk of the Peace receive?
Between Seven and Eight hundred; mine is Two Fifths, and his Three Fifths.

That includes all the Receipts?
Yes, that is, as Clerk of the Peace and Deputy Clerk of the Peace. I also receive from the County other Monies as Attorney and Solicitor, of which the Clerk of the Peace has no Share.

What do they amount to?
The Bill is, on the Average, between Three and Four hundred a Year.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Is there any Officer in the County of Middlesex with the same Duty as the Clerk of Assize in other Counties?

Yes; I consider the Clerk of Arraigns at the Old Bailey to be similar.

Who appoints him?

The Court of Aldermen and the Judges at the Old Bailey, I believe.

You do not know that the Judges have any thing to do with the Appointment?

No.

How is he paid?

By Fees, I believe.

Does he receive any thing from the County?

Yes; the Fees are paid by the County and Suitors; he has received once a Bill of 500*l.* for Orders relating to Convicts liable to Transportation, which was paid by the County.

Are his Fees at the Old Bailey for Middlesex Business paid by the County?

Yes; he is Clerk of the Gaol Delivery of Newgate; all the Prisoners in Newgate for the County and the City of London are tried at the Old Bailey, therefore he does Business for both the City and the County.

What is Mr. Stafford's Office?

He is Clerk of the Indictments for Middlesex. He is appointed by the Clerk of the Peace.

Does he receive any Fees?

Yes.

To what Amount?

I am not aware; he keeps them exclusively.

Do you receive 300*l.* a Year for Business performed, or as a Retainer?

For Business actually performed, and the Bill is laid before the Committee of Accounts.

Who directs what you shall do?

The Court and the Committee; specific Business from Time to Time.

What is the Nature of it?

Preparing Contracts for Repairs of Bridges, and defending Actions brought against the Officers of the County where it is thought they ought to be defended.

Have you any Power to originate any Business without a Direction from the proper Authority?

No.

Do you see any Reason why the same Gentleman should not fill the Situation of Clerk of the Peace and the other Two Situations you have mentioned?

That could not be while the present Clerk of the Peace is in Office, for he is not in the Profession as an Attorney.

He does not perform any Duty himself in person?

No.

His Office is a Sinecure?

It is. He is a Barrister, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn.

What is his Name?

Mr. Selby.

Do you see any Reason why the Officers of the County should not be paid by Salary instead of Fees, and the Fees, if retained, applied by the County Treasurer to the County Fund?

No, I do not; it would be much more agreeable to me.

How are the County Accounts kept and audited?

They are kept by the Treasurer, and on the First Day of every Quarter Sessions laid before the Court, and by the Court referred to a Committee,

who

Mr. C. P. Allen.

who examine them, and make a Report. That is done under a Local Act for Middlesex.

Would it not be expedient that one Form of Account should be used for every County in England?
I apprehend that could be easily done if the Ledgers were posted in the same Way.

Would you not consider that an Advantage?
Yes; the Books in Middlesex are very accurately kept, I consider.

Do you exercise any Controul over them?
No; the Treasurer keeps the Books, and delivers over to me the Vouchers, after they have been audited by the Committee and Court.

Who appoints the Treasurer?
He is appointed by the Magistrates.

What Salary is given to him?
750*l.* a Year.

For what Amount does he find Security?
He gives his own Bond in 20,000*l.* and Sureties in 20,000*l.*

Jointly and severally?
No; some of the Sureties are for 2,000*l.* and some for 3,000*l.*; there are Seven or Eight altogether.

What is the average Balance in his Hands?
Sometimes he has nothing in hand; I should think never more than 1,500*l.*, and that only for a few Days. He has had occasionally larger Sums of Money, borrowed under Act of Parliament, for building Gaols, and on those Occasions the Security has not been equal to the Money.
Do you think there would be any Objection to the Receiver of Taxes performing the Office of Treasurer to the County, he giving Security to the County.

I see no Objection. I think the Treasurer should be resident in the Sessions House, or wherever the Clerk of the Peace is, where the Court is sitting; as there is frequent Communication between the Court and the Clerk of the Peace and the Treasurer.

Does the Treasurer receive any Fees?
No.

Are the Fees received by the County Officers the same in every County?
No; there is a Table of Fees in each County.

Do you see any Reason why they should not be the same in every County?
No; One Table might be made to extend to all Counties. In some Counties the same Business is not transacted as in others; One Table might be made so as to include all Matters.

Are the Fees received by the Clerks of Assize the same in every County?
I believe not.

Would it not be desirable that the same Fees should be fixed in a general Table for every County?
Yes. There would be little Difficulty about the Clerks of Assize; I think that their Duty is confined; it is of the same Nature; it is not so with the Clerks of the Peace.

Have your County Rates increased?
They have.

Can you state to the Committee what are the present Charges on the County Rate?
I will present a Statement.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

The Witness presents a Return, which is read, and is as follows:

MIDDLESEX.

A RETURN for the Year 1833, in continuation of the RETURN made by the Treasurer for the County of Middlesex to the Address of the Honorable the House of Commons to His Majesty, dated 21st February 1833, for Accounts of the Sums received for County Rates, with Statements of the Application thereof.

	£	s.	d.
AMOUNT RECEIVED for County Rates	69,597	6	8

PAID.

	£	s.	d.
Bridges; building and Repairs	553	10	1
* Bridgemaster or County Surveyor; Salary and other Charges	46	7	3
Clerks of the Peace and Criers; Fees, Emoluments, and other Charges	1,099	5	10
Law Bills	—		
Constables (High), Salaries and other Charges thereof	—		
Constables (Special), Charges thereof	64	13	0
Coroners, Charges thereof	1,264	4	9
Debt (Principal) discharged	12,088	12	8
Debt, Interest thereof paid	14,134	19	9½
Lunatic Asylum; building and Repairs, Salaries of Officers, and other Expences thereof	—		
Militia, Expences thereof charged on the County Stock	227	5	0
House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields; building and Repairs, Salaries and Gratuities of Keepers and other Officers; clothing, maintaining, and employing Prisoners	17,030	0	7
New Prison at Clerkenwell; Ditto - Ditto	4,908	19	8
Tothill Fields Bridewell; Ditto - Ditto	2,354	9	1
Lock-up-houses; building and Repairs and other Expences thereof	—		
Prisoners, apprehending and conveying Transports, conveying for Embarkation	1,837	7	3
Prosecutions; Costs at the Old Bailey (Number of Prosecutions 1,348)	4,403	6	9
Middlesex Sessions (1,281)	2,321	0	10
Westminster Ditto	294	12	6
Shire Halls and Courts of Justice; building, Repairs, and Maintenance:			
Sessions House, Clerkenwell	1,133	17	11
Guildhall, Westminster	358	10	2
Parliamentary Returns, Expence of making (included in the Clerk of the Peace's Charges).			
Parliamentary Representation; Expences incurred under 2 W. 4. c. 45. & 64.	343	16	3
Treasurer; Salary and other Charges	750	0	0
Vagrants; Conveyance and Subsistence of Irish and Scotch Vagrants	2,077	9	6
Rewards for the Apprehension of other Vagrants	—		
County Paupers; Lunatics having no Settlements	1,601	4	3
King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons	350	5	0
Ordinary Expences	512	4	11
Extraordinary Ditto:—			
Sheriff of Middlesex; Compensation in lieu of Debtors Liberate Fees	332	2	0
Clerk of Arraigns at the Old Bailey	582	7	0
Total Expenditure	£70,670	12	0½

* Other Charges of the County Surveyor are included under the Heads "House of Correction," "New Prison," and "Sessions House."

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, 10th March 1834.

ROB. BAKER, Treasurer of Middlesex.

To what Extent has the County been charged for building the Lunatic Asylum?

The Sum of 124,440*l.* has been borrowed on Mortgage of the County Rates.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Is that the full Extent of the Charges?
Yes; for the Erection and furnishing.

Have you any Means of ascertaining what was the average Expence to the County previous to that Asylum being built?
No; it was paid by Parishes; it was not paid out of the County Rate at all.

Do you believe that the County Expence has been lessened in consequence of the County Asylum being built?
Yes; before the Asylum was established the Charge of Mr. Warburton's and other Private Houses was I think 11*s.* a Week, exclusive of Clothing. The Parishes now pay for a Pauper in the Lunatic Asylum, and in the Asylum the Paupers are maintained and clothed for 8*s.* a Week; from the first opening until last Michaelmas it was 9*s.*

Was not there a Return of the Number of Lunatics before the Asylum was built?
Yes.

What was the Number?
1,200 in this County. Many of them were not sent to the Asylum; they were kept in private Houses.

That was illegal, was it not?
Yes, I believe it was by the Act of Fifty-five George the Third: if there was no Lunatic Asylum they were to be sent to a private House.

You stated that the County of Middlesex has borrowed Money for the Erection of various public Buildings; in what Manner was the Money borrowed?
The Money for building the Lunatic Asylum was borrowed on the Credit of the County Rates.

The Committee observe that there is 17,000*l.* of that Money borrowed that bears Five per Cent. Interest; what was the Reason of there being so high a Rate of Interest paid?
There was some Money borrowed to be repaid in Fourteen Years and some in Forty Years; I believe that Interest is chargeable accordingly. Where the Money is to be repaid in Forty Years there is, I see, 19,000*l.* at Five per Cent.; that was for building the New Bridewell at Westminster; that is to be repaid a Fortieth Part in every Year for Forty Years, and Persons were unwilling to lend it. 17,000*l.* was borrowed for the Lunatic Asylum, and Five per Cent. is payable upon that; the Magistrates could not get it at a lower Rate, though they advertised for Terms; it is to be paid off a Fourteenth Part every Year. There is a Chance of the Funds being higher or lower.

By whom are the Parishes assessed for the County Rate?
They make Returns on Oath to the Magistrates at the Sessions, and upon those Returns the County Rate is laid.

When was the last Assessment made in Middlesex?
In September last.

When was the Assessment charged?
The Assessment was made then; the Rate is made every Three Months.

When was the Valuation made?
The last Valuation was made in September last on the whole County; Precepts were issued at the last Sessions in February for making a new Valuation.

Are any Parishes valued?
Only by the Overseer.

Do the Overseers make a Return of the Value of Property in each Parish?
Yes.

And upon that the Assessment was made?
Yes.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Was there an Increase or a Diminution on that Valuation?
A Diminution upon the whole; in many Parishes the Valuation was increased, and in many decreased.

What was the Amount of the Diminution?
I think, Fifty or Sixty thousand Pounds.

On what total Sum?
Five Millions and a Quarter.

How frequently are your Valuations made?
Until last September they were made once a Year only.

They were made annually always?
Yes, since the 37th of George the Third.

Does the Act direct the Magistrates to call upon them?
No; there is a Penalty of £100 upon them for not making a Return.

Do they not take the Valuation upon which their Poor Rates are levied as their Guide?
Yes, I believe they do.

The Magistrates adopted the Returns of the Overseers as the Ground-work of their Calculation?
Yes, I believe they did, until last Year; they adopted the Returns made by the Overseers; but they determined last Year that the Justices in Petty Sessions should receive the Returns, and particularly examine the Overseers; before that, they merely came to the Court and swore to them, but now they meet in Petty Sessions and examine them.

They do not resort to any other Means of acquiring Information of the Value except that which the Overseers supply?
Sometimes they call for the Assessed Tax Books I believe.

They never look to the Property Tax?
No; not now. The principal Reason for the new Mode of Return being called for, I believe, was, that in some Parishes the Overseers included the empty Houses, and in others they did not, and the Magistrates thought it unfair to those Parishes which included them, and they prepared a Form in which they required the Overseers to make a Return allowing them all to take credit for the empty Houses. It was the same thing to the County, but a Difference arose to the Parishes.

Who collects the County Rates?
The County Treasurer. The Power of the High Constable was taken away at the Prayer of the Magistrates in Middlesex; there is a Local Act taking away his Power.

Does the Treasurer himself collect them from the Overseer?
Yes.

The Overseer pays the Amount from the Poor's Rate?
Yes, he does.

What is the Act of Parliament that compels Counties to pay out of the County Rate an annual Tax to the King's Bench and Fleet Prisons?
I think the Twelfth of George the Second; the County Rate Act.

Do you know the Ground on which this Payment is required?
The Maintenance of the Debtors.

Do you give any Salary in the County of Middlesex to the High Constables?
No; they have nothing to do with the County Rate now.

Do they receive any Salary for any thing else?
No, I believe not; they receive none from the County Rate.

Are they paid by Fee or Emolument?
I am not aware that they have any Fees of any kind, or that they are entitled to any.

15

Are there any Fees paid out of your Rate which are not authorized by Law?

No, I apprehend not; our Magistrates are very strict.

Suppose One of the Houses of Parliament addressed His Majesty, and that in consequence the Secretary of State ordered a certain Return to be made by the Clerk of the Peace, who pays for that Return?

The County Magistrates allow me to include that in my Bill.

Is not that contrary to Law? What Authority have Two Branches of the State to tax a County?

I understand that the Magistrates have general Discretion over the County Rates.

The Magistrates have not objected to that Item in your Accounts?

No.

Nor any Rate-payer?

No.

Can you state to the Committee the Number and Names of Offices in your County, distinguishing whether the Holders are paid by Salary and Fees or Emoluments?

The Governor of the House of Correction is paid by Salary; he has no Fees. The Keeper of the New Prison is paid by Salary; he has no Fees. The Treasurer is paid by Salary; he has no Fees. The Surveyor of the County Bridges is paid a Per-centage on the Expenditure; there is a Scale. The Crier of the Court is paid by Fees. The Clerks of the Petty Sessions are paid by Fees. The Chaplains are paid Salaries, and no Fees.

The Coroner?

He is paid by Fees; 20*s.* for taking an Inquest, and 9*d.* a Mile for travelling, one Way, under Act of Parliament.

Have you any County Surveyor besides Bridge Surveyor?

The same Person does all the Business.

Is he allowed to make Contracts?

No. There are District Surveyors who are paid by Fees.

Who checks the Amount paid by the Treasurer for Prosecutions at the Quarter Sessions?

They are not checked, except by the Magistrates allowing the Orders made upon them.

Who checks the Amount paid by the Treasurer for Prosecutions at the Old Bailey?

There is no Check; the Orders come from the Court, and the Treasurer pays them. The Magistrates examine each Order as charged in the Treasurer's Book.

In point of fact, the Magistrates authorize the Payment of the Expences at the Quarter Sessions, and the Court order the Payment of Expences at the Old Bailey?

Yes; the Court at the Old Bailey allow the Expences, which are paid by a Scale laid down.

The Order is signed by the Clerk of the Court?

Yes.

Are you aware that the Payments in the City of London are considerably lower than in the County?

I am not aware of that.

Are not the Expences for Prosecutions much heavier at the Old Bailey than at the Quarter Sessions?

They are; the Number of Cases is greater, and the Nature of many of the Cases is heavier.

Are

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Are not the Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses greater at the Old Bailey than they are at the Quarter Sessions?

They are in Amount; I do not know the Circumstances under which the Parties are paid.

Is the Scale higher?
No.

Are the Witnesses paid the same?
Yes. The Quarter Sessions, under the 7th George the 4th, Chapter 64, settled a Scale of Allowances to be paid at Clerkenwell Sessions and the Old Bailey Sessions. All the Expences ordered at the Old Bailey Sessions are paid out of the County Rate, so that the same Scale of Allowances applies to both.

Have you any Means of knowing whether the Expence of Witnesses and the Amount of Fees paid in Prosecutions within the City of London is not considerably lower than it is any where else?
I have no Means of knowing that; taking the whole together, the Average is greater at the Old Bailey than at Clerkenwell.

Who are the approving Justices; are they the Judges of the Land, or Two of the Aldermen?
Two of the Judges.

Are Fees charged in Middlesex on Acquittals and Recognizances?
Yes.

Who pays those Fees?
The County in Cases in Custody; the Defendants themselves when not in Custody.

What Course do you pursue when a Recognizance becomes forfeited?
We send a written Notice to the Parties that unless they apply to the Court at a subsequent Meeting the Recognizance will be estreated.

Is the Money obtained generally?
In most Cases where the Parties are found, they apply and get their Recognizances discharged.

What becomes of that Money?
The Fees belong to the Clerk of the Peace.

What becomes of the Amount of the Recognizance?
If the Sheriff levies it, he accounts for it to the Treasury.

That does not apply to the City of London?
There is a Grant of all Recognizances in the City to the Sheriff.

Is there not a Grant in Westminster to the High Bailiff?
That is a disputed Point, I believe, at the present Time.

The County pays the Fees, and the Treasury gets the Money?
There are no Fees when the Recognizances are levied.

Who appoints the Coroner?
The Freeholders of the County.

Does he pay the Expences of any Witness examined before him?
I do not know; he charges nothing in his Account but his Mileage and the Twenty Shillings.

Who audits his Bill?
The Committee for Accounts in our County and the County Magistrates; he delivers in his Inquests, which are compared with a List, and it is seen that the Inquests are correct.

Does the Under Sheriff receive any thing from the County Rate?
Yes; what are called Liberate Fees for Debtors discharged; and that the Magistrates refused to pay the Sheriff, upon which the Sheriff obtained a Mandamus from the Court of King's Bench requiring them to make him Compensation, and the Court awarded him Two Shillings apiece.

Is there not a Law which prohibits an Under Sheriff from filling that Office for Two successive Years?
I believe there is.

Is not that Law constantly evaded?
I have seen the same Deputy Under Sheriff for Middlesex for many Years.

Is your County Rate charged with the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage?
No.

Who pays that?
The War Office, I believe; I have not known the Charge in the County of Middlesex.

None of your Gaolers receive any Fees?
No, except when he takes a Man by Habeas Corpus to the Court of King's Bench he gets a Fee from the Party, but that is Once or Twice in a Year only.

Are your County Buildings and Bridges erected by public Contract?
No; the Magistrates generally send to a certain Number of the most respectable Builders, asking whether they will make Tenders, and they do it by Tenders.

Are the Buildings and Bridges repaired in the same Way?
Yes, all by Tender, except trifling Repairs which are done by Direction of the local Magistrates.

How is your County Business carried on; in open Court?
In open Court, except such as is referred to Committees; then the Committees make their Report to an open Court.

Has the Expence of registering Voters since the Reform Act been paid out of the County Rates?
It has.

Has any Money been received on account of the County by Sale of the printed Lists?
Yes; the Expence for the last General Election was, I think, 300*l.*, and there was about 150*l.* of that received back by the Sale of Registers.

Do you conceive the County Rate is fairly assessed on the different Parishes in your County?
I do.

By whom is Mr. Stafford paid his Fees?
By the Parties for whom he passes Indictments.

Does he pass Indictments only for Misdemeanors?
No; for Felonies also.

Though he is paid by the Parties, those Parties are repaid again by the County Treasurer?
Yes, if the Court allows the Expence.

Is not the Remuneration for his Duty paid for out of the County Rates?
Yes, in some Cases in which the Expences are allowed.

Were the Valuations given in by the Overseers upon different Parishes in any Cases objected to by the Magistrates?
Not until the last Year.

Were they in the course of the last Year?
They were at the Petty Sessions sent back for Revision, many of them.

On what Ground?
I do not know exactly; I did not attend the Petty Sessions; but I understood that there were many of them sent back to be altered, and that the Petty Sessions were adjourned for the Purpose of receiving them when altered.

You think there could be no Objection to uniting the Office of Clerk of the Peace and of Clerk of Assize in the same Person?
I think that might be done.

Mr. C. P. Allen.

As the Clerks of the Peace are not so much in the habit of drawing Indictments the drawing of which is attended with Difficulty, would it not be necessary in that Case to employ Counsel in some Cases?

Yes; I believe that is often done by the Clerk of Assize where there is a Pressure of Business.

Do you not think that the Expence would be diminished, notwithstanding there was that Expence arising out of the Employment of Counsel occasionally?

Yes.

Have you any Clerk of Indictments in Middlesex?

Yes; Mr. Stafford is Clerk of Indictments; the Clerk of the Peace is considered Clerk of the Indictments, and he appoints his own Clerk of the Indictments.

That is Mr. Stafford?

Yes.

He has been for a great many Years?

Yes.

Who is Solicitor for the County?

I am, and Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Is there any Charge on your County Rate for the Expence of taking Persons before the Commissioners for the Insolvent Debtors Court?

No; not in Middlesex.

Would the Expence be diminished by having the Prisoners tried at the same Place where the Indictments were found?

I should think it would; but the Prisoners tried at the Old Bailey are in Newgate; there is no Conveyance necessary; they merely go from Newgate under Ground to the Old Bailey Sessions House.

You think that that does not increase the Expence of Witnesses?

Yes, it does. In those Cases where Prisoners are tried at the Old Bailey there must be an Allowance of Two Days Expence, whereas if they are tried in Middlesex there is perhaps only One Day.

They attend in Middlesex, and wait there 'till the Bill is found, and then they have Notice to attend at the Old Bailey?

Yes; our Court is sitting this Morning, and before I came away several Prisoners had been indicted and tried.

Have not other Inconveniences resulted also from Bills being found in one Place and tried in another?

Yes.

The Grand Jury have no Means of receiving Direction from the Judges in difficult Cases?

No; for the Act of Parliament directs that the Depositions shall be sent to the Place where the Prisoners are to be tried.

Are you Clerk of the Lieutenancy?

No.

Is that another Officer?

Yes.

How is he paid?

He is paid under the Act of Parliament relating to the Militia.

Is he paid by the County?

No; by the War Office. He makes out his Account and swears to it, and it is examined by Two Deputy Lieutenants, and goes to the War Office.

The Witness delivers in a Copy of the Table of Fees for the County of Middlesex; which is read, and is as follows: *Mr. C. P. Allen.*

A TABLE of the FEES payable to and received by the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex.

	Clerk of the Peace.		Under-Clerks.		Total.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every Writ of Venire fac duod - - -						
Distringas - - - -						
Attachment - - - -						
Capias - - - -	2	0	0	6	2	6
Sp[a] to answer - - - -						
Sp[a] to testify - - - -						
or, Fieri Facias - - -						
For every Subpœna Ticket - - - - -	-	-	0	4	0	4
For every Bench Warrant on Indictment - - -	-	-	1	0	1	0
If before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer - -	-	-	2	0	2	0
For superseding ditto - - - - -	-	-	1	0	1	0
If before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer - -	-	-	2	0	2	0
Taking every Recognizance in Court - - - -	2	4	-	-	2	4
Respiting every Recognizance not forfeited (on Cause shewn) from one Session to another - - - - -	2	4	-	-	2	4
——— the Recognizance of any Person sine Die, upon sufficient Reason shewn to the Court, at the same Session the Party is bound over to appear - - - -	7	4	-	-	7	4
Ditto sine Die, or until further Order, after Forfeiture, if for the Appearance of One Person only - - - -	9	8	-	-	9	8
More for each Name after the first - - -	4	8	-	-	4	8
More, if for Felony, or wounding or bruising, for each Name - - - - - -	2	4	-	-	2	4
Ditto until next or any future Sessions (after Forfeiture), if One Person only - - - - - - -	7	4	-	-	7	4
More for each Name after the first - - -	2	4	-	-	2	4
Taking out of Estreat every forfeited Recognizance respited -	-	-	2	0	2	0
More, if a Letter of Notice be sent to Principal or Bail, for such Letter and Messenger - - -	-	-	2	4	2	4
Discharging every common Recognizance - - -	2	4	-	-	2	4
If for Felony, Suspicion of Felony, wounding or bruising -	4	8	-	-	4	8
On an Ignoramus Bill for Felony, where the Party is bound to appear by Recognizance - - - - -	4	8	-	-	4	8
Copying every Recognizance (which very seldom happens) -	2	0	0	4	2	4
The Fees before which inverted Commas are placed are taken by the Two Clerks of the Indictments for their own Use.						
" For drawing or filing every Indictment for a common Assault	-	-	2	0	2	0
" For every Bill for Robbery, Burglary, Housebreaking, and all Thefts and Larcenies whatsoever - - -	-	-	2	0	2	0
" For every Bill against the Accessary or Accessaries to a Felony, written under the Bill, for the Principal more - -	-	-	2	0	2	0
" For drawing or filing every Bill of Indictment, not exceeding Five Sheets, for the several Offences following; viz. Treason, Petty Treason, Murder, all Offences made Felony by any Statute, and for all Trespasses and Misdemeanors (except Common Assaults) - - - - -	-	-	3	4	3	4
" If more than Five Sheets, then for the drawing each Sheet - - - - - -	-	-	0	8	0	8
" For filing every Bill of Indictment brought ready engrossed, how long soever - - - - - - -	-	-	3	4	3	4
Copying every common Indictment - - - -	3	0	0	4	3	4
If for a Riot, Rout, or forcible Entry - - -	6	0	0	8	6	8
If for Trespass, and more than Five Sheets, then for every Sheet - - - - - - - -	0	6	0	2	0	8
If before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, every Sheet	0	8	0	4	1	0
For quashing every Indictment - - - - -	6	8	-	-	6	8
For drawing up the Presentment of a Chief or other Constable, or Headborough, or of the Grand Jury, into an Indictment in Form - - - - - - - - -	-	-	2	0	2	0
If long, per Sheet - - - - - - - -	-	-	0	8	0	8

Mr. C. P. Allen.

	Clerk of the Peace.		Under-Clerks.		Total.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Entering and recording the Appearance of every Person on any Indictment	2	4	-	-	2	4
Ditto of every Plea of Guilty or Not Guilty, for every Person on every Indictment	2	4	-	-	2	4
Filing every Special Plea, Demurrer, Joinder, Replication or Rejoinder	6	8	-	-	6	8
Copying every Special Plea, Demurrer, &c., each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
If on the Oyer	0	8	0	4	1	0
Recording the Plea of Conformity of every Person indicted for Recusancy (which very seldom happens)	9	4	-	-	9	4
Allowing and recording every Noli prosequi	6	8	-	-	6	8
Ditto every Cessat process	6	8	-	-	6	8
For every Supersedeas signed in Court	-	-	1	0	1	0
If on Oyer and Terminer (which seldom happens)	-	-	2	0	2	0
Warrant to acknowledge Satisfaction on Record (which seldom happens)	6	8	-	-	6	8
For every Certificate on an Indictment	2	0	0	6	2	6
The like of taking the Oaths	2	0	0	6	2	6
Other Special Certificates, if long	5	0	-	-	5	0
For Allowance of every Writ of Certiorari to remove Indictment for Trespass or Misdemeanor, Orders of Court, or other Proceedings (exclusive of Fees for discharging the Recognizances to answer, if any)	6	8	-	-	6	8
Return thereof	2	0	-	-	2	0
More for every Indictment after the first, removed by the same Writ	2	0	-	-	2	0
More for every Person's Name in an Indictment after the first	1	0	-	-	1	0
Engrossing the Transcript of any Order or Orders, returnable by virtue of the Writ, besides the 2*s.* for the Return	-	-	2	0	2	0
For the Return of any other Records or Proceedings, to be removed by the Writ, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
If on Oyer and Terminer, each Sheet	0	8	0	4	1	0
Allowance of every Writ of Procedendo	6	8	-	-	6	8
For every Confession on Release verified, each Person (exclusive of all Recognizances)	4	8	-	-	4	8
For Affidavit and Exhibit read in Court	-	-	2	0	2	0
For every Confession, on retracting former Plea of Not Guilty, more for entering and recording the Retraxit	2	4	-	-	2	4
For every Affidavit sworn in Court	-	-	1	0	1	0
If several Deponents, for each	-	-	1	0	1	0
Recording the Conviction or Acquittal of every Person upon Trial of Traverse on every Indictment of Trespass, and for Discharge of the Recognizance	10	4	-	-	10	4
Withdrawing a Juror	—		—		—	
Entering Judgment after respited	—		—		—	
For every Exhibit read in Court	-	-	1	0	1	0
Drawing every Special Verdict, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
Copying ditto, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
If on Oyer and Terminer	0	8	0	4	1	0
Articles of the Peace (sometimes drawn by the Clerks of Indictments), each Sheet	-	-	0	8	0	8
Reading in Court 1*s.*, Swearing 1*s.*	-	-	2	0	2	0
Filing	6	8	-	-	6	8
Drawing, entering, and copying every final Order of Sessions	5	0	-	-	5	0
Ditto of an Adjournment of an Appeal or other Petition	5	0	-	-	5	0
More for each Sheet, if exceeding Five Sheets	-	-	0	8	0	8
If Special, and to be settled by Counsel, then for the Copy of the Draft, for each Party (if desired), as also for a Copy of the Draft after Alterations made by Counsel	-	-	2	6	2	6
For every Special Order on Motion of Counsel	-	-	5	0	5	0
For every Order of Summons to attend Court	-	-	1	6	1	6
If on an Appeal, for the Clerk of the Peace's Hand	-	-	1	0	1	0
Ditto of Reference	-	-	1	6	1	6

	Clerk of the Peace.		Under-Clerks.		Total.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For every short Interlocutory	-	-	2	0	2	0
For the Order to spare the Fine imposed upon a Juror for Neglect of Attendance or other Contumacy	-	-	5	0	5	0
For the Discharge of every Prisoner out of New Prison, by Order of Court	2	0	-	-	2	0
Ditto out of the House of Correction, by Order	1	0	-	-	1	0
Due from the Keeper of New Prison, for making out a Calendar for him of the Proceedings of the Court relative to the Discharge of Prisoners in his Prison	-	-	2	0	2	0
Due from the Governor of the House of Correction for the like Calendar	-	-	1	0	1	0
Drawing, entering, and copying every Record in Trespass, each Sheet (exclusive of Stamps and Parchment)	0	6	0	2	0	8
Examining the Copy of Record with every Person who is to prove the same to be a true Copy, in such Cases only where such Copy is to be given in Evidence	-	-	1	0	1	0
Copying every Record before Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, each Sheet (exclusive of Stamps and Parchment)	0	8	0	4	1	0
Attending with any Book, Paper, or Record, to be produced in Evidence in any Court	-	-	20	0	20	0
Searching for every Record, for One Year	-	-	0	6	0	6
If more than One Year, for every Year after the first	-	-	0	4	0	4
For the Allowance of every Writ of Error (which seldom happens)	13	4	-	-	13	4
Drawing, engrossing, and copying the Return thereof, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
If on Commission of Oyer and Terminer	0	8	0	4	1	0
Entering and recording the Writ of Ad quod damnum, Inquisition, and other Proceedings thereon, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
Exhibit	-	-	1	0	1	0
Return of Writ	-	-	2	0	2	0
For administering the Oaths of Allegiance, Supremacy, Abjuration, &c., and for registering thereof	2	0	-	-	2	0
For Certificate thereof, if required	-	-	2	6	2	6
For an attested Copy of the Qualification of a Justice of the Peace	2	0	-	-	2	0
For administering the Oath of Office to a High Constable	2	0	-	-	2	0
Ditto, to a Petty Constable or Headborough	1	0	-	-	1	0
For filing or recording every Recognizance taken by the Justices on licensing Alehouses, and for making a Register or Calendar thereof, and delivering Copies of the same to the Justices at their Meetings to grant Licences, each Recognizance	1	0	-	-	1	0
For every Certificate of the Entry of the Name of the Gamekeeper of a Manor, if required	1	0	-	-	1	0
N. B.—Sometimes no Certificate is required, when nothing is paid for the Entry.						
For making out the Estreat of every Fine set upon a Presentment made on View of a Justice of the Peace, for not repairing the Highways, (viz. for every Twenty Shillings levied thereon) Obsolete, and now scarce ever happens.	1	0	-	-	1	0
For registering the Name of every Protestant Dissenting Minister, who, in pursuance of the Statute, takes the Oaths, and subscribes the Articles of Religion therein mentioned	0	6	-	-	0	6
More for every Certificate thereof	0	6	-	-	0	6
Inrolling a Certificate of the Conviction of any Person for certain Felonies mentioned in the Stat. 10 & 11 W. 3. c. 23.	1	0	-	-	1	0
For Certificate of the Enrolment, if required	-	-	1	0	1	0
For making out the Order to the Treasurer of the County for the Charges for prosecuting a Burglar	-	-	1	0	1	0
For every Licence granted to keep an Hospital for Lying-in pregnant Women (including Parchment and a 5*s.* Stamp)	40	0	-	-	40	0
For filing every Affidavit of the building of any House or other Building, or any Addition to any House or Building, or any Party Wall or other Wall, or any Cut into any Party Wall	1	0	-	-	1	0
For making out the Precept to return the Jury	-	-	3	4	3	4
Attending the Special Session	-	-	6	8	6	8
Drawing the Inquisition	-	-	6	8	6	8

Mr. C. P. Allen.

	Clerk of the Peace.		Under-Clerks.		Total.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
For the Writ of Restitution	-	-	6	8	6	8
N. B. This very seldom happens.						
The like Fees are taken by the Clerk of the Peace, as Clerk to the Commissioners of Oyer and Terminer, as are taken upon the Commission of the Peace, except as in the several Cases before particularly mentioned.						
Drawing or filing the Information	-	-	3	4	3	4
For every Appearance on an Information	2	4	-	-	2	4
For every Plea of Not Guilty	2	4	-	-	2	4
For every Special Plea, each Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
For every Rule made after Appearance	1	0	-	-	1	0
For engrossing and entering up the Record, each Sheet	0	3	0	1	0	4
For entering the Judgment thereupon	4	0	-	-	4	0
For the Copy, per Sheet	0	6	0	2	0	8
For every Licence to compound	2	0	0	6	2	6
Seldom happens in Middlesex Sessions.						

There are several ancient Fees set down in the foregoing Table, which, though in Strictness payable, are not now received; the Duties seldom or never requiring to be performed, and many of them have become obsolete. There are also Fees for Registers, Entries, Enrolments, and other Business specially created by Statutes requiring Matters to be done. Also certain other Statutes requiring Duties to be executed by the Clerks of the Peace, for which no specific Compensation is directed to be made; as also several other Statutes requiring Business to be transacted by Clerks of the Peace, which are directed to be performed without any Fee or Reward whatever.

The following Fees are included in the Table of Fees as originally payable to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, at the Gaol-Delivery of Newgate, but which Fees have not been received by him since his Appointment to that Office, the Duties to be performed in respect of such Fees having been executed at the Old Bailey by the Clerk of Arraigns there; viz.

For taking every Recognizance entered into in Court	-	-	5	4	5	4
For the Discharge of every Recognizance	-	-	5	4	5	4
(Except of Persons bound over to give Evidence against a Traitor or Felon, for which no Fee is to be taken.)						
For every Prisoner's Discharge by Proclamation, where there is no Prosecution	-	-	2	0	2	0
For the Appearance and Plea recorded, and recording the Conviction or Acquittal of every Person indicted	-	-	4	4	4	4
For every Copy of an Indictment for Felony, which very seldom happens, none being granted without the Attorney General's Warrant	12	0	1	4	13	4
If long, then each Sheet	0	8	0	4	1	0
For the Allowance of every Pardon pleaded for Felony or Treason	-	-	13	4	13	4
For the Draught Copy or Enrolment of every Pardon or other Record in Felony or Treason, each Sheet	0	8	0	4	1	0
For the Allowance of every Writ of Certiorari in Felony or Treason	13	4	-	-	13	4
Return thereof	6	8	-	-	6	8
For swearing the Witnesses on Trial	—		—		—	
For every Writ of Restitution	-	-	6	8	6	8
Drawing the Affidavit and swearing the Party to the due Service of the Writ of Restitution	-	-	1	0	1	0
For filing every Special Plea	-	-	2	0	2	0
For the Certificate of Conviction, drawing and ingrossing the Bill for a general Pardon, and for the Allowance thereof	13	4	-	-	13	4
For the Allowance of every Writ of Error in Treason or Felony	13	4	-	-	13	4
For drawing, entering, and copying the Return, each Sheet	0	8	0	4	1	0
In lieu of Fees due from poor Prisoners acquitted or discharged there is allowed to the Clerk of Arraignments £70 per Annum.						
And by the Transporting Merchant, for each Convict	-	-	6	2	6	2

23

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Have you brought with you a Scale of the Allowances made to Prosecutors and Witnesses?

I have.

The Witness delivers in the same; which is read, and is as follows:

SCALE of ALLOWANCES to be made to PROSECUTORS and WITNESSES at the Sessions for Middlesex held at the Old Bailey, and at the Sessions House on Clerkenwell Green, and at the Westminster Sessions.

1st.—All Prosecutors and Witnesses for the Prosecution attending the Court under Recognizance or Subpœna in Cases of Felony or Misdemeanor, as provided for in the Statute 7 G. 4. c. 64. (except those hereafter mentioned), are to be allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per Day, and no more.

2d.—All Prosecutors and Witnesses attending the Court as above, whose usual Place of Abode is distant more than Five Miles from the Court, are to be allowed Threepence per Mile each Way for travelling Expences in going to and returning from the Court, and the like Sum of 3*s.* 6*d.* per Day.

3d.—All Prosecutors and Witnesses attending the Court as above, whose usual Place of Abode is distant more than Five Miles from the Court, who are necessarily detained in London more than One Day, are to be allowed the further Sum of 1*s.* 6*d.*, and no more, for each Night they may be necessarily detained in London.

4th.—Medical Men, bound by Recognizance or subpœnaed, and attending professionally, are to be allowed One Guinea per Day, and no more.

5th.—All Prosecutors and Witnesses attending as above, who receive Wages or Salaries, are to be allowed not more than 2*s.* per Day for their Attendance at the Court and before the committing Magistrate.

6th.—All Children under Twelve Years of Age attending as above are to be allowed One Half of the above Sums for their Attendance at the Court.

7th.—No Prosecutor or Witness is to be allowed for his Attendance before the committing Magistrate unless he shall receive a Certificate from such Magistrate, in which Case the Amount shall be ascertained by the Certificate of the Magistrate.

8th.—No Witness is to be allowed his Expences upon more than One Prosecution on any One Day although he may be a Witness upon several, unless for his Attendance before the committing Magistrate, and for which he may have received a Certificate.

9th.—The above Resolutions are to be strictly acted upon, unless the Court shall, from the special Circumstances of the Case, direct any further or other Allowance.

Sessions House for Middlesex,
Clerkenwell Green, 27th September 1830.

Sir,

By Direction of the Court I herewith transmit you a Copy of the Scale of Allowances to be made to Prosecutors and Witnesses, as approved by Three Justices of Gaol Delivery for this County.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
C. P. ALLEN,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Under what Direction do the Officers make out their Charge for drawing Indictments and other Things?

That is in the Clerk of the Peace's Table of Fees.

Are Counsel allowed in small Cases now in your County?

Never. I believe at the Assizes, in Capital Cases, there is Three Guineas allowed for Counsel?

In what Cases are Stamps required for County Proceedings?

For a Copy of a Record, which is always put on a 2*s.* Stamp; that was so before the Law Stamps were repealed, and it is doubtful whether the Stamp is now necessary or not.

There are no Cases in which the County pays for any Stamp?

Not for Criminal Matters; for Contracts they pay for Stamps.

There is a large Sum paid to the Clerk of Arraigns at the Old Bailey for Transports?

Yes. That is under Consideration in the Court of King's Bench at present; the County have paid it once within the last Two Years.

Is

Mr. C. P. Allen.

Is there not a Payment for making Returns to the Houses of Parliament?
Yes; the late Mr. Shelton had neglected to claim it for Twelve or Fourteen Years, and there was Six or Seven hundred Pounds allowed for it at £60 a Year.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

J. Smallpeice Esq.

JOHN SMALLPEICE Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

Are you Treasurer for the County of Surrey?
I am.

By whom were you appointed?
By the Magistrates at large.

How long have you been in your present Situation?
Something more than Twenty-two Years.

Are you in the Profession of the Law?
I am.

Do you practise?
I do, as an Attorney and Solicitor.

Are you paid by the County by Salary?
Yes; by Salary, and the Advantage of Balances, whatever they may be.

Do you receive any Fees?
No.

What Salary do you receive?
The Salary in Money is 150*l.* a Year, with an Allowance of 7*l.* for Stamps and Postage.

To what Amount do you find Security?
I am not prepared to state at this Moment, but I think Ten or Fifteen thousand Pounds.

What is the average Balance in your Hands?
The County Rate raised usually is 14,000*l.*, but the average Balance is but very small. Sometimes I am in advance, as I am at this present Moment; I believe I am 2,000*l.* in advance at this present Time.

Do you charge any Interest upon that?
I do.

At what Rate?
Four per Cent.; I used to charge Five, but it was objected to by some of the Magistrates, and to avoid Objection I charged Four.

Who audits your Account?
A Committee of Magistrates.

What do you consider to be your average Profit by your Balances?
When my Salary was raised about Sixteen Years ago it was calculated I was to make 300*l.* a Year by my Office, 150*l.* by Salary, and 150*l.* by Balances in my Hand; but your Lordships are aware that the Rate of Interest has been lessened since that, and the Profits from that Source have lessened. I could then get Five per Cent. on a Banking Account, whereas I can get but a very small Profit on Monies; from Two to Three per Cent. is the very utmost that can be made now, and there is some degree of Risk.

How often are your Accounts audited?
Once a Year. I make quarterly Returns to the Sessions, which may be made on Oath, if required. It is not required, but I make Returns every Sessions.

Do you produce the Vouchers every Sessions?
No; I produce the Vouchers once a Year.

Do you send your Vouchers to the Clerk of the Peace after your Accounts are audited?

Immediately on the Audit the Vouchers are all delivered over to the Clerk the Peace.

He does not exercise any Controul over them?

No; he merely has the Custody of them.

Do you think the Receiver General of Taxes could perform the Duty of County Treasurer?

I should apprehend not, because he must have an Office open at all Times for the Payment of small Sums, which according to the present Constitution of the Office the Receiver General could not have.

Is there any Officer who receives a Fee on any Draft or Bill that is paid?

Many of the Payments do not go through any Officer. Those Money Payments are by Draft immediately from the Office on me; others are from the Sessions; others from the Clerk of Assize or the Clerk of the Peace. At the different Quarter Sessions they all issue Orders.

Do you feel yourself bound to pay the Draft of any Two Magistrates for the Allowances of Magistrates and Things of that kind?

If supported by the Act of Parliament.

You do not consider yourself authorized to pay any Bill unless it is authorized by Act of Parliament?

No; I should conceive any Bill I paid without at my own Risk. I was cautioned at my Election, by Mr. Alcock a Magistrate, that if I made any Payment unless I was authorized by Act of Parliament I should pay it myself.

Do you not pay on Drafts?

Yes; an Order to pay a Sum of Money; but it appears upon the Face of the Order what it is for.

In what Manner are the Charges for Conveyance of Prisoners and the Payment of Constables made by the Magistrates?

It is quite in the Magistrates Discretion, I apprehend, to order for the Conveyance of Prisoners; and if nothing appears defective upon the Face of it I am bound to pay it, but if the Magistrate has made an Order not agreeable to the Act of Parliament I always object to it.

Do you require a Receipt from the Constable for the Expences of the Conveyance of Prisoners?

Yes.

Are there any Regulations made by the Magistrates?

Yes. The first Regulation of the kind I saw was in Kent, and seeing that it was very useful I suggested to the Magistrates that we should have such a Paper printed, and we have now printed Papers with the Constable's Receipt at the Top, and following that a distinct Account for Conveyance, and an Order from the Magistrates to the Treasurer of the County to pay it.

Is that according to a Scale?

The Magistrates prescribe a Scale, but in some Instances they have departed from that Scale; there may be Reasons for that Departure; and I apprehend, though there may be that Departure, I have no Discretion, for it is in the Power of the Magistrate to order according to his Discretion.

You pay the Clerk of the Peace his Bill for Law Expences?

Yes, by an Order of the Sessions. Those Sessions Orders I know nothing of but the Order; I require a Receipt to the Order, but nothing more.

You do not consider yourself authorized to refuse to pay that Order though there may be Items in that Bill not according to Law?

I have no Opportunity of seeing that; I have only an Order from the Court to pay so much Money.

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You have no Check upon it if the Purpose is not legal?
I do not see enough to see that it is illegal; the Clerk of the Peace will of course make it appear legal.

It is an Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions?
Yes. I have no Power to inquire into the Legality of the Proceedings of the Court of Quarter Sessions.

It is the same with respect to an Order from the Clerk of Assize or the Clerk of the Peace to pay the Expences of Prosecutions?
Precisely so; there is nothing but a common printed Order—by Order of the Court, to pay so much. A Regulation has been lately made at the Assizes to introduce the Names of all the Witnesses, and though I have perhaps no Power, I have required in some Cases all the Witnesses to sign, if I had Reason to believe that there was a Misapplication; but I believe that is a Stretch beyond my Authority.

You attend at the Assizes?
Yes, always, or have a Person there to pay the Drafts; they are always paid during the Time of the Assizes; usually at the Bankers; and the same at the Sessions; the Money is paid at the Sessions.

Do you think there is a Check sufficient now interposed by Law to prevent the Money of the County being paid improperly?
It is in the Discretion of the Magistrates entirely, the Distribution of the County Money; they may make what Checks they please. With respect to the Conveyance of Prisoners, that Allowance varies, and it lies merely with the individual Magistrate to order what he thinks fit in such a Case.

Do you know any thing respecting any Fees received by the County Officers?
No.

Have your County Rates increased?
Very much.

Can you state why?
There are many Reasons why they should be increased. The Increase of Population would necessarily increase the County Rates. The Increase of Population occasions Increase of Crime, and many other Things; by the same Rule the Increase of Population increases the Fund whereupon to levy the County Rate.

Have you any Debt in the County of Surrey on the County Rate?
We have a Debt, but it is so nearly paid that it can hardly be said to be a Debt. There was, Fourteen or Fifteen Years ago, the Sum of 50,000*l.* raised to build Houses of Correction; under the Statute it was required to appropriate 5,000*l.* a Year to the Liquidation of that Debt, with the Interest at the same Time, and that will be discharged this Year.

Who pay you the Rate?
The High Constables of the Hundreds.

They get it from the Overseers?
They do.

Are your High Constables paid in the County of Surrey?
No; they have a bare Allowance for the Amount of the Stamps they give on the Receipts to the Overseers.

You do not pay any Expences to them when they come to you with the Money?
No; not even the Postage of a Letter.

How are they paid?
It is an onerous Office.

You find no Difficulty in getting High Constables?
They complain of it. I have known only one Instance where a Man has continued in the Office where he has not been compelled.

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Do you pay any thing for the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage?
Yes, we have paid that.

Under what Act of Parliament?
Under the Mutiny Act. There has been some Question, I believe, lately raised, as to a Clause in the Mutiny Act, whether the present Clause in the Mutiny Act does apply to the ordinary Carriage of Baggage.

Is that in the Course of Investigation in any Court?
No, I believe not. I have heard from the Clerk of the Peace for Surrey that there is a Doubt whether it can be levied.

Is there any Charge upon your Rate for the Returns that have been ordered by either House of Parliament or the Secretary of State?
I know but of Two Instances; I was paid something, and the Clerk of the Peace was paid something, for a considerable Return, Ten Years ago; and I have lately had an Order made by the Committee for Returns made within the last Seven Years.

Do they amount to a considerable Sum?
The Sum I was paid on the former Occasion was, I think, Forty Guineas, and the Clerk of the Peace Twenty Guineas, and the Sum now ordered is Fifty; that is all that has been paid that I know of within the last Two-and-twenty Years.

What is the Nature of the Business done?
A Variety of small Returns; but there was one very considerable Return.

Is not the Clerk of the Peace in the habit of charging in his Bill to the County for Returns that he makes to Parliament or the Secretary of State?
I have no Means of knowing that; I do not see his Bill.

Have you ever heard any of the Justices complain that they are called upon to pay for Returns which are called for by the Secretary of State or by one of the Houses of Parliament?
I never heard any Complaint 'till the last Sessions; for I have never known it but once before when there was no Complaint; a Doubt was stated whether the County were liable, and I urged that as I did it for the County the County ought to pay it. It was referred to the Committee, and the Committee have reported that it should be so paid, but whether the Quarter Sessions will confirm that I cannot say.

Are there any Pensions or Retired Allowances paid out of your Rate?
No, there is no Power; there is nothing in the Nature of a Pension paid out of it.

Can you state to the Committee the Number and Names of Offices in your County, distinguishing whether the Holders are paid by Salary, Fees, or Emoluments?
I could if I had my Papers here; from the County Accounts it will appear how they are all paid.

Does the Clerk of the Peace in your County receive a Salary?
No; he is paid by Bill and Fees.

You have had an Opportunity of knowing what the Expences for Prosecutions are at the Quarter Sessions and also at the Assizes?
I have.

Which, in your Opinion, is the heaviest?
The larger Allowances are at the Assizes, certainly.

Do you know that the Prosecutors and Witnesses have a greater Rate of Allowances than the Prosecutors and Witnesses at the Quarter Sessions?
Yes; they have greater at the Assizes than at the Quarter Sessions; their Scale of Allowance is something larger.

Can you account for that being the Case?
That the Magistrates allow a less Sum—being earnest to cut it down, they allow a less Sum than a Man can maintain himself for.

Does that prevent Prosecutions taking place?
It is a Check to Prosecutions, for Individuals do not like to put themselves

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to an extra Expence. A Man cannot go to the Sessions and prosecute without being at an extra Expence.

Does he get something in his Pocket at the Assizes?
No; there have been very large Sums paid in some Cases (I think in one Case 300*l.* was paid) for Expences in Prosecutions.

Has not the repealing the Act for giving Rewards made a great Difference in the Increase of County Rates?
I should think not, unless they gave the one for the other. They did not give Expences when they had Rewards, certainly, and in that respect a Difference would arise.

The Rewards at that Time were paid by the Treasury?
They were.

The Expences are paid out of the County Rate?
Yes.

Has not the taking away Rewards therefore added very much to the County Rates?
It certainly must have done.

Would you see any Objection to a Committee of Magistrates sitting in the County Town to recommend to the Judges the Allowance which should be made?
It is already done by a Scale of Payment and of Mileage; if the Scale is too high, and it were reduced, that would be doing all that a Committee of Magistrates could do.

The Judge does not look into the Charges at all, does he? Is it not left to the Clerk of Assize?
It is left to the Clerk of Assize, except in special Cases; then I apprehend that the Clerk of Assize would speak to the Judge, and ask whether in those special Cases, when great Exertions had been used and great Expences incurred in the Apprehension of Prisoners, and so on, the Judge thought fit to allow a larger Sum.

Is not that the only Case in which the Officer applies to the Judge for Direction?
I apprehend that is the Case.

Do you know what is the Rate of Mileage at Sessions?
I do not; I know that the Sums allowed to Witnesses at the Sessions are smaller than at the Assizes; but the Question does not come to me, and I am not aware of the Particulars.

Are the Witnesses detained longer at the Assizes or the Sessions generally?
At the Assizes generally; for we have a Rule at the Sessions that all Country Cases are taken first, therefore the other Parties are near Home, and have not any travelling Expences to pay. Most of our Cases at the Sessions are tried at Horsemonger Lane, arising in the Hundred of Brixton, therefore the Parties are not allowed travelling Expences.

All the Criminal Trials are held subsequent to the Disposal of the Civil Business of the County?
Not now; the Prisoners are taken first; after the County Day the Parties are not required to attend on the County Day; very few come 'till afterwards.

The Offences are smaller, perhaps; that is one Reason why they get on faster at the Sessions?
Yes.

The Expences are now greater than formerly?
Yes; and the Allowance of Expences was not always made to all Parties, but of late Years all Parties have taken them.

Rich as well as poor?
Yes, Peers and others; it used to be considered that it was made only to those who were poor.

Application was not made unless it was considered that the Parties could not afford to pay them?
No; and their Circumstances were inquired into.

Now every Person applies without Exception?
Yes; I have known Peers, not in their own Names, but their Attornies or others have asked. I know we paid a very considerable Sum in consequence of Lord Cowper's Robbery. A Sum of Money was carried into Surrey, and was found in the Hands of a Receiver in Surrey, and that Man was prosecuted; a considerable Sum was paid in that Case, though the Robbery was committed in Hertfordshire.

In which County was the Trial in reference to which the Charge was thrown upon the County Rates?
The Trial took place in the County of Surrey, the Property having been found in that County; the principal Trial for the Robbery had taken place in Hertfordshire.

Have you been able to form an Opinion of the Increase added to the County Rates by giving Costs in Misdemeanors?
No.

Can you state that by reference to your Accounts?
I do not apprehend I can, because the Payments are put under one Head, and I have no Means of ascertaining that.

Can you find out the Difference of Prosecutions for Thefts committed near Towns and those in the rural Districts?
No.

Is there any Difference in the Number?
There is an immense deal of Difference between what we call the upper Part of the County and the other.

The principal Burthen thrown upon the County is by Prosecutions from the Town Part of the County?
Yes.

Does not the principal Payment to the County Rate come from the Country Part?
No; I think the Parts near London pay their full Proportion.

When was the County last assessed for the County Rate?
I have in my Possession a Paper shewing what the last Rate was, and the former Rate, and the Rate between the Two, but I have not got it here.

You have stated that the Expences have increased, and that the Means of paying them have also increased; do you mean to say that the Rate per Pound has increased?
As far as my Recollection carries me, a Rate of *2d.* in the Pound raises as much as *6d.* in the Pound did before; a great deal of Property in the Neighbourhood of London came to be assessable, which brought in more Fund to pay the Expences with.

Are the new Districts assessed according to the Value of the Buildings?
Yes.

When was that done?
About Seven Years ago.

According to your Opinion, the Burthen on the Inhabitants of the County has not increased in proportion to the Property?
I do not know; there are many other Expences thrown upon the County Rate of late which used not to be. We have had an immense Expenditure in Surrey on account of the Houses of Correction, and the Maintenance of those Houses; we laid out about 70,000*l.* in building Houses of Correction.

You say that the Amount of rateable Property has increased about Two Thirds; do you conceive it is rated in the same Proportion as to the actual Value as it was?
I am not capable of answering that Question. I know that a *2d.* Rate raises as much as a *6d.* Rate did before, and I believe more.

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The rateable Property has increased only where Buildings have been increased?

No; and it has been reduced in some Places on Appeals, where Appeals have been made.

In rural Districts has not the rateable Property diminished in Value?

Certainly; I have no doubt it is diminished, inasmuch as the Rent of Land has diminished.

Do you know whether the Conveyance of Transports to the Place of Embarkation is paid out of the County Rate?

Yes.

Is that a heavy Charge in Surrey?

I do not know what the Amount of Charge is for; it is paid in the Gaoler's Bill of Disbursements; he has to convey them, and it goes into his Disbursements, and does not come before me as an Item, but as a general Sum of so much disbursed by him.

Do not you also pay for the Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Peace's Certificates given upon the Removal of those Convicts?

The Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Assize have Fees upon those Orders of Removal which are paid out of the County Rates.

The Expenditure of the County of Surrey appears in 1821 to have been 16,896*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; the Expenditure in 1832 appears to have been 25,004*l.* 18*s.*?

Yes.

Can you turn to any particular Item in that Account which would show how the Difference between those Sums is accounted for?

The House of Correction is an Increase of 8,000*l.* or nearly; the Conveyance of Prisoners has very materially increased; Assize Prosecutions, and Sessions Prosecutions, and incidental Expences are increased.

The main Increase in the County Rates in your County arises from the Expence attending the apprehending, the Conveyance, and the Maintenance of Prisoners, and the building of Gaols?

Yes; and many Parishes pay to the Police Rate in addition to the County Rate; there was last Year or the Year before considerable Expence incurred under the Head of Special Constables.

From the Account does it not appear that the Expences attending the Houses of Correction, apprehending Prisoners, and Trials of Offences fully account for the Difference in the Amount of the Expenditure, and rather shew that the Expenditure upon other Objects has rather decreased than increased?

Perhaps it might; the Expence of conveying Prisoners has greatly increased and is increasing.

Does not the Allowance to Witnesses and Prosecutors form the principal Item of Increase in that Expence?

The House of Correction is the principal Increase.

That is an Expence which will soon cease?

Yes; under the Head of Houses of Correction I calculate the Sum of £5,000 annually which will cease after this Year.

The permanent prospective Increase is in the Allowance to Witnesses and Prosecutors?

Yes, very much so.

Would you see any Objection to the Officers of the County being paid by Salary, and the Fees, if retained, being placed to the County Fund?

I am not aware of any Officer being paid by Fees except the Clerk of the Peace and the Criers of the Court, and so on; Officers attending the Court; there are no other Officers paid by Fees.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Wednesday next, One o'Clock.

Die Mercurii, 5° Martii 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

JOHN SMALLPEICE Esquire is called in, and further examined as follows: *J. Smallpeice Esq.*

The Committee understand you wish to explain some Parts of the Evidence you gave the last Day?

Yes; I was asked whether any Officer received a Fee on any Draft or Bill which I paid. The Officers of the Courts receive Fees, I apprehend, on the Orders they make. I thought that Question referred to Orders from County Magistrates, and I answered in the Negative.

Do you mean by the Officers the Clerks of Assize?

Yes, and the Clerks of the Peace; we have several who issue Orders. There is the Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Peace at Quarter Sessions, and Clerk of the Peace for the Southwark Sessions, and also the Town Clerks of Guildford and Kingston; they receive Fees on Orders for Payment.

Do you know whether they receive a higher Fee for a large Payment than for a small one?

I have no Knowledge of that, but I believe the Fee is for the Order they get; I apprehend a fixed Fee by a Rule.

Those are Orders upon the County Treasurer?

Yes. I have with me some of the Orders I refer to. This is a Blank Order from the Sessions for a Payment, that is signed by the Clerk of the Peace.

He delivers in the same; which is read, and is as follows:

Surrey (to wit). } At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden by Adjournment at St. Mary Newington, in and for the County of Surrey, on Monday the Day of in the Year 183

It is ordered by this Court, That the Treasurer of the Public Stock of this County do forthwith pay to the several Persons under mentioned, who have appeared at this present Session on Recognizance or Subpœna to prosecute or give Evidence against accused of Felony, the respective Sums under mentioned, making in the whole the Sum of which this Court thinks reasonable for the Expences, Trouble, and Loss of Time incurred in the said Prosecution; viz.

To Prosecutor „ „

Witness „ „

By the Court,

Received the Sum of £ above mentioned this Day of 183

This is a Copy of a Gaoler's Receipt.

He delivers in the same; which is read, and is as follows:

Surrey (to wit). } At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at St. Mary Newington, in and for the County of Surrey, on Tuesday the 18th Day of January in the Year 1829.

It is ordered by this Court, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the Magistrates of this County, that in all Cases where they shall commit an Offender to Prison who has not Money or Goods within the County sufficient to bear the Charge of conveying him to Prison, they do allow to the Constable, or other Officer, for conveying him, a Sum not exceeding

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exceeding One Shilling per Mile for One Prisoner, and for every Prisoner above that Number Three-pence per Mile; and, if necessary for the Subsistence of each Prisoner while in Custody, a Sum not exceeding Nine-pence per Day, and if Lodging is required, Nine-pence per Night; for the Subsistence of the Constable a Sum not exceeding One Shilling per Day, and, if necessary, One Shilling per Night; and in Cases where the desperate Character of the Offender, the Atrocity of the Offence, or the Number of Prisoners to be conveyed, may require a greater Degree of Security, that they do allow a Sum not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence per Day, and, if necessary, Two Shillings and Sixpence per Night, for an Assistant to the Constable, and for his Subsistence a Sum not exceeding Nine-pence per Day and Nine-pence per Night; provided always, that if it shall appear to the committing Magistrate, that, from extraordinary Circumstances in any Case, One Shilling a Mile is not a sufficient Remuneration to the Constable or other Officer for the Expence of conveying a Prisoner, and for his Loss of Time, that then in making any further Allowance he do state such extraordinary Circumstances in the Order; but that no further Allowance shall be made for Loss of Time to any Police Constable, or other Officer, who receives a weekly Salary. And it is further ordered, That every Constable or other Officer who shall convey any Offender to Gaol do apply for an Order on the Treasurer of the County for the Reimbursement of his Expences to the Magistrate only who committed the Offender to Prison; and in case, from Absence or Indisposition of the committing Magistrate, or other unavoidable Circumstance, he cannot obtain an Order from such Magistrate, that then he do apply for such Order to the Magistrates of his Division assembled in Petty Session. And it is further recommended to every acting Magistrate, not to make an Order for the Reimbursement of the Expences of any Constable or other Officer in conveying Offenders to Prison, unless such Offenders were committed by him, or unless the Application is made to him at the Petty Session, and a sufficient Reason given for not applying to the committing Magistrate. Lastly, it is ordered, That the Form of the Order of Allowance used in the County of Kent, and now laid before this Court, be recommended to the Adoption of the Magistrates of this County, and that it be printed, and a Copy sent to every acting Magistrate.

By the Court,
LAWSON.

Governor's Receipt for the Prisoner.

Surrey.—Received into Custody, the Day of 182
at o'Clock in the noon, at
in this County, the Bod of
by the Hands of Constable of the
of
The Prisoner

Governor.

committed by
by

Warrant of Commitment dated the Day of 182
County of Surrey.

When the Prisoner is unable to pay the Expence of Conveyance, the Allowance not to exceed 1*s.* per Mile for a single Prisoner, and 3*d.* per Mile additional for each additional Prisoner.

Dr.

		£	*s.*	*d.*
	the Day of 182			
	To the said Constable for conveying the above committed by from to being Miles at per Mile			
9*d.* per Day - -	For Subsistence of Prisoner whilst in Custody after Commitment Day at per Day each -			
9*d.* per Night -	For Lodging ditto Night at per Night -			
2*s.* 6*d.* per Day -	Assistant to the Constable (the Order, in Writing, by the committing Justice being now produced)			
2*s.* 6*d.* per Night -	Day at per Day, and Night at per Night - - - - - - -			
1*s.* 0*d.* per Day - -	Subsistence for the Constable, Day at per Day,			
1*s.* 0*d.* per Night -	and Night at per Night - - -			
9*d.* per Day - -	Ditto for Assistant (ordered as above) Day			
9*d.* per Night -	at per Day, and Night at per Night -			
	Total - - -			

Surrey (to wit). } To the Treasurer of the said County. *J. Smallpeice Esq.*

of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, having examined into the above Charges, and the same being verified on the Oath of the said and appearing to just and reasonable, and conformable to the Order of Session, do hereby order you, the said Treasurer, to pay the said or to on account of the said the Sum of being the Amount of the above Bill.

Given under Hand and Seal the Day of 182 at in the said County.

Witness Constable

I have another from the Clerk of the Peace for the Borough of Southwark, who is the same Officer who attends at the Assizes and signs in the same Way.

Does the Clerk of the Peace sign those merely by the oral Direction of the Court, or does the Chairman sign the Bill first?

I apprehend he signs them as a matter of course, the Party being allowed his Expences on a fixed Scale. I have one filled up.

He produces the same; which is read, and is as follows:

Town and Borough of Southwark, in the County of Surrey.—Quarter Session, 30th December 1833.

The King against Thomas Bowler, for Misdemeanor.

It is ordered by the Court, That the Treasurer of the County of Surrey do forthwith pay to the Prosecutor and Witnesses hereunder named, for their Loss of Time, Trouble, and Expences incurred in this Prosecution, the Sums of Money following; that is to say, —

	£	s.	d.
Joseph Martin	1	5	6
John Rayner	0	2	6
Joseph Willy	0	2	6
Ann Rayner	0	2	6
	1	13	0

To the Treasurer of the said County of Surrey. } By the Court, John Clark, Clerk of the Peace.

Received, Joseph Martin.

What is the Scale of Expences?

With regard to the Expences at the Assizes they are 5*s.* per Day, as I understand; I am not speaking from my own Knowledge.

Is that generally, or for particular Classes of Individuals?

Generally; I understand 5*s.* per Day, and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Night.

That is for Witnesses of the poorer Class?

For all Witnesses; the Exception is for the higher Classes with a Mileage of 3*d.* per Mile for each Way of travelling. Professional Men are paid extra, and I believe a Guinea a Day is the ordinary Allowance.

By Professional Men you mean Surgeons?

Yes; they are mostly called on to attend in Criminal Cases; and to other Professional Men; an Attorney might be called to give Evidence in some particular Case; but it is usually Surgeons.

Is there any intermediate Scale between the Guinea and the Five Shillings?

I believe not. There is also an Allowance of One Guinea for the Brief, and Two Guineas for the Counsel's Fee: those Allowances are over and above the Fees of Court: that is my Understanding of what is done at the Assizes. At the Sessions at Newington, where most of our Criminal Charges are tried, the Allowance is the 3*s.* per Day for all, with the same Exception of Professional Men; sometimes they are allowed more by special Order of the Court, and never

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never exceeding One Guinea per Day; if above Six Miles 1*s.* 6*d.* is allowed for Night, and a Mileage of 3*d.* each Way. At what are called the County Sessions, being in contradistinction to those held at Newington, the Allowance is 4*s.* per Day, with the same Mileage and other Allowances as in the first Case. Under this Order (D.) the Allowance is less in Southwark than at Newington; it is 2*s.* 6*d.*

Do you know any Reason why it should be lower?
They are more immediately local.

The Allowances are made in Southwark by the Lord Mayor?
By Order of the Court. There is another Item of Charge, which is the Magistrate's Certificate; the Parties attending before a Magistrate to be examined on Depositions before Commitment: that Allowance is fixed by a Resolution at Sessions at 2*s.* 6*d.* for each Day the Witness shall attend, and a Mileage of 3*d.* if above Six Miles; but I should inform your Lordships that those Allowances have been refused by the Judges.

As being too low?
I believe as being too low; they have been twice before the Judges, and were not allowed; I therefore do not apprehend they are compulsory on any particular Magistrate, if he thinks fit to order more,—that the Magistrate himself is not under Restriction.

At the Assizes the Judges allow 5*s.* a Day, and Half a Crown a Night; at the Sessions, 3*s.* a Day, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a Night?
Yes, if above Six Miles.

You do not allow them to claim for a Night if not above Six Miles?
No.

At the Assizes they have 3*d.* a Mile to and from; at the Sessions 3*d.* a Mile if beyond Six Miles?
Yes.

Have you ever heard any Witnesses or Prosecutors at Sessions complain of the Inadequacy of the Allowance?
Yes, I have; when they come from the Country they do not find that the Allowance will bear them out; a Man cannot get a Bed in an Assize Town for the Sum which is allowed.

Could you inquire as to the Manner in which the Witnesses come to the Town, and make the Allowance personally; for instance, allowing an infirm Man more?
I would beg to say a Word upon the Subject of the Allowances. They are made by an Officer who is not responsible to the County, and that is not satisfactory. The Clerks of Assize, as your Lordships are aware, are not responsible to the County, and that perhaps is the Feeling in every County, that the Magistrates cannot control those Expences. It does not follow that there is a Charge against the Clerk of Assize for making undue Orders, for I believe Mr. Clark, the present Clerk of Assize, is very careful upon that Subject; but the Magistrates have felt on some Occasions that they have no Means of Control in themselves, and the only Way of creating a responsible Check I should apprehend would be that some Person from the County should be in the Place to inquire into the Orders.

Should not that Person inquire into the Circumstances of the Party, and his real Expences?
That would come of course if he is allowed a discretionary Power; but if there is a fixed Rule for each Individual, that will not come into question; then he would have to inquire, and from local Knowledge be able better to judge whether the Parties state their Circumstances correctly.

Must not a fixed Rule be unjust to many Parties?
Certainly.

If a Man walks Nine or Ten Miles, 3*d.* a Mile is too much, is it not?
Yes.

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J. Smallpeice Esq.

If from his Infirmities he is obliged to hire a Carriage that is too little?
Yes, certainly; and an Allowance of 5*s.* to each Man is not in proportion to the Circumstances of the Party. A Tradesman would go and get but 5*s.* and would lose perhaps 20*s.* by his Absence.

Would it not be in your Opinion better to give a Discretion to some Individual to make an Allowance which was just according to the Circumstances of the Party?
Yes.

Then that Individual should be an Officer of the County, to give Satisfaction to the County?
He must be an Officer of the County; for he must be responsible to the County, whose Money he is disbursing.

Is not there a Feeling in the County against the County Rate, from the Idea that it is not under sufficient Controul?
Yes, that is the Case. Here is One Order I have brought of the Expences of the Prosecution of a Man called Cobbler Will, for Murder; the County may very well say here is 303*l.* expended for a single Prosecution on this single Certificate, without any satisfactory Explanation on the Face of it. I obtained these Particulars afterwards, for the Purpose of Explanation.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

Surrey.—PAYMENTS made by the Treasurer of the County under Orders from the Deputy Clerk of Assize, made at the Special Gaol Delivery in December 1826, in respect of the Prosecutions of Page and Ayres.

	£	s.	d.
K. v. Page and Ayres, John Butler, Expences and Loss of Time of Witnesses in the Prosecution	77	5	0
— Page and another, George Maisey, his Ditto	10	6	6
— — — Persons named at the Back*, Expences and Loss of Time in attending before the committing Magistrates, and ascertained by their Certificates	89	17	0
— — — John Butler & Co., Expences and Loss of Time in the Prosecution	87	5	0
— — — Charles Painter, his Expences and Loss of Time ascertained by the Certificate of the committing Magistrate	6	6	2
— — — Richard Staples, his Expences in this Prosecution	32	15	0
	£303	14	8

	£	s.	d.
* Francis Bignell	7	0	0
Elizabeth Mawley	7	0	0
George Coleman	7	0	0
William Russell	7	0	0
Lucy Clements	7	0	0
Richard Mitchell	8	16	0
Sophia Mitchell	8	16	0
Robert Bignell	8	0	0
James Richard D. P. Bright	5	17	0
William Watson	10	4	0
Thomas Brown	1	13	0
Rose Shirlode	1	13	0
Elizabeth Bennett	1	13	0
James Shirlode	1	13	0
Susan Shirlode	1	13	0
William Smith	1	13	0
Abraham Dallen	1	13	0
James Denby	1	13	0
	£89	17	0

Have you ever known an Instance in which the Clerk of Assize has objected to Allowances to Witnesses who were irrelevant and unnecessary Witnesses on the Face of the Proceeding?
I apprehend he cannot allow to any Person unless he is under Subpœna or Recognizance, and that if they come there under Recognizance he is not competent to judge of the Propriety of their being put under Recognizance.

Supposing a Police Officer comes down from Southwark, does he not get his Name put as a Witness on a Dozen or more Prosecutions?
I believe Mr. Clark, the present Clerk of Assize, does every thing he can to check that.

Is not he allowed something on each?
I speak dubiously, but I think he is not.

J. Smallpeice Esq.

Have you any printed Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts for the County of Surrey for 1832 and 1833?

I have; these are the Accounts.

Please to deliver them in?

The Witness delivers in the same, which are read, and are as follow:

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of MR. JOHN SMALLPEICE, Treasurer of the Public Stock of the County of Surrey, for the Year ending the 24th June 1832; audited by a Committee held at Kingston-upon-Thames on the 30th June 1832; allowed at the General Quarter Session held at Guildford on the 3d July 1832.

Dr.	£	s.	d.
To Balance of last Year's Account	11,938	17	11
— County Rate made Midsummer Session 1831, at 2*d.* in the Pound	14,599	2	10
— Cash received of Governor of the House of Correction at Brixton for Prisoners Earnings	148	5	8
— Ditto for Offal sold	155	14	0
— Ditto of Governor of the House of Correction at Guildford for Prisoners Earnings	77	18	2
— Ditto for Maintenance of Deserters confined in County Gaol and House of Correction at Brixton	107	15	0
— Ditto for Fines imposed for using false Weights and Measures	90	12	7
— Ditto for Assaults	42	12	6
— Ditto for Trespasses and Offences against Property	13	0	0
— Ditto for Offences by Victuallers and Retailers of Beer	30	0	0
— Ditto for refusing to serve as Special Constables	13	15	6
	£27,217	14	2

Cr. *By sundry Payments, as under:*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baggage of Soldiers:—						
Additional Allowances, under the Provisions of the Mutiny Acts, to the Owners of Carriages to convey the Baggage of Soldiers and Marines on their March				27	13	10
Bridges:—						
Allowance under Contract for keeping in repair — Mayford Bridge, One Year	4	4	0			
Hoe Bridge, Two Years	11	0	0			
Godalming Bridge, Five Years	80	0	0			
Milbourn Bridge, One Year	6	10	0			
Church Cobham Bridge, Ditto	7	10	0			
Street Cobham Bridge, Ditto	9	0	0			
Stoke D'Abernon Bridge, Ditto	7	10	0			
Stoke next Guildford Bridge, Ditto	8	0	0			
Stoke Middle Bridge, Ditto	8	0	0			
Woburn Bridge, Ditto	7	7	0			
Weybridge Bridge, Ditto	9	0	0			
Woodbridge Bridge, Ditto	12	0	0			
Wonersh Bridge, Ditto	19	19	0			
Boxhill Bridge, Ditto	10	0	0			
Burford Bridge, Two Years	32	0	0			
Stone Bridge, One Year	8	0	0			
Oxtead Bridge, Ditto	5	0	0			
Unstead Bridge, Ditto	14	0	0			
Wonersh Bridge	8	6	3			
Chertsey Bridge Road, One Year	3	19	0			
Sundry Repairs to Brockham Bridge	7	11	0			
Ditto Tanners Bridge	9	19	9			
Ditto Leatherhead Bridge	0	15	0			
				289	11	0
Clerk of Assize:—						
Fees upon Prisoners sentenced to be transported or committed to Hard Labour at the Assizes				163	10	0
Clerk of the Peace:—						
Bill for Business done, and Money expended on behalf of the County, from Michaelmas Session 1830 to Michaelmas Session 1831				770	13	1
Coroners:—						
For the County	451	18	3			
——— Town of Guildford	9	0	0			
——— Town and Liberty of Kingston-on-Thames	19	14	6			
——— Duchy of Lancaster	8	7	6			
				489	0	3
County Rate:—						
Allowances to High Constables for Receipt Stamps to Parish Officers				14	0	11
County Gaol:—						
Governor, a Year's Salary	460	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto	250	0	0			
Surgeon, Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	130	0	0			
Carried forward	840	0	0	1,754	9	1

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J. Smallpeice Esq.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	840	0	0	1,754	9	1
County Gaol—*continued.*						
Secretary to visiting Justices, a Year's Salary	20	0	0			
Matron, Ditto	60	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Six Turnkeys and Four Watchmen	1,067	15	0			
Coals	137	2	0			
Food, exclusive of Bread supplied from the House of Correction at Brixton	288	0	11			
Bedding	57	7	11			
Clothing	90	4	1			
Bavins, Brooms, Brushes, &c.	21	2	9			
Gas Lights, Oil, Salt, Soap, &c.	127	19	8			
Water Rate	15	0	0			
New Works and Repairs	653	1	9			
				3,377	14	1
Houses of Correction:—						
Brixton.						
Appropriation for repaying the Money borrowed on Mortgage of the County Rates to build the House of Correction, and for Interest on the undischarged Mortgages	3,400	0	0			
Governor, a Year's Salary, and Gratuity to temporary Governor	181	10	0			
Chaplain, Three Quarters Ditto	150	0	0			
Surgeon, One Year's Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	130	0	0			
Secretary, Ditto	30	0	0			
Matron, Three Quarters and Seven Weeks Ditto	51	18	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkeys, Watchmen, Miller, Baker, and Cook	837	3	9			
Wheat and Yeast to make Bread for the Prisoners, including those in the County Gaol	1,495	0	6			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food	514	15	6			
Oil, Salt, Soap, &c.	131	17	10			
Coals	178	2	6			
Clothing	202	18	6			
Bedding	82	10	7			
Books and Stationery	42	18	9			
Bavins, Brooms, and other Utensils	37	18	10			
Funerals of deceased Prisoners	11	0	6			
New Works and Repairs	381	13	10			
Insurance on Mill-buildings, &c.	16	17	0			
				7,876	6	1
Guildford.						
Appropriation for repaying the Money borrowed on Mortgage of the County Rates to build the House of Correction, and for Interest on the undischarged Mortgages	1,600	0	0			
Governor, a Year's Salary	100	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto	100	0	0			
Surgeon, Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	65	0	0			
Secretary, Ditto, and Disbursements	20	17	9			
Matron, a Year's Salary	40	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkeys and Miller	460	3	7			
Bread	521	0	0			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food	207	13	10			
Coals	121	1	0			
Clothing	19	7	0			
Bedding	22	12	6			
Gas Lights, Oil, Salt, Soap, &c.	70	11	2			
New Works and Repairs	78	5	11			
Brooms, Brushes, &c.	3	12	7			
Insurance on Mill-buildings, &c.	11	6	6			
				3,441	11	10
Kingston.						
Governor, a Year's Salary	100	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto	70	0	0			
Surgeon, Half Year's Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	22	10	0			
Secretary, a Year's Salary	10	0	0			
Matron, Ditto	25	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkey and Baker	133	17	1			
Wheat, &c. for making Bread	125	18	0			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food	51	3	2			
Coals	63	19	6			
Clothing	14	6	6			
Bedding	5	11	0			
Soap, Oil, Salt, &c.	15	13	7			
Brooms, Brushes, &c.	3	6	0			
New Works and Repairs	65	4	3			
				706	9	1
Carried forward	-	-	-	17,156	10	2

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	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	17,156	10	2
Law Charges :—						
Solicitor's Bill for general Business - - -	82	4	5			
Clerk of Petty Session for East Brixton, for defending an Appeal against the Refusal of a Licence - - -	39	16	10			
C. E. Jemmett, for prosecuting a Prisoner for Prison Breach -	14	3	2			
				136	4	5
Lunatics :—						
Maintenance of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics, under 9 Geo. 4. c. 40. - - - - -	181	3	0			
Allowance to Physician for visiting Lunatic Asylums, under 9 Geo. 4. c. 41. - - - - -	105	0	0			
Balance of Account of Clerk to Visitors of Lunatic Asylums, under Ditto - - - - -	70	13	7			
				356	16	7
Militia :—						
One Year's Allowance for Depôt for Arms and Accoutrements of the 1st Regiment - - - - -	40	0	0			
Ditto, 2d Regiment - - - - -	40	0	0			
				80	0	0
Poor :—						
Allowances to Parish Officers for Relief of Poor, under 22 Geo. 3. c. 83. - - - - -	-	-	-	25	0	4
Population :—						
Allowances to High Constables and others for procuring Returns of the Amount of the Population - -	-	-	-	10	1	6
Printing :—						
Printing Calendars of Prisoners for the Use of Courts of Assize and Quarter Session, also additional Copies with the Sentences - - - - - -	92	7	6			
Printing sundry Orders of Court, Lists of Sessions, Appeals and Traverses, and Abstracts of the Treasurer's Accounts for Distribution amongst the Magistrates, &c. - -	23	15	0			
Advertizing the Times and Places of holding Sessions and Committees to receive Tenders for Public Works, and the Abstract of the Treasurer's Accounts, as directed by the Statute - - - - - - -	44	19	10			
				161	2	4
Prisoners :—						
Sundry Allowances for conveying Prisoners to Gaol, and to the Assizes and Sessions, and of Convicts to the Hulks -	1,190	1	3			
Assessment under 53 Geo. 3. c. 113. for Relief of the Poor Prisoners in the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons	140	0	0			
Compensation to different Officers under 55 Geo. 3. c. 50. abolishing Fees payable by Prisoners before the passing of that Act - - - - - -	97	13	10			
Sundry Allowances to discharged Prisoners on their Road home, under 5 Geo. 4. c. 85. - - -	23	14	2			
				1,451	9	3
Prosecutors and Witnesses :—						
Sundry Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses at the Assizes	1,987	16	8			
Ditto at the Sessions for the County - - -	1,082	0	5			
Ditto - - - Borough of Southwark -	90	16	6			
Ditto - - - Town of Guildford - -	3	4	0			
Ditto - - - Town of Kingston-on-Thames -	0	16	0			
				3,164	13	7
Record Offices :—						
Sundry Repairs - - - - -	-	-	-	10	10	0
Session House at Newington :—						
Housekeeper's Salary, and Allowance for Coals - -	120	0	0			
Ditto, Disbursements - - - - -	13	17	4			
Repairs - - - - - -	166	15	2			
Gas Lights - - - - -	21	0	0			
Brooms, Brushes, &c. - - - -	12	7	1			
				333	19	7
Surveyor of Public Works :—						
Bills for Business done on behalf of the County - -	-	-	-	97	0	3
Treasurer :—						
Salary as Treasurer of the Public Stock of the County -	150	0	0			
The like, as Treasurer of the House of Correction Account -	50	0	0			
Allowance for Stamps and Postage - - -	7	0	0			
				207	0	0
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	23,190	8	0

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	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward - -	- - -	23,190 8 0
Tumult and Riot :—		
Sundry Expences incurred in swearing in Special Constables, providing them with Staves and necessary Articles for preventing and suppressing Riots in November and December 1830 - - - - - -	571 15 1	
The like in November 1831 - - - -	137 10 1	
		709 5 2
Vagrants :—		
Sundry Allowances for passing on their way to Ireland, Scotland, &c. - - - - - -	- - -	493 12 0
Weights and Measures :—		
Salaries and Allowances to Inspectors - - -	- - -	611 12 10
		25,004 18 0
Balance in Treasurer's Hands - - -	- - -	2,212 16 2
	£	27,217 14 2

ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNT of MR. JOHN SMALLPEICE, Treasurer of the Public Stock of the County of Surrey, for the Year ending the 24th June 1833; audited by a Committee held at Kingston-upon-Thames on the 17th August 1833; allowed at the General Quarter Session held at Kingston-upon-Thames on the 15th October 1833.

This Account is advertized in the public Papers pursuant to Statute; and now, by Order of Sessions, a Copy is sent to every Parish in the County.

Dr.

	£ s. d.
To Balance of last Year's Account - - - - - - -	2,212 16 2
— County Rate made Easter Session, 1832, at 2*d.* in the Pound - - -	14,040 17 9
— Ditto - made Epiphany Session, 1833, at Do. - - - -	14,033 10 6
— Cash received of Governor of the House of Correction at Brixton for Prisoners Earnings - - - - - - - - - -	299 17 6
— Ditto - of the Governor of the House of Correction at Guildford for Do. -	144 0 1
— Ditto - for Maintenance of Deserters confined in the County Gaol - -	3 8 0
— Ditto - for Fines imposed for using False Weights and Measures - -	43 13 6
— Ditto - - - for Assaults - - - - -	39 3 0
— Ditto - - - for Trespasses and Offences against Property -	47 9 0
— Ditto - - - for Offences by Victuallers and Retailers of Beer -	33 15 4
— Ditto - for Copies of the Registers of Electors - - - -	69 19 6
	£ 30,968 10 4

Cr.

By sundry Payments, as under :

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Baggage of Soldiers :—		
Additional Allowances, under the Provisions of the Mutiny Acts, to the Owners of Carriages used to convey the Baggage of Soldiers and Marines on their March - - -	- - -	25 12 8
Bridges :—		
Allowance under Contract for keeping in repair certain Parts of - - - Woodbridge Bridge, One Year -	12 0 0	
Boxhill Bridge, Ditto - -	16 0 0	
Wonersh Bridge, Ditto - -	19 19 0	
Stoke Bridge, Ditto - -	8 0 0	
Godalming Bridge, Ditto -	16 0 0	
Woburn Bridge, Ditto - -	7 7 0	
Weybridge Bridge, Ditto - -	9 0 0	
Chertsey Bridge Road, Ditto -	3 19 0	
Stone Bridge, a Portion of a Year -	7 0 1	
Stoke Middle Bridge, Ditto -	9 6 10	
Leatherhead Bridge, Ditto -	11 3 3	
Milbourne Bridge, Ditto - -	3 18 3	
Sundry Repairs to Roe Bridge - - - -	3 0 0	
Ditto - Fell Bridge - - - -	69 6 3	
Ditto - Stoke D'Abernon Bridge - - -	105 7 0	
Ditto - Half Moon Bridge - - -	5 10 2	
Ditto and Alterations to Unstead Bridge - - -	73 17 7	
Ditto ditto Street Cobham Bridge - -	66 10 0	
		447 4 5
Carried forward - -	- - -	472 17 1

J. Smallpeice Esq.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	-	-	-	472	17	1
Clerk of Assize:—						
Fees upon Prisoners sentenced to be transported or committed to hard Labour at the Assizes	-	-	-	119	0	0
Clerk of the Peace:—						
Bill for Business done, and Money expended on behalf of the County, from Michaelmas Session 1831 to Michaelmas Session 1832	-	-	-	1,010	7	0
Coroners:—						
For the County	380	0	6			
——— Town and Liberty of Kingston-upon-Thames	21	1	3			
——— Duchy of Lancaster	12	9	0			
				413	10	9
County Rate:—						
Allowances to High Constables for Receipt Stamps	13	16	7			
Interest at £4 per Cent. for Three Months on £1,014 16*s.* 1*d.* Balance at Easter Session in favour of Treasurer	20	3	6			
Advertizing the Abstract of the Expenditure of the County Rate, pursuant to the Statute	9	9	0			
				43	9	1
County Gaol:—						
Governor, a Year's Salary	460	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto	250	0	0			
Surgeon, Half Year's Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	65	0	0			
Secretary, a Year's Ditto	20	0	0			
Matron, Ditto	60	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Six Turnkeys and Four Watchmen	1,241	17	8			
Coals	149	6	0			
Food, exclusive of Bread supplied from the House of Correction at Brixton	401	19	11			
Bedding	75	0	9			
Clothing	124	15	8			
Bavins, Brooms, &c.	23	10	6			
Gas Lights, Oil, Salt, Soap, &c.	123	16	2			
Books and Stationery	20	5	6			
Funerals of Prisoners	22	1	0			
New Works and Repairs	388	11	4			
				3,426	4	6
Houses of Correction:—						
Brixton.						
Appropriation for repaying the Money borrowed on Mortgage of the County Rates to build the House of Correction, and for Interest on the undischarged Mortgages	3,400	0	0			
Governor, a Year's Salary	150	0	0			
Chaplain, a Year and a Quarter's Ditto	250	0	0			
Surgeon, a Year's Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	130	0	0			
Secretary, Ditto	30	0	0			
Matron, Three Quarters Ditto	45	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkeys, Watchmen, Miller, Baker, and Cook	969	8	0			
Wheat and Yeast to make Bread for the Prisoners, including those in the County Gaol	1,500	1	0			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food	395	1	1			
Oil, Salt, Soap, &c.	133	12	10			
Coals	179	4	0			
Clothing	225	2	6			
Bedding	193	16	6			
Books and Stationery	49	3	10			
Furniture and Utensils	45	12	5			
New Works and Repairs	364	5	9			
Insurance on Mill Buildings, &c.	16	17	0			
				8,077	4	11
Guildford.						
Appropriation for repaying the Money borrowed on Mortgage of the County Rates to build the House of Correction, and for Interest on the undischarged Mortgages	1,600	0	0			
Governor, a Year's Salary	100	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto	100	0	0			
Surgeon, Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines	65	0	0			
Secretary, Ditto, and Disbursements	22	3	11			
Matron, Ditto	40	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkeys and Miller	531	18	4			
Bread	569	7	5			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food	247	15	1			
Coals	96	17	6			
Clothing	67	11	9			
Carried forward	3,440	14	0	13,562	13	4

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	3,440	14	0	13,562	13	4
Houses of Correction *continued*:—						
Bedding - - - - - -	56	0	3			
Gas Lights, Oil, Salt, Soap, &c. - - -	16	11	11			
Brooms, Brushes, and other Utensils - - -	15	0	8			
Books and Stationery - - - - - -	10	8	4			
New Works and Repairs - - - -	898	8	6			
Insurance on Mill Buildings, &c. - - -	11	6	6			
				4,448	10	2
Kingston.						
Governor, a Year's Salary - - - - -	100	0	0			
Chaplain, Ditto - - - - -	70	0	0			
Surgeon, a Year and a Half's Ditto, and Allowance for Medicines - - - - - - -	67	10	0			
Matron, a Year's Salary - - - - -	25	0	0			
Disbursements, including Wages of Turnkey and Baker -	114	0	5			
Wheat, &c. for making Bread - - - -	136	15	6			
Meat and Ingredients for Soup and other Food - -	67	6	7			
Coals - - - - - - - -	46	3	9			
Clothing - - - - - - - -	16	12	9			
Bedding - - - - - - - -	19	5	10			
Soap, Oil, Salt, &c. - - - - - -	28	4	6			
Brooms, Brushes, and other Utensils - - -	12	5	7			
New Works and Repairs - - - - -	77	7	7			
				780	12	6
Lunatics :—						
Maintenance of Criminal and Pauper Lunatics, under 9 Geo. 4. c. 40. - - - - - -	83	13	0			
Allowance to Physician for visiting Lunatic Asylums -	84	0	0			
Ditto, for visiting and examining a Criminal Lunatic confined in the Gaol, and reporting thereon to Secretary of State - - - - - - - -	21	0	0			
Balance of Account of Clerk to Visitors of Lunatic Asylums -	62	11	7			
				251	4	7
Militia :—						
One Year's Allowance for Depôt for Arms and Accoutrements of the 1st Regiment - - - - -	40	0	0			
Two Ditto 2d Regiment - - - - -	80	0	0			
				120	0	0
Poor :—						
Allowances to Parish Officers for the Relief of Poor, under 22 Geo. 3. c. 83. - - - - - -	-	-	-	6	3	9
Printing :—						
Printing Calendars of Prisoners for the Use of the Courts of Assize and Quarter Session, also additional Copies with the Sentences - - - - - - -	96	2	6			
Printing sundry Orders of Court, Lists of Sessions, Appeals and Traverses, and Abstracts of the Treasurer's Accounts for Distribution among the Magistrates, &c. - -	53	15	4			
Advertizing the Times and Places of holding Sessions and Committees to receive Tenders for Public Works - -	28	9	8			
				178	7	6
Prisoners :—						
Sundry Allowances for conveying Prisoners to Gaol, and to the Assizes and Sessions, and Convicts to the Hulks - -	1,345	19	0			
Assessment under 53 Geo. 3. c. 113. for Relief of the Poor Prisoners in the King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons	140	0	0			
Compensation to different Officers under 55 Geo. 3. abolishing Fees payable by Prisoners before the passing of that Act - - - - - - -	77	1	10			
Sundry Allowances to discharged Prisoners on their Road home, under 5 Geo. 4. c. 85. - - -	49	11	4			
				1,612	12	2
Prosecutors and Witnesses :—						
Sundry Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses at the Assizes - - - - - - - -	2,390	8	9			
Ditto at the Sessions for the County - - -	1,462	19	0			
Ditto - - - Borough of Southwark - - -	231	2	0			
Ditto - - - Town of Guildford - -	11	4	0			
Ditto - - - Town of Kingston-upon-Thames -	7	5	10			
				4,102	19	7
Record Offices :—						
Painting - - - - - - - -	-	-	-	27	0	8
Reform Act :—						
Making up and examining Registers of Electors, making Copies for Printer, and examining and correcting Press, &c. - -	134	7	0			
Printing 300 Copies of Registers - - - -	284	4	0			
				418	11	0
Carried forward - -	-	-	-	25,508	15	3

J. Smallpeice Esq.

J Smallpeice Esq.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward - -	-	-	-	25,508	15	3
Session House at Newington :—						
Housekeeper's Salary and Allowance for Coals - -	120	0	0			
Sundry Disbursements - - - - - -	17	11	0			
Gas Lights - - - - - -	10	10	0			
Repairs - - - - - -	36	14	5			
				184	15	5
Surveyor of Public Works :—						
Bills for Business done on behalf of the County - -	-	-	-	190	17	7
Treasurer :—						
Salary as Treasurer of the Public Stock of the County -	150	0	0			
The like as Treasurer of the House of Correction Account -	50	0	0			
Allowance for Stamps and Postage - - -	7	0	0			
				207	0	0
Tumult and Riot :—						
Sundry Allowances to Special Constables for their Attendance, and Expences incurred in providing them with Staves, &c. for preventing and suppressing Riots - - -	-	-	-	85	15	10
Vagrants :—						
Sundry Allowances for passing on their Way to Ireland, Scotland, &c. - - - - - - -	-	-	-	309	0	10
Weights and Measures :—						
Salaries and Allowances to Inspectors - - - -	-	-	-	697	14	6
				27,183	19	5
Balance in Treasurer's Hands - -	-	-	-	3,784	10	11
			£	30,968	10	4

Do you know whether the Magistrates are in the habit of delivering stolen Goods that may be found on the Person of a Prisoner to the Constable, to take to the Assizes or to the Sessions, as the Case may be?
It is very often done.

Would not a Prosecutor or some other Witness be equally competent to perform that Duty?
Certainly.

Would not such a Course preclude the Necessity of the Attendance of the Constable, and thereby save Expence?
Yes.

You would not advise this Course if the Prosecutor was not a respectable Man?
No. He must be not only respectable but a discreet Man; he must keep them so as to preserve the Identity.

Might not a Magistrate choose some discreet Person who must necessarily attend the Court to produce the Goods?
Yes. I have seen a Constable brought down to produce a Thing, who could give no other Evidence than the Production of the Thing which he had taken from a Party, which any other Person might have brought, and his Attendance have been saved; and I have known that strongly objected to by the Judges.

Might it not be right to invest the Magistrates with a Discretion to place the Goods in the Custody of any Person in whom he had Confidence, to be taken care of and identified?
I apprehend he has that Power now. With regard to Prosecutions, we have a Practice of late in our County which perhaps your Lordships are not aware of, that Men of very low Grade as Attornies, if Attornies at all, get up a Number of Prosecutions, and come down to the Assizes with a great many such Prosecutions.

Are they not in some Way connected with the Magistrates?
Not directly; whether they have a Connexion with the Police Officers I cannot tell, but they get hold of a good many Cases.

Have you not heard of such Cases being conducted by a Man who was not an Attorney?
Yes; I knew a Case of a respectable Man who had got connected with such

a Man. I asked him how he could get into such Hands. He said, I did not know that I was in such Hands; he was a Man about the Police Office. I have paid a large Sum to such Men who have conducted Prosecutions. I have no Check upon them; they bring the Order to me or to the Banker. I lodge much Money at the Bankers at Kingston to pay the Orders of the Clerks of Assize. *J. Smallpeice Esq.*

How does it happen that the Clerk of Assize or the Clerk of the Peace delivers the Order to such a Man, unless they know that they are accredited by the Magistrates?

If the Order is made out for the Prosecutors they get hold of the Order. I know Mr. Clark does every thing he can to check that. I know a Case, lately, where a Party complained he had not been paid, and he had the Party summoned before the Court of Requests. Mr. Clark rendered all the Assistance in his Power, and at his Request I sent to him the Receipt of the Man for the Money; it did not go to a Hearing, for the Man, finding it must go against him, paid the Money.

Have you known of Cases of such Persons getting the Money and cheating the Witnesses?

I have suspected Cases of that kind; but in one large Case I took the Pains myself to pay every Witness, lest they should be cheated.

Could not this be prevented by the Magistrate specifying the Individual most fit to be trusted with the Money?

It would be difficult, because where there are 15 or 16 Witnesses some Person must take upon him to disburse it; the Sums are very small; One and Two Pounds; there is but one Order including the whole of them.

Is it not well known that Witnesses are frequently cheated?

I am afraid it is; but I believe Mr. Clark does every thing in his Power to prevent it.

Does any Mode occur to you by which Protection could be given to Witnesses against such Frauds?

Mr. Clark, I know, in some Cases, will not make out an Order without a Direction that the Money shall be paid only to the Person to whom it is made out; still the Order is a sort of Bank Note in the Hands of the Person.

Is the Order payable to Bearer?

It is made so in Practice, for they get the Order perhaps late at Night, and want to go away, and leave it to another, and the Bank is shut up. I sometimes pay Money when the Bank is shut up, to prevent their being inconvenienced, but I have not it always in my Pocket. I was asked on the former Occasion as to my objecting to Magistrates Orders. In regard to Magistrates Certificates, I have known some paid which have been decidedly objectionable, but I did not discover that 'till they were paid; particularly for the Attendance before Magistrates. When I came to see the Bill for that Amount, I found it was for going so and so to see for Evidence. The Act of Parliament authorizes only the paying to Witnesses for their Attendance before the Magistrate. I mentioned that the Clerk of the Peace was paid a Fee on Transportations, but I do not think the Clerk of the Peace for our County is paid any such Fee; he considers himself entitled to it. It is not paid by me under that Head, but it may be included in his Bill on the County. The Clerk of Assize receives it, and the Clerk of the Peace for Southwark also. With regard to the Magistrates Certificate, there is no Controul, I apprehend, over that, as to the Parties attending before them. I was asked a Question about Soldiers Baggage. The Allowance direct from the Treasurer to the Parishes has ceased for about a Year, in consequence of its having been discovered that a Clause that used to be in the Mutiny Act has been omitted. This is the present Order with regard to the Payment of Baggage.

He delivers in the same; which is read, and is as follows:

Surrey (to wit.) } At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, holden at Saint Mary Newington, in and and for the County of Surrey, on Tuesday the Thirty-first Day of December 1833.

Whereas by Two several Acts passed in the Third Year of His present Majesty's Reign, the one intituled "An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters,"—and the other intituled "An Act for the Regulation of

J. Smallpeice Esq.

His Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on Shore," it is enacted, that for the regular Provision of Carriages for His Majesty's Forces and their Baggage on the Marches, all Justices of the Peace, within their respective Jurisdictions, being duly required, shall issue Warrants to the Constables having Authority to act in any Place from, through, near, or to which the Troop shall be ordered to march, requiring them to provide Carriages, Horses, and Oxen, and Drivers. And it is further enacted, That the Rates to be paid for such Carriages shall be for every Mile which a Waggon with Four or more Horses, or a Wain with Six Oxen or Four Oxen and Two Horses, shall travel, One Shilling; and for every Mile any Waggon with narrow Wheels, or any Cart with Four Horses, carrying not less than Fifteen Hundred Weight, shall travel, Nine-pence; and for every Mile every other Cart or Carriage with less than Four Horses, and not carrying Fifteen Hundred Weight, shall travel, Sixpence. And such further Rates may be added not exceeding a total Addition per Mile of Four-pence, Three-pence, or Two-pence, to the respective Rates of One Shilling, Nine-pence, or Sixpence, as may seem reasonable to the Justices assembled at the General Sessions for their respective Districts. And the Order of such Justices at Session shall specify the Average Price of Hay and Oats at the nearest Market Town, and the Period for which the Order shall be enforced, not exceeding Ten Days beyond the next Session, and when the Day's March shall exceed Fifteen Miles the Justice granting his Warrant may fix a further reasonable Compensation not exceeding the usual Rate of Hire fixed by this Act. And when additional Rates of Compensation shall be granted, the Justice shall insert in his own Hand in the Warrant the Amount thereof, and the Date of the Order of Session, if fixed by Session; and the Warrant shall be given to the Officer commanding, as his Voucher, provided that the Officer demanding such Carriages shall pay down into the Hands of the Constables the proper Sums, who shall give Receipts for the same on unstamped Paper. And it is by the said first-mentioned Act of Parliament further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace assembled at their Quarter Session to direct the Treasurer to pay out of the Public Stock of the County such reasonable Sums as shall have been expended by the Constables for Carriages and Vessels, over and above what was or ought to have been paid by the Officer requiring the same, regard being had to the Season of the Year and the Condition of the Ways by which such Carriages and Vessels are to pass.

And whereas it appears to this Court that at this Time the Average Price of Hay is £4 a Load, and of Oats 25*s.* a Quarter, in the Borough of Southwark, being the nearest Market Town, and that it is reasonable that the several Persons providing such Carriages should be paid by the Officers demanding such Carriages the several additional Rates mentioned in the said Acts of Parliament: Now it is ordered by this Court, That whenever any Commanding Officer shall demand from any Constable any Carriages for the Purposes mentioned in the said Two Acts, he shall pay down in hand to such Constable, for the Use of the Owners of such Carriages, the Sum of Four-pence in addition to the customary Rate of One Shilling for every Mile which any Waggon with Four or more Horses, or any Wain with Six Oxen or Four Oxen and Two Horses, shall travel; and the Sum of Three-pence in addition to the customary Rate of Nine-pence for every Mile any Waggon with narrow Wheels, or any Cart with Four Horses, carrying not less than Fifteen Hundred Weight, shall travel; and the Sum of Two-pence in addition to the customary Rate of Sixpence for every Mile every other Cart or Carriage with less than Four Horses, and not carrying Fifteen Hundred Weight, shall travel.

Lastly, It is ordered, That this Order be in force until the next General Quarter Session of the Peace to be holden in and for this County, and for Ten Days longer.

By the Court,
LAWSON.

I was asked a Question respecting the Receiver General. He is not to be said to be a local Officer. And the Treasurer of the County is required to have a permanent Office, open at all Times, for the Payment of Orders. I have Two permanent Offices; my own Office at Guildford, and the Office of the Clerk of the Peace at Lambeth. I receive County Rates at different Parts of the County, and I pay Accounts at the Sessions and Assizes, which the Receiver General could not do unless he attended. The Treasurer of the County would be more competent to doing the Receiver's Business than the Receiver that of the Treasurer of the County. I was asked as to the Amount of my Security. I said from Ten to Fifteen thousand Pounds. I find, from Inquiry at the Clerk of the Peace Office, that I give Security, with Two Sureties, severally in £10,000, which would in fact be for £30,000, the Parties being all solvent.

What is the largest Sum you ever had in your Hands as Treasurer?

I have had a larger Sum when the Houses of Correction were building, but I never have now more than £10,000 at any one Time; I should think not that. I was asked about the Increase of the County Rate. There are several Items that have been of late Years thrown upon the County Rate which were not

formerly, and I believe I made a Mistake about Parliamentary Returns—that other Returns might have come under that Head; Returns of Population, Poor, and Highways were made under Acts of Parliament; they have therefore gone under their proper Heads.

Do the Acts require them to be paid out of the County Rates?
Yes. There is Compensation for Prisoners Fees which were abolished some Years ago; Fees on Discharge.

Is there any thing in an Act of Parliament that authorizes the Payment of these Fees from the County Rate?
Yes, there is; and there is a new Allowance, which I mention particularly, because it is liable to great Abuse; at present it is only to a small Amount. Prisoners discharged from a Prison go to the Overseers and claim an Allowance, and get it, and I repay the Overseer, upon his Receipt, bringing me also the Receipt of the Prisoner. Most of those Prisoners give their Receipt by a Mark, and it is very often open to Forgery; and then the Overseer brings me his Receipt, which I am to repay without the Intervention of a Magistrate. That is for the Expences of their Return Home from Prison.

What Means have you of ascertaining whether they are on their Way Home?
I have none. They bring the Discharge, I apprehend, to the Overseer.

Suppose a Man was to say that his Home was in Cornwall, and that he had been discharged from a Gaol in Norfolk?
I will take the Case of a Man discharged from the Gaol at Ipswich, going to Sussex. He goes through Surrey; he has a travelling Allowance; in any Parish he goes through he demands it of the Overseer and obtains it, and gives a Receipt to the Overseer; he is discharged, having suffered his Punishment.

The Document that the Overseer produces to you is not witnessed?
If it is witnessed it is witnessed by John Thompson or some Man of whom I know nothing.

You do not know that the Overseer has paid the Money charged to the Individual?
No, I do not. I have been struck with that as being a Thing capable of Abuse.

The Overseer cannot know whether the Bearer of the Order is the Person who received the Certificate from the Gaoler?
No.

Did it never occur to you to endeavour to check the possibility of such a Fraud?
It has not, for I have never turned my Attention to it. I mention it as a Thing which I think, on Consideration, is capable of Abuse.

Might not the Magistrates in the Place where the Prisoner is discharged from Gaol be required to inquire as to the Place of his Home, and to mark that on the Certificate?
I apprehend that is done. When he is discharged he travels with a Pass from the Gaoler, having served his Six or Twelve Months Imprisonment.

Is it signed by the Gaoler or the visiting Magistrates?
I am not prepared to say; they do not come to me. There is another Head of Increase of Expence, the criminal Lunatics, which is something considerable; the Reform Act also has brought a considerable Increase of Expence; another under the Head of Tumult and Riot. In my Account of 1832 there was a considerable Sum for swearing in Special Constables, in consequence of our closeness to the Metropolis. The Weights and Measures has also occasioned a considerable Increase. We pay the Inspectors Salaries annually.

Is that a new Expence?
It is. I beg to state that there were some Returns laid before the House of Commons from 1811 to 1823, which probably the Committee will find very useful. This is a Copy of my Return.

He delivers in the same; which is read, and is as follows:

ACCOUNT from the Treasurer of the County of Surrey of the several Sums received for County Rates in the Years Heads under which Payments may have been made: — Bridges, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, building and enlarg- Judges Lodgings, building and enlarging of other County Buildings, Maintenance of Prisoners, Conveyance o Conveyance of Scotch and Irish Paupers by Vagrant Pass, Clerk of Assize, and of other Officers of Assizes, Militia, to King's Bench and Fleet Prisons by Stat. 53 G. 3. Parliamentary Returns, Under Sheriff, Liberates of Debtors off, Incidental Expences.

County of Surrey.	1792 to 1810.	Part only of 1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AMOUNT RECEIVED { County Rate		9,589 3 0	15,442 5 10	8,272 11 10	15,469 4 5	14,323 10 10	9,990 9 5
AMOUNT RECEIVED { Loan		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
EXPENDITURE.							
Bridges	I have	658 11 6	907 11 9	680 0 9	850 9 0	478 12 5	265 6 11
Gaols							
Building and enlarging	no	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Repairs	Means	232 16 11	342 19 9½	262 2 11	745 13 9	337 16 10	572 2 4
Houses of Correction:							
Building and enlarging	of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ordinary Repairs	making	68 7 4	28 7 4½	100 11 1	69 17 4	68 15 3	41 2 7
Judges Lodgings	any	These Expences are paid by the Sheriff of the County.				—	—
Shire Halls (Sessions House)		50 9 6	90 0 0	1,368 19 6	263 12 8	130 4 8	144 7 0
Lunatic Asylums	Return	There are none which occasion any Charge on the County Rate.					—
Other County Buildings:	for this						
Building and enlarging } Record Offices, &c.	Period	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,625 16 2	2,015 7 10
Ordinary Repairs } Record Offices, &c.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prisoners:	J. S.						
Maintenance		1,920 15 10	3,938 6 1	3,739 17 9	3,285 15 3	3,999 18 4	4,550 5 3
Conveyance		63 18 5	28 5 6	50 7 3	58 18 9	81 6 9	120 13 4
Vagrants		181 14 8	287 0 6	336 19 10	285 8 8	509 14 4	615 18 6
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prosecutions		304 8 6	557 18 6	555 7 0	489 8 0	859 10 2	1,048 12 8
Clerk of Assize, &c.		34 10 0	35 0 0	42 10 0	43 0 0	146 19 8	136 0 4
Clerk of Peace		536 1 0	574 6 1	474 3 5	347 8 3	399 15 2	529 6 9
Under Sheriff		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0
Coroners		136 3 3	299 12 6	301 13 3	309 9 9	308 14 4	305 12 3
Militia		1,950 11 1	1,484 11 2	1,445 2 7	955 8 8	490 2 7	267 18 8
Local Militia and Volunteers		100 0 0	150 0 0	629 3 3	250 0 0	200 0 0	87 10 0
Clerk of Lieutenancy		Not paid by the Treasurer of the County.			—	—	—
Lieutenancy Meetings		Expence of calling same.			- - -	- - -	- - -
Treasurer's Salary		17 7 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0
King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons		1 1 0	3 3 0	142 2 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Debtors Liberate		—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest of Money		- - -	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0
Principal paid off							
Parliamentary Returns		Nothing paid except to Clerk of Assize, and that included under that Head.					
Printing, Stationery, and advertising		- - -	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 8 6	9 10 11	9 19 1
Incidental Expences		311 18 9	651 13 11	865 8 6	365 0 8	721 8 5	405 15 8
Weights and Measures		- - -	6 14 0	149 4 0	22 15 6	- - -	338 5 6
		6,568 14 9	11,836 5 2	13,594 8 1	10,933 14 9	14,955 6 0	14,191 9 8

He also delivers in one from 1815 to

ler mentioned, and of the Application, in each Year, of all Sums so received, under the following Heads, or any other
Gaols, building and enlarging Houses of Correction, building and enlarging Lunatic Asylums, building and enlarging
soners, Expences of Prosecutions, Treasurer's Salary, Apprehension and Conveyance of Vagrants, Apprehension and
al Militia, and Volunteers, Clerk of Lieutenancy, Lieutenancy Meetings, Printing, Stationery, and advertising, Allowances
erest of Money borrowed on Mortgage of County Rate, Principal Money borrowed on Mortgage of County Rate paid

1817.			1818.			1819.			1820.			1821.			1822.			1823.			Total.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
9,303	9	2	14,552	16	7	19,468	15	4½	14,467	16	0	27,765	19	7	15,445	8	2½	28,551	10	6	212,643	0	9
-	-	-	16,200	0	0	5,400	0	0	28,400	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	0	0
520	0	11	794	17	4	501	4	4	1,409	14	1	509	16	8	1,069	14	11	322	14	3	8,968	14	10
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
145	16	6	235	10	0	296	1	3	798	2	2	217	18	0	321	9	5	151	4	10	4,659	14	8½
-	-	-	9,628	2	6	25,322	1	6	14,775	7	5	13,908	19	7	10,534	12	7	2,915	1	5	77,084	5	0
34	13	5	49	11	6	65	3	10	126	11	11	22	11	2	51	15	4	9	3	0	736	11	1½
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
222	9	4	189	1	4	117	11	10	206	1	7	134	15	10	782	6	1	285	17	10	3,985	17	2
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
897	18	10	691	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,230	16	0
-	-	-	-	-	-	79	13	7	31	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	1	4
5,122	14	10	5,877	8	2	4,805	16	5	5,846	4	6	6,503	19	1½	7,284	5	3	8,743	6	8½	65,618	13	6½
138	4	4	102	17	10	141	5	6	147	11	10	270	14	3	358	2	4	382	19	7	1,945	5	8
578	9	6	792	14	6	924	11	8	911	15	4	711	10	9	68	4	0	33	9	6	6,237	11	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	6	11	2	6	22	14	0
1,574	6	6	2,049	7	0	1,232	13	0	2,163	12	4	1,589	4	0	1,992	8	0	2,090	13	6	16,507	9	2
152	18	10	161	16	0	144	12	2	154	1	2	168	8	8	149	10	4	217	6	6	1,586	13	8
571	4	8	591	17	3	491	16	6	836	9	6	610	2	4	640	1	3	591	11	5	7,194	3	7
20	5	0	20	5	0	20	5	0	20	5	0	20	5	0	20	5	0	20	0	0	161	15	0
253	6	3	476	17	6	309	1	3	323	19	3	319	4	3	336	6	3	356	15	0	4,036	15	1
120	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	89	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	0	7,193	14	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,416	13	3
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	0	9	16	0	18	14	4	19	7	0	6	8	4	72	13	8
150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	150	0	0	1,297	7	0
140	0	0	140	0	0	140	0	0	140	0	0	140	0	0	140	0		140	0	0	1,546	6	0
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
600	0	0	25	11	10	1,620	0	0	2,825	0	0	5,830	0	0	5,000	0	0	5,000	0	0	33,035	11	10
—			—			—			—			—			—			—			—		
7	9	8½	12	6	1	3	3	7	17	15	2	9	11	7	10	5	7	33	11	7½	125	11	10
541	7	7	509	7	5	209	14	3	256	18	9	581	13	0½	613	11	9	313	1	11	6,347	0	7
445	17	6	368	6	0	436	19	10	418	11	2	398	4	7	396	1	10	240	12	0	3,221	11	11
2,237	3	8½	22,947	10	5	37,110	3	6	31,649	4	11	32,195	13	2	30,029	18	5	22,094	19	11	260,344	12	5½

29; which is read, and is as follows:

ACCOUNT from the Treasurer of the County of Surrey of the several Sums received for County Rates in the Years
Heads under which Payments may have been made: — Bridges, Clerk of the Peace, Coroners, building and enlarg-
Judges Lodgings, building and enlarging of other County Buildings, Maintenance of Prisoners, Conveyance of
Conveyance of Scotch and Irish Paupers by Vagrant Pass, Clerk of Assize, and of other Officers of Assizes, Militia,
to King's Bench and Fleet Prisons by Stat. 53 G. 3. Parliamentary Returns, Under Sheriff, Liberates of Debtors,
off, Incidental Expences.

County of Surrey.	1792 to 1810.	Part only of 1811.	1812.	1813.	1814.	1815.	1816.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AMOUNT RECEIVED { County Rate		9,589 3 0	15,442 5 10	8,272 11 10	15,469 4 5	14,323 10 10	9,990 9 5
AMOUNT RECEIVED { Loan		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
EXPENDITURE.							
Bridges	I have	658 11 6	907 11 9	680 0 9	850 9 0	478 12 5	265 6 11
Gaols							
Building and enlarging	no	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ordinary Repairs	Means	232 16 11	342 19 9½	262 2 11	745 13 9	337 16 10	572 2 4
Houses of Correction:							
Building and enlarging	of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ordinary Repairs	making	68 7 4	28 7 4½	100 11 1	69 17 4	68 15 3	41 2 7
Judges Lodgings	any	These Expences are paid by the Sheriff of the County.				—	—
Shire Halls (Sessions House)	Return	50 9 6	90 0 0	1,368 19 6	263 12 8	130 4 8	144 7 0
Lunatic Asylums		There are none which occasion any Charge on the County Rate.					—
Other County Buildings:	for this						
Building and enlarging } Record Offices, &c.	Period	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,625 16 2	2,015 7 10
Ordinary Repairs } Record Offices, &c.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prisoners:	J. S.						
Maintenance		1,920 15 10	3,938 6 1	3,739 17 9	3,285 15 3	3,999 18 4	4,550 5 3
Conveyance		63 18 5	28 5 6	50 7 3	58 18 9	81 6 9	120 13 4
Vagrants		181 14 8	287 0 6	336 19 10	285 8 8	509 14 4	615 18 6
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prosecutions		304 8 6	557 18 6	555 7 0	489 8 0	859 10 2	1,048 12 8
Clerk of Assize, &c.		34 10 0	35 0 0	42 10 0	43 0 0	146 19 8	136 0 4
Clerk of Peace		536 1 0	574 6 1	474 3 5	347 8 3	399 15 2	529 6 9
Under Sheriff		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0
Coroners		136 3 3	299 12 6	301 13 3	309 9 9	308 14 4	305 12 3
Militia		1,950 11 1	1,484 11 2	1,445 2 7	955 8 8	490 2 7	267 18 8
Local Militia and Volunteers		100 0 0	150 0 0	629 3 3	250 0 0	200 0 0	87 10 0
Clerk of Lieutenancy		Not paid by the Treasurer of the County.			—	—	—
Lieutenancy Meetings		Expence of calling same.			- - -	- - -	- - -
Treasurer's Salary		17 7 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	150 0 0
King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons		1 1 0	3 3 0	142 2 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0
Debtors Liberate		—	—	—	—	—	—
Interest of Money		- - -	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0	2,427 0 0
Principal paid off							
Parliamentary Returns		Nothing paid except to Clerk of Assize, and that included under that Head.					
Printing, Stationery, and advertising		- - -	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 8 6	9 10 11	9 19 1
Incidental Expences		311 18 9	651 13 11	865 8 6	365 0 8	721 8 5	405 15 8
Weights and Measures		- - -	6 14 0	149 4 0	22 15 6	- - -	338 5 6
		6,568 14 9	11,836 5 2	13,594 8 1	10,933 14 9	14,955 6 0	14,191 9 8

He also delivers in one from 1815 to

nder mentioned, and of the Application, in each Year, of all Sums so received, under the following Heads, or any other
g Gaols, building and enlarging Houses of Correction, building and enlarging Lunatic Asylums, building and enlarging
risoners, Expences of Prosecutions, Treasurer's Salary, Apprehension and Conveyance of Vagrants, Apprehension and
ocal Militia, and Volunteers, Clerk of Lieutenancy, Lieutenancy Meetings, Printing, Stationery, and advertising, Allowances
terest of Money borrowed on Mortgage of County Rate, Principal Money borrowed on Mortgage of County Rate paid

1817.	1818.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.	Total.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19,303 9 2	14,552 16 7	19,468 15 4½	14,467 16 0	27,765 19 7	15,445 8 2½	28,551 10 6	212,643 0 9
- - -	16,200 0 0	5,400 0 0	28,400 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	50,000 0 0
520 0 11	794 17 4	501 4 4	1,409 14 1	509 16 8	1,069 14 11	322 14 3	8,968 14 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
145 16 6	235 10 0	296 1 3	798 2 2	217 18 0	321 9 5	151 4 10	4,659 14 8½
- - -	9,628 2 6	25,322 1 6	14,775 7 5	13,908 19 7	10,534 12 7	2,915 1 5	77,084 5 0
34 13 5	49 11 6	65 3 10	126 11 11	22 11 2	51 15 4	9 3 0	736 11 1½
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
222 9 4	189 1 4	117 11 10	206 1 7	134 15 10	782 6 1	285 17 10	3,985 17 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
897 18 10	691 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7,230 16 0
- - -	- - -	79 13 7	31 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 1 4
5,122 14 10	5,877 8 2	4,805 16 5	5,846 4 6	6,503 19 1½	7,284 5 3	8,743 6 8½	65,618 13 6½
138 4 4	102 17 10	141 5 6	147 11 10	270 14 3	358 2 4	382 19 7	1,945 5 8
578 9 6	792 14 6	924 11 8	911 15 4	711 10 9	68 4 0	33 9 6	6,237 11 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 11 6	11 2 6	22 14 0
1,574 6 6	2,049 7 0	1,232 13 0	2,163 12 4	1,589 4 0	1,992 8 0	2,090 13 6	16,507 9 2
152 18 10	161 16 0	144 12 2	154 1 2	168 8 8	149 10 4	217 6 6	1,586 13 8
571 4 8	591 17 3	491 16 6	836 9 6	610 2 4	640 1 3	591 11 5	7,194 3 7
20 5 0	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 5 0	20 0 0	161 15 0
253 6 3	476 17 6	309 1 3	323 19 3	319 4 3	336 6 3	356 15 0	4,036 15 1
120 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	89 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	80 0 0	7,193 14 9
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,416 13 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	- - -	18 8 0	9 16 0	18 14 4	19 7 0	6 8 4	72 13 8
150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	150 0 0	1,297 7 0
140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0 0	140 0	140 0 0	1,546 6 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
600 0 0	25 11 10	1,620 0 0	2,825 0 0	5,830 0 0	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	33,035 11 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7 9 8½	12 6 1	3 3 7	17 15 2	9 11 7	10 5 7	33 11 7½	125 11 10
541 7 7	509 7 5	209 14 3	256 18 9	581 13 0½	613 11 9	313 1 11	6,347 0 7
445 17 6	368 6 0	436 19 10	418 11 2	398 4 7	396 1 10	240 12 0	3,221 11 11
2,237 3 8½	22,947 10 5	37,110 3 6	31,649 4 11	32,195 13 2	30,029 18 5	22,091 19 11	260,344 12 5½

329; which is read, and is as follows:

J. Smallpeice Esq.

Do you know the Number of Inspectors of Weights and Measures?
The Cost, I see, is 697*l.* There are Four or Five Inspectors in the County of Surrey; they are paid by Salary.

Are they professional Persons?
No.

What is their Duty?
They go round with a Horse and Cart, with Weights and Measures, to every Retail Dealer, and examine their Weights and Measures, and if they find any thing wrong or defective they lodge Informations, and make the Parties offending pay the Penalties.

How many Years have they been established?
I should think about Five or Six Years, or more.

Is not 20*s.* the highest Penalty?
Yes. In my Accounts there are some Penalties accounted for as received. I have another Document, which I promised to produce to the Committee; the comparative Rating in the County; what it was in 1816, and what in 1827.

The same was delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

The RENTAL of the several Hundreds in the County of Surrey, as taken for the Purposes of County Rate, in the Years 1816 and 1827.

HUNDREDS.	Year 1816. £	s.	d.	Year 1827. £	s.	d.
East Brixton	631,345	0	0	892,100	0	0
West Brixton	132,502	4	11	119,658	0	0
Blackheath	33,794	11	10	32,254	10	0
Copthorne	44,851	5	10	46,165	0	0
Effingham	6,169	1	10	7,221	0	0
Elmbridge	39,018	12	2	39,409	0	0
Farnham	28,691	16	0	24,398	0	0
Godly	47,151	11	0	45,208	0	0
Godalming	34,991	18	2	25,832	10	0
Kingston	59,736	16	11	71,524	0	0
Reigate	49,578	9	8	42,478	10	0
Tandridge	45,826	1	8	34,883	10	0
Wootton	24,633	7	6	21,597	10	0
Wallington	107,750	7	8	96,680	0	0
Wokeing	53,631	1	7	41,344	10	0
Borough of Southwark	180,516	0	0	214,400	0	0
Town of Guildford	7,918	14	10	7,638	0	0
	1,528,107	2	7	1,762,787	0	0
				1,528,107	2	7
Increase £	-	-	-	234,679	17	5

County Rates, at Two-pence in the Pound:—	£	s.	d.
1811	2,397	13	6
1817	9,555	1	6
1827	14,689	17	10

Is it imperative upon the Magistrates to have the continual Inspection of Weights and Measures?
I believe it is. This is the Mode of receiving the County Rate:—

J. Smallpeice Esq.

SURREY EASTER SESSION, 1834.

STATEMENT of Receipt of County Rate made last Epiphany Session.

Hundred.	High Constable.	Amount of Rate. £	s.	d.	Amount received.	Amount unpaid.
Brixton - -	William Garland - -	6,876	3	4		
	James Collingbourn -	997	3	0		
Blackheath - -	John Sherman - -	120	16	1		
	William Calcraft - -	147	19	8		
Copthorne - -	Isaac Nethercoat - -	183	15	0		
	William Butcher - -	195	4	9		
Effingham - -	Thomas Tilley - -	60	3	6		
Elmbridge - -	William Turner - -	188	1	8		
	Leonard Seeley - -	140	6	6		
Farnham - -	John Newell - -	203	6	4		
Godalming - -	Daniel Wythe - -	144	11	1		
	William Enticknap -	70	14	4		
Godley - -	John Collyer - -	119	3	9		
	William Varnden - -	257	10	11		
Kingston - -	Stephen Day - -	500	5	10		
	James Miller - -	95	14	10		
Reigate - -	James Thomas Knowles -	259	16	8		
	Richard Brown junior -	94	2	3		
Tandridge - -	Charles Webb - - -	238	9	5		
	Frederick A. Clark -	52	4	6		
Wallington - -	John Bake -	446	10	4		
	William White - -	359	3	0		
Wootton - -	Frederick Howard -	50	4	8		
	James White - -	129	14	11		
Wokeing - -	John Daws - -	124	6	2		
	George Burt - -	220	4	7		
Guildford - -	Holy Trinity - -	27	3	1		
	Saint Mary - -	28	9	5		
	Saint Nicholas - -	8	0	6		
Southwark - -	Saint George - -	823	6	8		
	Saint Saviour - -	218	6	8		
	Saint Olave - -	278	6	8		
	Saint John - -	336	15	0		
	Saint Thomas - -	39	3	4		
	£	14,035	8	5		

This is the Original of my last Quarterly Return to the Sessions.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

SURREY.

The Account of John Smallpeice Gentleman, Treasurer, from Michaelmas Session 1833 to Epiphany Session 1834.

1833.	Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
Oct. 15th	To Cash of Overseer of Holy Trinity, Fine	0	5	0	By Balance of last Quarter's Account	674	15	6
16th	Hundred of Wotton, Penalties	10	5	0	Baggage of Soldiers	6	19	0
	Messrs. Drew, for List of Electors in Eastern Division	0	15	0	Bridges	105	9	11
	Overseers of Barnes, a Fine	1	0	0	Clerk of the Assize	—		
26th	Overseers of Ditton	0	11	0	County Rate	23	16	3
Nov. 4th	Governor of House of Correction, Guildford, for Prisoners Earnings	30	0	7	Coroners	167	7	6
	Do. House of Correction, Brixton	130	0	0	Gaol	952	18	6
15th	Overseers of Mitcham, Moiety of Penalty	1	0	0	House of Correction, Brixton	4,884	4	8
Dec. 16th	Treasurer of Richmond, Fines	3	15	0	—— Guildford	2,167	4	10
	High Bailiff for Southwark, for Sale of Registers under the Reform Act	5	8	9	—— Kingston	120	10	1
	County Rate made last Midsummer Session 14,035 8 5				Lunatics	18	4	0
	Cess paid short by F. A. Clarke, H. C., Tandridge 0 3 3	14,035	5	2	Prisoners Fees	7	3	0
					— Allowance to	1	0	7
					— conveying	254	6	3
					Poor Relief	2	13	2
					Prosecutors, Southwark Sessions	49	9	6
					— County Sessions	418	11	8
					— Assizes Sessions	470	16	11
					— Guildford Sessions	0	17	0
					Printing	27	15	0
					Vagrants	18	14	3
					Weights and Measures	168	7	11
					Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer	3,677	0	0
	£	14,218	5	6	£	14,218	5	6

	£	s.	d.
Amount of Bills and Salaries at this Session	4,785	16	5
Do. outstanding, ordered at former Sessions	961	4	10
	5,747	1	3
Balance, Cash in hand, as above	3,677	0	0
Excess of Payments	£2,070	1	3

John Smallpeice, Treasurer.

Are not the Penalties on false Weights so small that a Man could make up his Loss for Frauds in a Week?

I think the Disgrace is greater Punishment than the Penalty, that a Man being taken before a Magistrate, he would lose his Custom in consequence of the Disgrace. I speak of Villages in which I have seen it applied; the Parties would be held up to Shame, and their Shops would suffer in consequence.

It appears that there is an Increase in the Charge under the Head of Weights and Measures; what is the Reason of that?

I apprehend that the first Year takes in a certain Provision of Weights and Measures, and that the second Year takes in the Salaries of Officers, with a further Supply of Weights and Measures, and sometimes a Man does not take his Salary within the Year, then it increases the Charge of the next Year.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Sir W. Cosway.

Sir WILLIAM COSWAY is called in, and examined as follows:

You are a Magistrate for the County of Kent?
I am.

How long have you been in that Situation?
For several Years past.

Has your Attention been drawn to the County Rates of Kent?
I have been Chairman of a Committee of Magistrates which has been

established

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Sir W. Cosway.

established since 1831, for the Purpose of examining into the County Expenditure generally; of course including the County Rates.

The Committee will be happy to hear any Matters which have occurred to you in the Course of your Investigation on this Subject?

The first Article that we examined into was the Vagrant Expences. The Allowance in our County was so great, that in sending a Man, his Wife and Four Children, from Dover to Canterbury, 16 Miles, the Allowance, as established by the Magistrates in 1816, was 10*s.* more than a Post Chaise and Four would have been at the Price they were then posting upon that Road; and in consequence we have established a Scale by which the Removal of the same Family would now cost us £1 3*s.* This is the Bill.

The same is delivered in, and read; and is as follows:

Treasurer of Kent, to Barrell, A. Obill, Constables.

1831.		£	s.	d.
Conveying	John M'Donald from Dover to Canterbury by Vagrant Pass, 16 Miles	0	16	0
Do.	for Wife	0	8	0
Do.	for James, 12 Years old	0	8	0
Do.	for John, 10 Do.	0	4	0
Do.	for Henry, 4 Do.	0	4	0
Do.	for Peter, 2 Months	0	4	0
Subsistence for the whole Family		0	4	6
Constable, 3*d.* per Mile		0	4	0
		£2	12	6

	£	s.	d.
Four Horses, at 1*s.* per Mile per Pair	1	12	0
Postboys	0	8	0
Turnpikes	0	2	6
	£2	2	6

The Expence in the Year before we altered the Regulation for the County was 1,170*l.* for the Conveyance of Vagrants. In examining who were the Parties to whom it was paid I found that One Constable at Sittingbourn received, out of the 1,170*l.*, 730*l.*; that he transferred the Prisoners to another Man at Dartford, who received 255*l.*; so that Two Constables received, out of the 1,170*l.*, between 900*l.* and 1,000*l.*; and as our altered Scale came into play the next Year the County Rate was brought down for Vagrants to a little more than 400*l.*

Are your Observations confined to the Eastern Division of the County?

To the whole County; we have no separate Expence for the Two Divisions; we have a General Sessions which regulates the whole for the County. We have also found that the Allowances to Witnesses have been so great that a great Number of Witnesses have been named upon the Back of Indictments, perfectly unnecessary to convict. Our Scale of Allowance hitherto has been 4*s.* a Day and 4*s.* a Night for Prosecutors and Witnesses, and 3*d.* a Mile each Way for travelling Expences. In regulating the Allowances to Witnesses I thought it was desirable that Parties whose Wages would cease when they came to be Witnesses should have a different Allowance from those who continued to receive any—Shop-keepers and various other Persons of that Description. I am sorry to say I was out-voted upon the Occasion. And having within the last Year and a Half seen that a great Number of Police came to Maidstone as Witnesses—in one particular Instance where a Sheep was stolen that Four came down to identify it, because the Mutton had been passed from the one to the other—I was induced to go this Morning to the Police Office, to inquire whether the Police Officers who attended as Witnesses at Maidstone continued to receive their Pay from the Establishment. The Commissioner told me that a Correspondence upon this Subject had within these few Days been sent to him, which I read: it was, that at a Court Martial at Chatham either Two or Three Police having attended as Witnesses, when the Brigade Major sent up to the Secretary at War the Amount of the Expences, he had allowed

Sir W. Cosway.

those Police Officers, 8*s.* a Day, (being the actual Allowance made by the County of Kent to all Witnesses,) the Secretary at War sent to the Inspector of Police to know what his Opinion was as to the Propriety of such an Allowance. His Answer was, that he had cut it down to 5*s.*, which he thought ample. I should have stated that the Salaries of the Police Officers do go on when they are attending the Assizes.

The 8*s.* is allowed for their Expences?

There is 4*s.* a Day and 4*s.* a Night allowed for Witnesses by the Scale established in 1816. When the Amount of the County Rate in Kent had produced a good deal of Excitement in the County, a Committee of Magistrates was appointed to revise the Scale of Allowances, and, as Chairman of that Committee, I proposed altering the Scale according to the Alteration in the Price of the Necessaries of Life, and, taking that from the Canterbury Market, I took the last Five Years, from 1810 to 1815, and the Five Years from 1825 to 1830, of the Four principal Articles of the Produce of the Land, which were Corn, Wool, Meat, and Timber; the Fall in Price was 37½ per Cent.; I therefore proposed to the Committee, as something like a Standard to form their Judgment by, that we should reduce our Allowances in the Proportion of about One Third. I attempted that unfortunately in the first instance with the Law Charges, and there I was out-voted. The great Bulk of the Witnesses being of the poorer Classes, that was acceded to, and we have reduced the Allowance to 6*s.* for the Day and Night; but one of the principal Objects that all the Magistrates had was to fix determinately whatever Allowances were made, and not to allow any thing like a Margin, for we have found almost invariably that where a Discretion was left the highest Allowance was almost always given. Having drawn up this Scale of Alterations, it was submitted to the Judges. The first Judges to whom it was submitted were Lord Tenterden and Mr. Justice Bayley; they agreed to them, with Four Exceptions; and as the Magistrates were desirous of meeting their Views, we agreed to Two of their Propositions, but not to the other Two; and the Two Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions and myself were then requested to see Mr. Justice Bayley, (Lord Tenterden having died in the meantime,) and, after having explained our Reasons, he agreed to our View. It was then submitted to the next Two Judges who came the Circuit, Lord Chief Justice Tindal and Lord Lyndhurst. They made an Objection to Two other of our Points, which was, first, to leave a Margin as to Allowances for travelling to Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries, so as to cover their necessary Expences; we having before recommended that they should have One Guinea a Day for their Loss of Time and 3*d.* per Mile, each Way; and, second, that Allowances may be increased, if the Court before whom the Trial is held shall think it right so to do, upon Application by the Officer of the Court. The whole now is standing fast until the Judges come on Monday next, when it will be ascertained whether we can get the Allowance. But this has been going forward a Year and a Half; for though the Recommendation of the Magistrates is submitted to the Judge of this Assize, no Answer is given 'till he comes back next Assize, so that there is pretty nearly Six Months before the Answer comes, if the same Judges come; and if there is any Difference of Opinion again, the same must be gone through afresh. In the Evidence given before the Committee in the House of Commons in the Year 1825, by Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Baron Hullock, Mr. Justice Bayley says, that as far as the Quantum of Allowance goes the Judges are scarcely competent to form an Opinion; and Mr. Baron Hullock says, that the Magistrates should regulate the Allowances according to Prices; and my Proceedings have been entirely regulated with a view to the Evidence of those Two learned Judges, that is, according to the Prices. I may state that the County of Surrey is under nearly the same Circumstances; the Magistrates there in 1827, according to the Act passed, (I believe Sir Robert Peel's,) did submit also a Scale to the Judges, and the Judges differed in Opinion with them, and the Question has never been settled to this Moment. Whatever the Judges order, the Scale of Allowance is made out by the Clerk of Assize. It is not possible for any Judge to enter into these Minutiæ while he is on the Judgment Seat, any more than it is for the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions; and these Things in the former instance may be regulated by Persons Strangers to the County, and having no particular Interest in it. One particular Case, which the Clerk of the Peace for Maidstone related to me,

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Sir W. Cosway.

shews the Manner in which those Allowances are sometimes most improperly increased. A Horse Stealer was tried at Maidstone; the Bill was put before the Judge to sign; he signed it; when it was presented to the late Mr. Scudamore, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, the Charge for following this Man through several Counties was between One and Two hundred Pounds. Mr. Scudamore said he should not pay it; the Functionary said he must, for that was the Judge's Order; he was obliged to go to the Judge, and the Judge set it to rights. I mention these Circumstances to draw the Attention of your Lordships to the Subject; for if the County Rates are to be diminished it is most desirable there should be a fixed Scale which should always be adhered to. Although no Person can have a higher Respect for the Bench than I have in Points of Law, as far as the Regulation of Expences for travelling in this Country, or what the lower Classes can live for in the County Town, is best known to Gentlemen who have full Opportunity of paying the Attention to it that they have done; therefore I think that should rest with Magistrates, to be determined in Two successive General Sessions, and when they draw up a Scale that should be the Scale established throughout the County for Allowances.

You stated that certain Articles had fallen 37 per Cent.; have the Expences of Witnesses at an Inn fallen in the same Proportion?

When first we met in this Committee at Maidstone I took two of the Magistrates to the Inns, and I found that the Allowance leaves exactly 18*d.* in a Man's Pocket after paying his Expences, if he has *5s.* a Day. The Bed costs him 1*s.* 3*d.*, and there is 3*d.* for the Chambermaid. As good a Dinner as a Man can well eat is to be had there for 10*d.*, for at Maidstone they have Eating Houses as they have in London. While those Two Magistrates were there I said, Give me a Plate of Meat. One of them, an Officer in the Militia, agreed with me it was as much as a Man ought to have. He can have Half a Pint of Coffee and Milk, with Three good Slices of Bread and Butter, for Breakfast, for 6*d.*; he may have the same in the Evening; I will give him the 8*d.* for a Couple of Pints of Porter; and I think that is good living enough, and the Man has then 1*s.* 8*d* in his Pocket. Your Lordships must perceive that in coming to the Assizes the Witnesses are frequently detained Three, Four, and Five Days. The Scenes of Drunkenness and Demoralization which take place in our County Towns I believe are attended with the very worst Effects on our Agricultural Population. A large Proportion of our Witnesses are Labourers, particularly at Sessions, and if they receive 8*s.* a Day, which is pretty nearly a Week's Wages, they go back often ruined in Health and in Morals, and they are dissatisfied for Half a Year afterwards with the Money received for a hard Week's Labour. It is not only the Loss, therefore, of the Money; for it had better been thrown into the Sea.

In your Judgment, *5s.* a Day would give a Man something beyond his Expences?

Yes; 1*s.* 6*d.*

How are they to pay their Expence to and from the County?

They are allowed Three-pence a Mile to and from. We make no Difference between our Sessions and Assizes, which is perhaps a great Oversight.

Have you not Reason to believe that the Expence of Beds is much increased in the Time of Assizes?

Yes; and I took Two Gentlemen round one Day in the Assizes.

You think that the Expence for Beds would be less at the Sessions?

Certainly. In the Year 1812 the Maintenance of Prisoners in Kent cost 1,770*l.*; the Conveyance of Prisoners, 448*l.* In the Year 1823 the Maintenance was 1,516*l.*, and the Conveyance 1,600*l.*, so that in the former Case the Conveyance was One Fourth of the Maintenance, and in 1823 it is above the Maintenance; so that there is a Difference of more than Three hundred per Cent. in the Conveyance alone. One Third of all the Prisoners who are brought to Maidstone Gaol come from the Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford Districts; the Distance is about 30 Miles; that, by the Allowance made by the County, comes to 7*s.* 6*d.*; the Rule of the Road is, that they charge *5s.* for every Person going outside the Coach down to the Assizes, whether Witness or Constable, and Sixpence, if they give that, to the Coachman; so that

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that the Constable, and every Witness, and every Prisoner, is 2*s.* in Pocket; therefore, the more Witnesses the Constable can bring the more 2*s.* he puts into his Pocket each Way, if he receives the Allowance for them.

That is assuming that he is paid for the whole?

Yes, he is generally paid; and that is, I think, a bad Custom. The Practice was, for the Order to be made out, and given to the Solicitor or the Constable.

You mean to say the Constable receives for the bringing a Witness, from Woolwich, for instance, more than he actually pays?

Yes; the Allowance is 2*s.* more at least than is actually paid.

Have the Witnesses any Power of claiming the Payment?

I suppose they have, but it is not practically done, for sometimes the Constable advances the Money. If the Treasurer for the County had to pay every Individual his Time would be so fully occupied that he could not get through it; it is paid either to the Constable or to the Attorney.

Are you certain the Witnesses do not receive the 7*s.* 6*d.*?

I think I may say so, frequently as to the Carriage; there may be Exceptions, if the Person is a sharp shrewd Fellow; but if the Constable receives it he pays the Expences out of it. I dare say the Police Constables take care to have their full Allowance. Practically, the Money is paid either to the Solicitor who distributes it, or to the Constable.

Have you a general Scale of Allowance which the Judges have approved of?

The Judges have not yet approved the altered Scale of Allowance, and they wished to deviate from it in several Instances. There is the Scale of 1816, by which all the Allowances are regulated.

At the Sessions, you are at liberty to adhere to your own Scale?

That is doubtful, for the Regulations of Allowances for the Sessions are approved of by the Judges of Assize; for though the Magistrates might make what Alterations they please, I believe, for the Sessions, the Judges are supreme at the Assizes. But having established this Scale, the Clerk of Assize has made out the Allowance in accordance to this Book, and we follow that also at the Sessions. Whenever the Judges approve of our proposed Reductions we shall then be at liberty to follow the reduced Scale; but I fear we are bound by this Book 'till we get the Judges to concur in the new Scale. Perhaps your Lordships will allow me to make one Observation. Among the great Abuses in County Expenditure is the Allowance for Recognizances; it was brought to my Notice by a Professional Gentleman. By the Regulations of our County the Clerk of the Magistrates is allowed to charge for each Recognizance Half a Crown, if for the Attendance of One Person, and for every other Person bound to appear, under Five, Sixpence; so that in point of fact if Five Persons are bound on the same Day the Charge would be 4*s.* 6*d.* I hold in my Hand a Calendar of a Gaol Delivery; and as most Reformers have a good deal of Difficulty in carrying their Reform into execution, when the Calendar came before me I saw one particular Case where there were a great Number of Witnesses—I was then on the Grand Jury—I sent down to ask to see the Recognizances, and had some Difficulty in seeing them; I was rather taken to task by the Chairman of one of our Quarter Sessions the next Time for having sent for them; but having got a Sight I made this Note: "The Prosecutor was called—Catherine Claris; there was One Recognizance for her; there was another Recognizance for Catherine Claris as a Witness; and there were Eight other Witnesses for whom there were Three Recognizances."

Do you mean to say there were Two Recognizances for the same Individual?

Yes.

Was the same Person put under Recognizance in 40*l.* in each Recognizance?

No; 40*l.* in the first, and 20*l.* in the other. There was another Case of Arson, where there were Twelve or Thirteen Witnesses, and a separate Recognizance for every one.

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Were those Witnesses bound over on the same Day?

Yes, I am pretty sure they were all bound over on the same Day. This appeared to me such an Abuse that, the next Man I had to commit, the Clerk of the Magistrates in the Division in which I act put his Bill before me, which came to 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; there were only Two Witnesses, and I reduced it according to our Scale to 15*s.* 6*d.* I then thought it my Duty to write to the Chairman of the East Kent Quarter Sessions, (for it is the Custom in East Kent for the Chairman to sign all the Allowances—it is not so in West Kent,) stating the Circumstance. But your Lordships will perceive it becomes an exceedingly invidious Affair for one Magistrate to be acting upon this Principle if the others do not generally do the same; I do not think any Papers have ever been put before me for Commitments to be signed since. The whole 5*s.* here arises from the Recognizance. The following is the Clerk's Charge: Information and Complaint, 2*s.*, allowed; Warrant against Two Prisoners, 1*s.* 6*d.*, allowed; the Oath of Evidence of the Prosecutor, 1*s.* 6*d.*, allowed ——

Has 1*s.* 6*d.* been allowed by the Magistrates for the Oath of Evidence?

For the Examination and Oath of every Witness on the Information under a Penal Statute.

Does that include taking down the Deposition?

No. The Recognizance, and Notice to the Prosecutor, (this is a little printed Paper given to the Person in the Office, although he is in the Office,) 3*s.*, allowed; the next Thing was the Oath of Evidence and Recognizance, Chester, a Witness, 4*s.* 6*d.*; ditto, Kettle, a Witness, 4*s.* 6*d.*; instead of that 9*s.* I allowed 7*s.*; the Examination of the Prisoner, 2*s.*, which I allowed; the Commitment, 1*s.* 6*d.*, which I allowed. The Result was, that I deducted 2*s.*

The Ground of your Abatement was the Recognizance?

It was; and it was explained by me to the Magistrates, to draw their Attention to it. There is a Deduction of 10 per Cent. on one single Account, and on one Item.

You were yourself the committing Magistrate?

Yes.

Have you known any Case in which such Charges have been brought before other Magistrates?

I have before mentioned Two Cases of Burglary and Arson; in the latter there was a separate Recognizance for every Witness; and what I have read of the Calendar shews there were Two separate Recognizances for the same Individual, and that even the others contained only Two or Three Names, though by the Regulations they ought to contain Five.

In case of your committing a Prisoner for Trial, certain Charges being incurred in Proceedings before you, are those Charges carried to Magistrates who know nothing of the Proceedings, or are they brought before you?

No, I do not think they would be authorized to do so; but we meet once a Week in our Division, and there are generally Two or Three Magistrates, and I have been saved the Trouble of committing.

You stated that the Charge allowed for travelling Expences between Greenwich and Maidstone is too great; how do they manage in cross Roads?

The District in which I act is rather a retired one, and the Distance from Elham to Canterbury is Eleven Miles; the Allowance we make to a Constable for carrying a Prisoner to Gaol has been 1*s.* a Mile for One Prisoner, and for every Prisoner beyond that 6*d.* additional; we have lately cut it down to 10*d.* for One, and 3*d.* for each additional; and the Constable of that Division, a very respectable Man, puts some Trifle into his Pocket on this reduced Scale, he hiring a Cart, and the Distance being Eleven Miles; he pays for this Cart 7*s.* 6*d.*, and as we allow 10*d.* a Mile for One, and 3*d.* a Mile for every additional one, that will shew what he is in Pocket.

How would you get a Witness across the Country to the Assizes at 3*d.* a Mile, where there is no public Conveyance?

I cannot say; he must make his Way to the nearest Road he can; Carts are not very dear; and there are other Ways of getting to the main Road without any extraordinary Fatigue or Exertion.

Could

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Could he by means of a Cart come to the Assizes at that Expence?
One single Witness could not; for Eleven Miles he would pay 7*s.* 6*d.* from Elham to Canterbury, but that Cart would carry Four or Five; if to go to Maidstone, the Distance being greater, the Cost would be proportionably less.

Suppose there were a single Witness, would the Allowance be sufficient?
It is very rare that there is but One; it scarcely ever occurs that there is but one; but if a Witness cannot walk, let him get a Horse. My principal Objection is to the Witnesses having Allowance so disproportioned to their Wages. I will suppose there are Three Witnesses; that is 9*d.* a Mile; that would be 8*s.* 3*d.*; whereas a Cart can be had for 7*s.* 6*d.*

As you appear to have turned your Attention to the Subject, and have been Chairman of the Committee of Magistrates, the Committee is desirous of knowing if you have any Plan to propose which would remedy the Abuses of the present System?
With that view I have written down some Observations, which, if your Lordships will allow me, I will read as they stand on my Paper. The first is, that all County Business should be transacted in open Court. The next is, that the Treadmill Conviction should never exceed Three Months; the principal Reason why I should recommend that Period as a Maximum is, that Punishment to be effective should be sharp, short, and as soon after the Offence is committed as possible. At the Time of the Fires there were Two Boys committed to Canterbury House of Correction as being connected with them; the Evidence became stronger while they were in Gaol, and they were ordered to be sent to Maidstone to be tried for the Capital Offence. I saw the Boys, and asked the Master of the House of Correction what Influence it would have upon them when they knew they were to be committed to Maidstone to be tried for the Capital Offence? His Answer was, These Boys, Sir, when first they came here, were for Eight-and-forty Hours under great Tribulation; they will go to Maidstone To-morrow for the Capital Offence; they will be in great Tribulation again for about Four-and-twenty Hours longer, and then it all ceases. We had to commit, the other Day, a Man of the Ville of Dunkirk in Kent, (an out-of-the-way Place,) at the Spring Assizes. The Man had left his Wife; he could not get Employment. He was taken up by the Parish Officers, and brought down for Trial. A Man of bad Character. He was committed for Six Months. This Man was willing to work (I ascertained his Character afterwards) if he could get it; but in the Agricultural Districts, during the Winter, there is great Difficulty in obtaining it. He was confined at the Treadmill for Six Months, and let out in the Month of October. Now your Lordships may judge what Chance that Man had of getting Employment. For a great Number of Offences they are now sent to the Treadmill for Six or Twelve Months, when they become a very heavy Charge on the County Rates, and their Families a Charge to the Parish also. It would be much better to send them to New South Wales; this will free our Gaols from being encumbered in the Way they are now, and it is impossible in our County to classify Prisoners. But if there is some Check to those Six and Twelve Month Treadmill Cases, we should, probably, then have an Opportunity of classing them.

Have you ever tried, in the Gaols or Houses of Correction in the County of Kent, the enforcing Silence among the Prisoners?
We have not. I have been reading the Evidence upon that Subject in America. Kent has already laid out 220,000*l.* in building the Gaol, and it is quite impossible, without enlarging the Gaol. Unless we can get rid of those People we cannot try it; we have not Space for it.

Are you aware that in the Penitentiary at Milbank Silence has been enforced, and that very good Effects have resulted from it?
I am aware of that. I have also read a Letter which has been published on the Effects of that Description of Punishment in America, in a very large Establishment near New York; it has been attended there with the most extraordinary Results. It is considered a great Punishment by the Americans, who, perhaps, are not quite so tenacious of Life as some others, but they would rather be hung. They are worked hard, and not allowed to converse at all.

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If that System was adopted generally in England, would it not render Classification of less Importance? *Sir W. Cosway.*

That is a Question I cannot answer without further Reflection. I have brought with me our Calendar Three Years ago from East Kent. There were Seventy-five Prisoners tried; of the Seventy-five there were Twenty-one who were committed for stealing not exceeding *5s.*, and One not exceeding *7s.* Without entering into the Question of Expence to the County, which is enormous, I would state, one was for stealing a Stake, another a Gander, and those Persons may remain in our Gaol between Three and Four Months; and unfortunately Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford belong to us; they pay to our County Rate One Ninth, and they cost us very nearly One Half of the whole County Rate. The most accomplished Thieves, perhaps, in England, remain in our Gaol for this Time, contaminating all they come in contact with. I will beg to submit, that, as most of those Boroughs are now to be incorporated, and to have Recorders, they should have a separate Jurisdiction; that would be a great Relief to the Agricultural Interest. If this were done I should not urge that which I otherwise should as strongly as possible, that with a view to diminishing the County Rates the Expence of Constables and Witnesses should be paid by the Parishes instead of by the County.

When you say that they should have special Jurisdiction, you mean, of course, that they should not pay to the County Rate of the County, but that they should raise Money within their own Jurisdiction, and pay all their own Expences?

Yes; I should say, let them take care of their own Prisoners, and raise their own Rates. Independently of the enormous Saving to the Agriculturalists, it would have the Effect of keeping those accomplished Thieves out of our Gaols; and I fear that they steal and rob all the Way back. It would at once reduce our County Rates 40 to 50 per Cent.

You propose that the Expences of Constables and Witnesses should be borne by the Parish?

If the Parishes were to pay the Expences, those Parishes of Greenwich, Woolwich, and so on, would raise their own Rate; but if the Parishes pay their Expences they will pay only the Expences really incurred, and if out of *7s. 2s.* is Excess, the paying it had better be turned over to some Persons who have a more direct and lively Interest in it. If the Parishes were to pay the Constables and Witnesses it would have this great Advantage; there are little pettifogging Attornies every where, and it is worth their while to bring Prosecutions, which would be quickly made up if the Parishes were to pay the Expences, instead of going to the County Rates. It is too small a Sum to influence Individuals of Station, who do not attend sufficiently to the Shillings and Sixpences.

Do you not think that Farmers and others resident in Parishes would look after their Property better, and not expose it to Temptation, if they felt that the whole of the Expence of bringing Offenders to Justice was to be defrayed by a Parochial Rate?

That is my Opinion. I think that the Expences, up to the Trial at least, should be paid by the Parish, but when they come to the Assizes I apprehend that they must be paid by the County; but that even would be a great Check, because if the Parish were to pay the Expences they would stop many trifling Prosecutions.

Do you not fear that that would be attended with the Effect of Immunity to Offenders?

I think that the great Object should be rather to check than to encourage Prosecutions. The great Tendency of the Observations of Mr. Justice Bayley and Mr. Baron Hullock was, that it was the great Allowances which occasioned so enormous an Increase of Prosecutions. In this Calendar is a Charge against one Man for stealing a Piece of Wood, Value *4d.*

Has it ever occurred to you, to consider whether it would be desirable to give Two Magistrates the Power of slightly punishing Boys, for instance, under Twelve Years of Age, and not committing them?

I should say, that in all those petty Offences the best Course would be, not to leave it to single Magistrates, but to a Petty Sessions of not less than Three:

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and that they should have the Power of ordering at once some moderate but defined Correction by the Parish.

Does it not occur to you, that other Punishments might be provided for Boys in many Cases?

I think in many Cases the best Way would be to give them a good Whipping, as Boys at public Schools are treated, and send them away. If there were the Authority of Law for it, I should say so, decidedly. What can be more ridiculous than sending a Boy to be tried for stealing Apples, for instance, which most of us have done when Boys, I dare say?

Have not many Boys on that account been sent to Gaol who have come back perfect Thieves?

Yes, just so; for stealing Fowls, Faggots, and Things of that kind. It would be better to determine these Offences at once by a Petty Sessions, but of not less than Three Magistrates.

To what would you limit the Punishment?

Never to exceed Three Months Tread Mill, and that should be a very extreme Case; a good Whipping is generally enough.

Would you empannel a Jury of Six or Twelve for the Trial of minor Offences?

If the Local Act passes, it may form a Part of the System. I am particularly anxious to draw your Lordships Attention to the Limitation of Three Months to the Tread Mill, whether from the Assizes, Sessions, or elsewhere; and that if Offences are committed calling for a greater Degree of Punishment, that they should be transported, if the Government would pay the Expence (and Government might); it would not cost more than 10*l.* a Head to send them to New South Wales; if the Government will give us the Premium at that Place, for they pay a Premium at 6*l.* a Head, I am sure there are Persons who would contract to send them out for 15*l.* a Head. I have sent out some People to Van Diemen's Land at nearly that Expence. If a Man is to be maintained in Prison for Twelve Months, and his Family come upon the Parish, they cost double that before the Man's Period of Confinement is out.

Are you not by a System of Emigration encouraging good People to go, whereas you may diminish the Population by forcing the bad?

That is exactly the View I take; for though I took an active Part in the Emigration Committee, I see the Evil now, that we are beginning to lose some of the best of our Farmers.

When you say Farmers, do you mean Men of Capital?

Yes; who have from Two to Six or Eight hundred Pounds, or more.

Will not such Emigration to a British Possession benefit the Country at large by increasing the Prosperity of the Colony?

That is very likely; but as we look to our own Benefit first we would rather get rid of the bad, and not those Persons who in the Time of Difficulty are the Persons to stand by us. I assisted in sending a Man, his Wife, and Eight Children to York, in Upper Canada, last Year, who were landed there for 37*l.* 10*s.*, without Provisions; including the latter, the Expence would not exceed 50*l.*

Has the Act brought in by Sir Robert Peel, which allows Transportation for Life on a Second Conviction, been acted on?

It has been acted on; but I cannot give any Opinion as to its Effect; there has not been Time yet to judge of its Effect.

Is there any other Suggestion which occurs to you?

In the County of Kent we have no Committee of Accounts; the whole is submitted annually to the Body of Magistrates. I think that is a very objectionable Way. I think it would be infinitely better if a Committee were appointed, say Three, or at the utmost Five; I believe Three would be better, because with so large a Body there is not any thing like individual Responsibility, and, according to the old Doctrine, what is every body's Business is nobody's Business. Those Three Gentlemen would be aware that

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the Eyes of the County were upon them, and if there were found to be any Excess or Abuse of Expenditure that would come home to them. I should propose, if this Committee were appointed, One should go out yearly, and in the divided Counties that they should go out alternately from each Division, so that West Kent may not be pitted against East Kent, and so on, but have always One from each Division of the County. One Chairman of the Quarter Session only should be on it. The Magistrates would solicit those Persons who perhaps had most Time to attend to the Accounts, and had most Inclination and Capacity for it.

You would propose that they should make a Report to the General Sessions?
Yes.

Is there no Committee to prepare the Accounts for the General Sessions?
The Habit in Kent is, that some Time in June, the Commission Day in fact of the Summer Assizes, a Week before, certain Gentlemen do meet at Maidstone, but it is more as Auditors of Accounts than Comptrollers or Superintendents of Expenditure.

Is there any Committee appointed to prepare a Statement of Accounts to be laid before the General Sessions?
No. The visiting Magistrates at Maidstone prepare a Detail of the Expenditure of the Prison at Maidstone, and an Abstract under the several Heads of County Expenditure; they meet a Week before the General Session, when the Accounts are put before them, and that Day Week, when the Session is opened, all the Magistrates meet and sign them; they just go through the Sums, and see that the Totals are correct.

They do not go through the Items?
They may if they please; but I should propose that the Committee of Accounts should give their constant Attention to the general Expenditure of the County. If there were a permanent Committee of Three for the Year, those Three would have their Attention constantly on any extra Charge, and if any Magistrate saw an extra Charge he would draw their Attention to it, and they would give their Attention to it. Many have a great Way to return, and the Business, in consequence, does not receive that minute Attention which it would from a permanent Committee of Accounts.

How would you give Publicity to the Accounts?
They are annually published. But every thing should be done in open Court.

Do you mean that to refer to the Accounts?
I should propose that the Committee should report to the Magistrates openly the State of the Accounts. I beg to call the Attention of your Lordships to the Manner in which the Clerks of the Magistrates are paid. The Clerks of the Magistrates have so much for an Examination, so much for a Recognizance, and so on; they are very respectable Persons who hold those Situations, but it is the Nature of County Business to draw Business. They may have an Inducement, therefore, to make as many Prosecutions as possible, and that as many Witnesses as possible should be bound over. I would submit, that it would be better to pay the Clerks of the Magistrates a fixed Sum. I know the average Receipts of the Clerk of my own Division; and I think, if a fixed Sum were paid to them, there would be no Interest in increasing Causes or increasing the Number of Witnesses. The Division I attend consists of 24 Parishes; the Receipts of our Clerk come to about 200*l.* a Year; another adjoining, 250*l.* a Year; I believe that is the Outside. I think they should have about 5*l.* for each Parish belonging to their Divisions; 120*l.* a Year in mine. While waiting in the Ante-room To-day, I met the Deputy Clerk of the Peace for Surrey, and I asked him which was the largest Division in that County; he said Guildford. That happens to contain 39 Parishes. I asked what the Clerk of the Magistrate had; he said he could not tell exactly, because he was in the Clerk of the Peace's Department, but something between Two and Three hundred Pounds; which approximates the 5*l.* to a Parish, and as the Payment would be positive less ought to suffice.

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The Clerk of the Magistrates at this Moment receives Fees on Warrants for Assaults, and so on?

Yes.

Do you not think that if the Fees on granting Warrants for Assaults were abolished that the Applications would increase?

It might be easily managed so that the Clerk might account for all the Fees to the County.

You would carry all the Fees fit to be retained to the County Purse?

I would. The next is the Clerk of the Peace. He brings in his Bill to us for County Business, and besides his Bill for the County Business he has various Allowances which are not established, but which ought to have been established according to the Act of Parliament which passed in 1819. There was a Committee, of which Sir Edward Knatchbull was Chairman, which went as far as they could, but they did not complete it. Independent of his Bill for Business, which this last Year has been, in Kent, upwards of 1,000*l.*, he has the Allowances connected with the Legal Proceedings. In our County, and, I believe, in most others, it is a Patronage in the Hands of the Lord Lieutenant, and he usually gives it to his own Solicitor, who rarely acts himself, but appoints a Deputy; the Deputy receives, therefore, only a certain Proportion of those Allowances; I know pretty well what that Proportion is, but it would be difficult generally to say what should be allowed where there is a Deputy. The County, independent of those Allowances in the Courts, pays the Clerk of the Peace upwards of 1,000*l.* I think he had better be paid a Salary, like the Magistrates Clerks, on the Principle that there could be no Inducement to increase Business; if I might presume to state the Amount, I should say that 600*l.* for transacting the Business of the County would be just and fair. The Fees received in the Courts for Law Business should be accounted for to the County Purse, in like Manner as is proposed for the Magistrates Clerks.

The Clerk of the Peace would be put to some Expence in travelling, and in paying for his Lodging in the different Quarter Sessions Towns?

Yes; and while attending at Canterbury (supposing he lives at Maidstone) I would allow him 2*s.* per Mile for travelling, and 1*l.* a Day for Expences.

Would it not be necessary to make a different Allowance for this Purpose in almost every County?

I should think so; but it might be settled on a Reference to his Accounts for a few Years. It is not fair, that if there are different Places to which he has to travel to the Quarter Sessions he should have to pay his travelling Expences out of 600*l.* a Year. If it were established, I should say that the Clerk of the Peace should devote his Time to the Business of the County. At present all Orders for Money that are made are made by the Magistrates upon the Treasurer, who has no Discretion to refuse; but the Treasurer never compares those Orders with the Book of Allowances; therefore I should submit that the Clerk of the Peace being required to attend to the Business of the County, all Orders on the Treasurer should first be sent to the Clerk of the Peace, who should examine whether they are conformable to the Regulations, and should affix his Initials to the Order before it is paid. Under these Circumstances the Recognizances I have referred to would not have been paid; or, if they were, the Clerk of the Peace should refund it.

You would propose that the Clerk of the Peace should perform that Duty to the County which the Accountant General performs to the Public in the Departments of the Revenue?

Yes, just so. I should propose that the Rules and Regulations should be settled by the Magistrates in Quarter Sessions, at Two successive Meetings, both for Allowances at the Assizes and Sessions, and not by the Judges. At present, by Law, the Judges at the Assize settle them, but in general they adopt the Allowances the Magistrates have adopted for the rest of the County. By Law, the Power is entirely in the Judges, at least for Assize Causes.

You think that, as the Magistrates are the Guardians of the County Purse, they should be the Persons to exercise the Controul?

That is my Opinion, but in open Court, under the Controul of Public Opinion. There is One Observation I would make, that until the Reign of

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George the Third Allowances were not made except to the poorer Sort; now some Instances have come before me in which Persons of Estate have received those Allowances. Persons having Property should be at the Expence of defending their Property. For Capital Offences it may be different; but in Cases of Petty Larceny frequently the Owner has not taken adequate Precaution. In East Kent it has become a very heavy Burthen on the small Proprietors, being so frequently summoned on Grand and Petit Juries; it is divided into Hundreds, and every one is summoned the Fourth Year. But our Sessions are held in Canterbury and Maidstone, which are separate Jurisdictions, so that if we were short of Grand Jurymen we could not get one at the Moment. Whether that can be provided for, I cannot say; perhaps we might as well summon a smaller Number, and fine those that do not come, and One or Two rigid Finings would thereafter ensure such an Attendance that the Turn would not come more than once in Six Years.

Do you see any Reason why the Office of Clerk of the Assize should not be consolidated with the Clerk of the Peace?

I do not know any Reason. The Clerk of Assize is appointed by the Judges, and goes the whole Circuit, while the Clerk of the Peace is fixed. There would be this Advantage, however, in uniting the Offices, that the Indictments would be preparing Days before the Assize begins; whereas at present the Clerk of Assize arrives generally about the same Time as the Judges, and that is often attended with great Inconvenience.

If those Two Offices were consolidated, and the Fees which are received by both were carried to the County Fund, would not that leave a large Profit to the County, after giving an adequate and fair Remuneration to a respectable Gentleman for holding the consolidated Situation?

The Clerk of Assize who goes the Home District is a Barrister; there cannot be a more respectable or amiable Man; but the Appointment is in the Judges, and in former Times, on the Western Circuit, there is an instance of its being sold for 5,000*l.*

Do you pay for the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage out of the County Rate?

Yes; we have not entirely cut it off, but it is lowering. Last Year it was 34*l.*

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next, One o'Clock.

Die Lunæ, 10° *Martii* 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

Mr. RICHARD JAMES CORNER is called in, and examined as follows:

What are you?
I am Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Surrey.

How long have you held that Situation?
Upwards of Eight Years. I attend all Mr. Lawson's Sessions for him constantly; sometimes in his Absence.

Are you a professional Man?
I am a Member of the Inner Temple.

Do you act in private Practice?
No.

Is Mr. Lawson a professional Man?
A Barrister.

Does he act in private Practice?
No.

Is he paid by Salary?
No, he is not.

Is he paid by Fees?
He is.

Do you know what is the average Rémuneration he receives from the County?
I have not made out an Average, but I have got the Statement of his Bills on the County for a Series of Years past.

Does the Bill show the Amount of the Fees?
Not the Fees paid by the Public.

The Bill would contain those Charges paid by the County?
It would.

Have the goodness to refer to the Bills, and state the Amount?
Mr. Lawson's Bill for the Year ending Michaelmas 1832, which is the last I have, was 1,010*l.* 7*s.*

Have you any Objection to deliver in the Bill?
The Bill itself is a Record; I will deliver a Copy. In 1830 a Return was made pursuant to an Order of the House of Commons, consisting of a Copy of Mr. Lawson's Bill for the then preceding Year, with the Authority stated for all the Fees, which I believe has been printed, and also a Return was made at the same Time of the Office Fees; the whole Fees of the Office.

What was the Amount of the last Bill?
I think Nine hundred and odd Pounds.

The Witness is directed to procure a Copy of Mr. Lawson's last Bill.

Do you suppose the Office Fees amount to 500*l.* more?
In 1830, and I do not think there is any material Alteration, the other Fees amounted

Mr. R. J. Corner.

amounted to 525*l.*, from which would be to be deducted the whole Expences of the Office for County Business and Public Business, and all amounting to 678*l.*

Does that include the Payment of Clerks and travelling Expences?
Yes; all Expences of every kind, I believe.

In that Account of Fees do you take into consideration the Remuneration paid by virtue of several Acts of Parliament; for instance, Insolvent Debtors Act, &c.?
Mr. Lawson receives nothing of that sort but Fees on Acquittals of Prisoners which were abolished by Statute.

Is his Bill for Law Business?
For County Business relating to Gaols, Houses of Correction, and Bridges, and any Subject the Sessions feel it necessary to inquire into.

Does Mr. Lawson receive any Fee on Sums of Money ordered to be paid by the Treasurer?
He has 5*s.* Fee on every Order of Court for Payment of Money, except in particular Cases, such as Prosecutors and Witnesses. All Mr. Lawson's Fees that are received from the County as well as from the Public are fixed by a Scale which has been in use from the earliest Time that we have any Record in the Office.

It has never been varied?
No; except where new Duties have been imposed, and they have been always assimilated to the former Scale as much as possible.

Have the Judges of Assize allowed those Fees?
No.

Is your Table of Fees the same as in other Counties?
We have no Table fixed. The Sessions have never fixed any Table of Fees for the Clerk of the Peace.

Then how do you regulate it?
By the ancient Fees.

Can the Public see what the Fees are? Is there any printed Table?
There is not.

You said when there were new Duties imposed on the Clerk of the Peace the Fee upon those was in proportion to those for similar Acts of Duty; by whom were they fixed?
The Committee. Mr. Lawson's Bill is examined once a Year by a standing Committee of Magistrates, and if any new Duties are imposed they inquire what are the Fees for similar Duties.

You state that the Expence Mr. Lawson was put to was 678*l.*; is that taken out of the 525*l.* and the 1,010*l.*?
It is to be deducted from the Two.

Has the County Rate in Surrey increased?
Very considerably.

What was the Amount according to the last Account?
The Expenditure of the last Year which was made up to Midsummer was 27,183*l.*

How do you account for the Increase?
I have been analyzing the principal Items, and I find that the Increase is principally in the Expences of the Houses of Correction, Gaols, Prosecutors, and Witnesses, and Conveyance of Prisoners.

Are the Witnesses kept longer at the Assizes than at the Quarter Sessions?
That will depend on Circumstances; not in general. I should say we have such heavy Calendars now, frequently at the Sessions longer than at the Assizes, that they are delayed longer.

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Mr. R. J. Corner.

Is the Scale of Allowance at your Assizes greater for Prosecutors and Witnesses than it is at the Quarter Sessions?

Very considerably. I have a sort of Average which was ascertained by a Committee of Magistrates a short Time since from Three Years Expences. The Committee of Magistrates in March last reported that they had inquired into the Costs at the Assizes and Sessions; that they found that the Costs and Expences allowed to Prosecutors and Witnesses in each Case tried at the Assizes were, at an Average, in the Year ending Midsummer 1830, 13*l.* 12*s.*; in the Year ending Midsummer 1831, 11*l.* 17*s.*; in the Year ending Midsummer 1832, 13*l.* 8*s.*; that the Costs at the Sessions for the same Periods respectively were, 2*l.* 16*s.*, 2*l.* 12*s.*, and 2*l.* 12*s.* The Average on the Three Years would be 13*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Assizes, and 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the Sessions.

How do you account for the Difference?

The daily and nightly Allowance is greater at the Assizes; and they are in the habit of allowing Counsel and Briefs at the Assizes, which they do not at the Sessions.

Do not you attribute something to the heavier Class of Offences triable at the Assizes?

There is a great deal to be attributed to that, and another Cause, that the Assizes are always held in the County at Kingston, Guildford, and Croydon; the greater Number of the Offences at the Sessions are tried at Newington.

Do you conceive that the Allowance now made to Prosecutors and Witnesses at the Sessions is ample?

I should think in the Majority of Cases it is a Remuneration. There are many Cases, unquestionably, where it does not bear the Expence; but there are others in which, perhaps, it rather over pays than under; but those are only in the lower Class of Prosecutors. The Allowance is only 3*s.* a Day at the Sessions in Town.

Have the Judges been applied to to reduce the Allowance at the Assizes?

The Scale allowed at the Sessions was made for the Assizes as well, but the Judges refused to allow it.

When did they refuse to allow it?

I have the original Order which was laid before them for that Allowance; it was in 1827.

Did they state any Grounds?

Yes. I believe the Reasons assigned by the Judges for it was, that they considered the Allowance for the Night, only 1*s.* 6*d.*, not sufficient.

Can a Man get a Bed at an Assize Town for 1*s.* 6*d.*?

I should think not of any Description. The usual Charge is a Guinea for a Bed in any Assize Town; charging that for whatever Time it is occupied.

You do not mean that a Guinea is charged to a Labourer for a Bed?

No. I do not know for what he can get a Bed, but I should think not for 1*s.* 6*d.*

Could not he, within Two or Three Miles of the Assize Town, procure a Bed for 1*s.* 6*d.*?

I should doubt it.

Are the Expences of Prosecutions applied for by Persons in all Ranks of Life?

They are.

Therefore it is very difficult to state what Allowance should be given to a Witness, as you do not know what his Rank of Life may be?

Just so. To illustrate the Case, I have known many Instances in which Persons have been very well satisfied with the Pay; Labourers for instance. From Medical Men we frequently have very heavy Complaints, and the Court have, though it is not recognized in the Scale, given way in their Case, and made an extra Allowance.

Mr. R. J. Corner.

At the Quarter Sessions, are the Cases conducted by Counsel or by Solicitors?

Sometimes Counsel are employed by the Parties, but the Expence is never allowed by the Quarter Sessions.

It is allowed at the Assizes?

Usually, unless the Judge thinks it was a Case that did not require the Assistance of Counsel. They do not allow for a Bed at the Sessions unless they come Six Miles.

Does the Judge make an Allowance for a Bed if the Individual lives within Three Miles?

I am not certain of that; I am not in the habit of attending the Assizes constantly; but I think not.

To whom is the Money for the Expences usually paid?

At the Assizes, if there is an Attorney of any Description employed it is usually paid to him. At the Sessions we generally pay it to the Prosecutor, in every Case where we can; sometimes it is paid to the Constable, who, in the Absence of an Attorney, is the Person conducting the Prosecution; but it is a sort of Rule with us to pay it to the Prosecutor at the Sessions, if possible.

Do you know what has been the average Imprisonment of Persons under Sentence in the Gaols or Houses of Correction in Surrey?

I have never made any Average or seen one; it varies from Seven Days to Two Years. A Return could be made if it is desired. At a Guess, I should state the Average at about Two Months.

Are any Persons receiving Retiring Allowances or Pensions out of the County Rate?

No, not any.

Is your County Rate charged with the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage?

We have paid a small Sum, in the Year ending Midsummer 1833, of 25*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; but that is decreasing gradually, and appears likely to be extinguished altogether, under the Alteration in the Mutiny Act.

Have you had Time enough to know the Effect of the Act of last Session, which came into effect this Year, in respect of the Removal of Irish Paupers?

As far as our Experience goes, it appears to have diminished the Expence very much. We have had most unexpectedly very few Applications for Removals; and I have inquired of the Parish Officers, and they state, that they refuse to be removed. The last Order they issued was in the Case of a Woman pregnant; she applied to the Parish for Relief, and they got an Order to ship her on board the Steam Company's Vessel, and she refused to go unless they used Force, but she took herself off.

The County and the Parishes were no longer burthened with her?

No. For the last Six Weeks we have not had a single Application.

Formerly you had a great many?

They did not come on our own County; but we had a Return by which it appeared that about 1,200 Irish and Scotch were removed in the course of the Year from our County by different Parishes. I inquired of a large Parish, St. George's, lately, whether it was not extraordinary that they had no Paupers to remove lately; they said that they refused to go.

Do you know what the Charge on the Parishes was before the Alteration of the Law?

No; the Expence we had formerly was in the passing of the Vagrants from other Counties through the County.

Have the Gaolers any Fees?

The Keeper of the County Gaol has Fees on Copies of Commitments and Copies of Papers he is obliged to furnish to Parties on Application.

Those are paid, not by the County, but by the Persons applying?

Just so.

Mr. R. J. Corner.

Does the Under Sheriff receive any thing from the County Rate?
He receives a Compensation for certain Fees abolished.

Do you give a Salary to the High Constables in Surrey?
No; they are paid nothing whatever.

What is the Expence of Conveyance of Prisoners?
In 1813 it amounted to 28*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; it has gradually increased, 'till in 1833 it is 1,345*l.* 19*s.*

Has the Rate of Allowance for that Conveyance been increased in that Period?
A Scale was fixed Three or Four Years since, but I do not think that materially altered it. We had not a Scale before, and the Magistrates used to allow what they thought proper.

You attribute it to the Number of Prisoners only?
Not entirely; there is something to be allowed for the different Situations of the Prisons. There was a House of Correction adjoining the County Gaol, where a great Majority of the Prisoners were placed, but since the Erection of the Houses of Correction at Guildford and Brixton the greater Distance of those Prisons from Town has occasioned a Part of the Increase of Expence. There is a great Increase of Prisoners from 1825 to 1833; it is nearly 100 per Cent.

Have you got the Scale of Magistrates Allowance for the Conveyance of Prisoners?
I have; it is 1*s.* a Mile, and for every Prisoner beyond One, 3*d.* a Mile.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

PETER LAURIE Esq. is called in, and examined as follows:

Peter Laurie Esq.

You are a Magistrate of the County of Middlesex?
I am.

Have you turned your Attention to the County Rates?
I have.

Have you any Plan for their Amendment?
The principal Source of Increase of the County Rates of Middlesex has been the Buildings for the new Gaols, the Westminster Bridewell, and the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, and the Interest upon those Debts, and the Prosecutions of Criminals. I think a considerable Diminution might be made in the Expences of Prosecutions of Criminals by having intermediate Sessions at the Old Bailey. There have been intermediate Sessions held at Clerkenwell which have been a Source of considerable Increase, for this Reason: the Courts at the Old Bailey sit Twenty Hours a Day; one Court sits from Nine in the Morning 'till Nine in the Evening, and sometimes longer; for instance, if a Trial should come on at Eight o'Clock and last 'till Twelve they sit it out—the other sits about Eight Hours; they never sit fewer Hours than Twenty, whereas the Court at Clerkenwell sits but Six Hours as the regular Hours of sitting; the Consequence is, a much fewer Number of Trials is disposed of in that Time, and the Expences of Witnesses are very materially increased. The average Number of Trials at the Old Bailey is at least Thirty-five per Day, and at Clerkenwell not above Sixteen. A Saving will accrue to the County of Middlesex in One Item by holding an intermediate Sessions; Prisoners being detained a shorter Time in Prison, the Expence of Maintenance is less. If an additional Number of Prisoners is committed the Expences will of course increase in the same Proportion.

Do not the Magistrates always take into consideration the Length of Time that a Man has been in Gaol previous to Trial in passing Sentence?
It very much depends upon the previous Character the Prisoner has borne; if the Offence is not of a very grave Character, and it appears to be the Prisoner's first Offence, that is taken into consideration.

Peter Laurie Esq.

Are you not of Opinion that Nine o'Clock is too late for a Trial to commence?

Not as to the Old Bailey, because the Jury that sits at Nine o'Clock comes on at Five; there are different Juries. It would be a very long Time for One Jury to sit.

Would it not be a very great Inconvenience for Jurymen to be kept at the Quarter Sessions 'till Nine o'Clock at Night?

I should think so.

Would it be a greater Inconvenience than to come again the next Morning?

That depends upon their Occupation, and the Value of their Time.

Is there any other Suggestion you can make that would tend to the saving of Expence?

A very considerable Expence is incurred by the Attendance of Witnesses before Grand Juries, which I think is not at all counterbalanced by the Advantage which it affords.

Would you abolish the Grand Jury?

In Middlesex, decidedly.

What Protection would a Person have against Power on the one Hand, and Clamour on the other?

Publicity. A Grand Jury is the best Protection a bad Magistrate can have. A Prisoner is exposed to being attacked behind his Back before a secret Tribunal at which no one is allowed to be present on his Behalf. The Grand Jury System as at present administered is at variance with the first Principles of our Law; the Evidence being wholly ex parte. It is said it will protect a Man from Publicity; but the great Space devoted every Day by the Public Press to Police Reports shows that is not the Case. It appears that 13,000 Persons in Seven Years have been discharged by Grand Juries. One Consequence must follow, either that they had been improperly committed by Magistrates, or that the same Evidence had not been given before the Grand Jury which induced the Magistrates to commit, and they have been improperly discharged. The great Fault (not that I impute Blame, but it is Part of the System) is, from no Middlesex Magistrate being on the Grand Jury, there is no Check upon the Witnesses or upon the Prosecutors. There is, in my Opinion, great Suppression of Evidence, both wilful and unintentional; and Prosecutors are tampered with, and their Feelings worked on to induce them to alter their Evidence in order to lead the Grand Jury to throw out the Bill. There is at this Moment a Person in Confinement in the House of Correction for tampering with Witnesses, and receiving Money for suppressing Evidence. This Person at the Time the Offence was committed was a Policeman, and a principal Witness in the Prosecution.

You mean that 13,000 Persons were discharged by Grand Juries in England in Seven Years?

Throughout England and Wales. I have the Number of London and Middlesex.

Is it not fair to suppose that a great Number of those Persons were not guilty?

Certainly.

And that in consequence of the Bill not having been found they were saved the Inconvenience of being arraigned in open Courts?

In the Country it is; but in Middlesex they are not so saved from Publicity, because, if there is any thing peculiar in the Nature of the Crime, or any thing in the Person's Situation in Life—for instance, if any respectable Person is accused of a Crime, he is sure of being exposed in the Police Reports, which are given much fuller than the Reports of the Trials, and in a more attractive Form.

Should

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Peter Laurie Esq.

Should not you say that the Fact of a Bill not being found against an Individual by the Grand Jury cleared his Character quite as much as a Verdict of Not Guilty by a Petty Jury?

I should think not, because we cannot tell what Evidence has been given before the Grand Jury.

Is your Observation against the System of Grand Juries in general, or against the Constitution of the Grand Jury of Middlesex because Magistrates are not eligible to serve on it?

That is one great Fault, and from the great Speed with which they are obliged to proceed. In Middlesex, a few Years ago, 600 Bills were disposed of in Six Days, allowing about Five Minutes for each Bill.

How does it happen that the Magistrates are excluded from the Grand Jury in Middlesex only?

Magistrates are never on Grand Juries for Sessions, and there are no Assizes in this County. One Bill in Eight, upon the Average, is ignored in Middlesex.

That saves that One Individual from being placed in a very unpleasant Situation, and one in which he must not only have been put to great Expence in having Counsel to defend him, but also the County would have had to defray the Expences of the Witnesses remaining for the Trial?

There is a Saving to that Amount, certainly, but the Expence of attending before the Grand Jury would not have been incurred.

Is there not a Saving to the Individual?

It is not so satisfactory a Termination of the Inquiry as an Acquittal in open Court after a full Inquiry.

Do you not think that Individuals would prefer having the Bill thrown out by the Grand Jury than to be kept Two Days in suspense, and then to be tried by a Petty Jury at Nine o'Clock in the Evening?

I should think not, if the preliminary Investigation has been made public.

A Man may give Evidence before the Magistrates, and when he comes into Court he may swear directly the reverse?

That is my Objection to the Grand Jury; they may do that before the Grand Jury without Fear of Detection; it is more than suspected that great Suppression of Evidence and Prevarication takes place in consequence of so many Bills being thrown out where the Evidence before the committing Magistrate was of the clearest possible kind.

Do you mean you would have no Check between the Committal by a Magistrate and the putting the Man on his Trial?

Not in Middlesex.

Your Opinion is, that the general Circulation of Information in Middlesex is so rapid and so influential it is better contradicted by the Verdict of a Petty Jury than by a Grand Jury ignoring the Bill?

It is.

You would not apply the same Argument to the rest of England?

No; for the Magistrates being on the Grand Jury prevent that Suppression of Evidence which takes place in the County of Middlesex, and which is suspected at this Moment.

The Depositions are always returned to the Court?

Yes, but not to the Grand Jury; they have no Depositions to guide them or to check the Witnesses, nor any legal Officer to assist them.

Would not your Objection be very much got rid of if the Depositions were sent to the Grand Jury?

Yes, very much; it would prevent Suppression of Evidence to such an Extent. The Clerk of Indictments in Middlesex labours under a considerable Disadvantage from the Depositions not being sent to him as they are to Clerks of the Peace in the different Counties; they are sent to the Clerk of Arraigns at the Old Bailey.

Have

Peter Laurie Esq.

Have you any other Suggestion to make?

No; but I think a Saving might be made if the Prisoners Labour could be made productive; it is at Preston in Lancashire and in Glasgow. I have an Account of the Year ending the 7th of August 1833, by which it appears that 2,075 Prisoners were confined in the Bridewell at an Expence of 725*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, being about 10¼*d.* a Week, the Produce of their Labour being 2,256*l.* 9*s.*

Do you know on what Labour they were engaged in?

They were employed by the Manufacturers sending in Yarn for the Purpose of twisting, and manufacturing Shoes, Straw Bonnets, and other trifling Articles where there is not much Machinery required.

Do not you think a great Part of the Inconvenience you have spoken of with regard to the Interposition of a Grand Jury might be avoided by the holding the Sessions more frequently and more constantly?

Yes, certainly. I think the frequent holding of Sessions is a very great Convenience; it obviates a great deal of Disinclination to prosecute which Persons have when Time has elapsed since the Injury, whatever it is, has been inflicted; Persons become more unwilling to prosecute as the Sense of Injury is less keen, and the Grand Jury would have much more Time.

The Old Bailey Sessions are Eight Times a Year, are they not?

Yes, and the Clerkenwell Sessions are now Twelve. It would be a very great Advantage if intermediate Sessions were held at the Old Bailey, for Newgate is inconveniently crowded sometimes.

You consider the Punishment following the Offence more speedily likely to be attended with great Benefit?

I do.

The Judges preside at the Old Bailey?

Yes; Two always, in Capital Cases. A Saving might accrue by trying the petty Cases first, because if Five or Six-and-thirty Cases a Day can be disposed of by the Two Courts that sit so long a Time, that Number of Sets of Witnesses which may be detained by one Trial lasting a very long Time might be got rid of, and a large Body of Police detained to give Evidence would be allowed to return to their regular Duties.

Is there only One Court going on when the Judges are at the Old Bailey?

No; Two of the Judges sit in what is called the Old Court, and the Recorder or Common Serjeant, or Mr. Serjeant Arabin, sits in the New Court.

Do you think there is any Necessity for Two Judges to sit?

There must be Two Commissioners present by the Terms of the Commission; Points of Law sometimes arise which makes it desirable there should be Two Judges present.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Lord Wharncliffe.

The Right Honourable The Lord WHARNCLIFFE, a Member of the Committee, is examined as follows:

You have been for some Time Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the West Riding of Yorkshire?

It is necessary I should explain the Circumstances under which the Quarter Sessions are held in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The West Riding of Yorkshire extends more than 100 Miles from one End of it to the other; therefore it would be exceedingly inconvenient to bring all the Parties who are Suitors to the same Spot at every Quarter of the Year, and in consequence the Sessions are held in Three Divisions; they begin in the Northern Division, and then are continued by Adjournment into the Middle and Southern Divisions. In those Three Quarters of the Year I have sat for several Years as Chairman of the Southern Division, and at the Easter Sessions which are held for the whole Riding. At one Place, Pomfret, I have been Chairman between Twenty and Thirty Years.

What

What is the general Practice at the West Riding Sessions in respect of the Financial Business of the County? *Lord Wharncliffe.*

All the Financial Business of the County is done at one Time of the Year and upon one Day in the Year. I do not mean to say that if the Business to be done is of great Extent it may not be carried on to another Day, but that the Business is advertised and always begins at a certain Hour on a certain Day, at the Easter Sessions; that Day is the Wednesday in the Sessions Week. The first Step that is taken after the Meeting of the Court on the Monday, at Pomfret, is the Appointment of a Finance Committee. The Finance Committee proceed immediately to call upon the Treasurer for his Accounts, and his Accounts are audited and prepared for us on the Wednesday. Notes are taken by the Committee of any Charges they may think improper, to be brought before the whole Body of Magistrates to be inquired into.

What is the Object of confining it to one particular Period of the Year?

The Object in the West Riding is undoubtedly, or rather it was originally, this: that whereas the Sessions at other Times of the Year are held in different Divisions of the Riding, Orders might be made in one Division of the Riding that might not be allowed in the other, and that Sums of Money might be given which would not be approved of in the other; therefore it was decided that all the Business should be done at one Sessions, where all the Magistrates are present; and by several Acts of Parliament certain special Matters are now ordered to be done at Pomfret Sessions, and Pomfret Sessions only; which Circumstance would naturally go to increase the Effect, which has certainly been rather to check the Expenditure of the Riding and make it more public. I have no hesitation in saying, that from its being known that on that Day alone the Financial Business of the Riding will be transacted more Attention has been drawn to that Subject throughout the Riding, and that there has been a much greater Disposition to watch the Proceedings of the Magistrates upon that Occasion.

Is the Business transacted in open Court?

The Business is now transacted in open Court. When I first sat as Chairman, and for several Years afterwards, I should think Ten or Twelve, it was transacted in a Room, not in the Court in which we sat, but in a Room of considerable Size adjoining the Court, the Door being always open, into which Room Counsel were admitted, and any body else who chose to come; but unless on a particular Occasion there were seldom any Persons that came but the Magistrates. There was a sort of Talk in the County that we did our Business in a private Room, and on that Account I determined on my own Authority, without taking any Vote upon the Subject, on a certain Day, to begin the Business in open Court at once, and from that Time every Grant of Money has been made in open Court, and, generally speaking, by Motion of Counsel.

What has been the Effect of granting Money in open Court and on Motion of Counsel only?

I think the Effect has been very great in satisfying the Public that there was no Disposition on the Part of the Magistrates to spend the Money uselessly or to engage in Jobs. At Twelve o'Clock on Wednesday, provided the Trial in which the Court has been engaged is over, or as soon after as it is over, I dismiss the Jury for that Day, and dismiss Parties there on Prosecutions, and then I call upon the senior Counsel to know if he has any Motions to make for Gratuities or other Things; if he has any Motion he stands up and makes such Case as he can for it; if there are any Parties opposing by Counsel, they oppose in the same Way, and if there are Parties who choose to oppose without Counsel, they do so; then a Decision is made, and that, in a Court of considerable Size and holding a great many People, ensures Publicity. If there is an improper Grant made, there will of course be an Exhibition of public Opinion upon the Subject, which will check such a Proceeding. When I say that nothing is granted without a Motion of Counsel, I must beg to say that that refers to any Motion, for instance, for a Gratuity out of the County Rate. Your Lordships know that we are authorized to give Gratuities in case of Accidents by Fire or Flood, and so forth, and we have certain Rules laid down which a Person must go through previously to coming to us for a Gratuity.

Lord Wharncliffe.

Gratuity. It is the Custom always that that Person employs a Counsel to bring his Case before us, and to prove that Case before us by the Oath of Witnesses. When they have done so, then probably some of the Magistrates in the Neighbourhood know some of the Circumstances of the Case, and speak for or against the Gratuity, as the Case may be, and we have the Case before us fairly before we decide upon it. Then, in the Case of Non-repair of a Bridge, the Proceedings being, in the first instance, either the Indictment of the Bridge or a Presentment by a Magistrate, the next Thing is that the County either traverses or submits, and a Verdict is given in the first Case, or the Plea of Guilty taken by Submission in the other, and the Riding becomes responsible. Under these Circumstances nothing more is done until the Prosecutor moves the Court for Judgment. When he moves the Court for Judgment the Court call upon the Prosecutors to show the Circumstances of the Case; and the Bridgemaster has then to produce a Plan in open Court, which Plan is looked into. The Prosecutor's Counsel, or he himself, if he be in Court, have an Opportunity of seeing it, and if there are any Alterations proposed, either by the Neighbourhood in which the Bridge is situate, or any body else for the Public Convenience, there is an Opportunity for them to state them, and they are fully heard, and then the Decision is made by the Bench upon them; so in almost every other respect. There are some Expences that are paid which are not always moved by Counsel in open Court; for instance, suppose the Case of a casual Pauper taken ill in a Parish. There are certain Rules which we have laid down for those Expences beyond which no individual Magistrate can order Payment to the Overseers, and that Parish may go to that Extent, and no more; and no Medical Assistance is to be called for without the Sanction of a Magistrate. When that has taken place, the Bill, before it is carried to the Treasurer, must be brought to the next Quarter Sessions of the Division, signed by the Magistrate, and it is countersigned by the Chairman of those Sessions. At Pomfret Sessions it frequently happens that those Expences which are according to the Order do not cover the real Expence, and that the Magistrate who has ordered the Relief comes there and states to the Magistrates in their private Room, when looking over the Account, "Here is a Case in which so much was paid to the Parish; here is the actual Expence, which is considerably more than is allowed by your Rules, and which additional Expence arose in consequence of Circumstances not under our Controul, therefore I hope you will allow a further Sum;" and that is sometimes done; but, generally speaking, it is our Object to bring the Expenditure of all Public Money under the Condition of a Motion being made in public Court by Counsel. In a Case of a Parish having been put to any Expence upon any Circumstance of Riot, or so forth, Applications are made by Counsel to the Bench to make some Allowance out of the County Rate for that Purpose; and there are other Matters of that sort; but in all Cases where we possibly can we have the Matter brought forward by Counsel, have the Circumstances inquired into, and then the Magistrates, in open Court, dispose of the Question, unless there is great Difference of Opinion, and then we go into our private Room to discuss it privately, as we should if there was a Difference of Opinion with respect to a particular Sentence.

Can your Lordship state the Limit to which the Sessions at the other Periods of the Year go in particular Cases?

No, I cannot particularize any Case; but this I would say, that it for ever happens that Persons come to us and say it is very hard we do not receive more, and the universal Answer, and a very convenient one for us, as Chairmen, is, that the Application must be made at Pomfret Sessions, and that we cannot attend to it at these Sessions.

Do you know the Amount granted in any Year in that Way?

For the building and Repair of Bridges the whole Sum in the Year 1832 is 4,700*l.*; I should think more than Three Fourths of that were voted in open Court. Gratuities differ very much; in 1821 they amounted to 1,256*l.* 15*s.*, and in the Year 1832 they were reduced to 86*l.*

Pomfret Sessions is your only General Sessions?

Yes; and from that I have no doubt the Scheme of having the whole Financial Business of the Riding transacted there arose.

Will your Lordship have the goodness to state your Opinion of the Cause of the Increase of the County Rate in the West Riding? *Lord Wharncliffe.*

I hold in my Hand a Paper which makes it quite clear that but for the Expence of Prosecutions, and the Expences which are temporary, such as the building of York Castle, and so forth, a very considerable Decrease of the County Rates would have taken place in the West Riding between the Years 1821 and 1832. The Number of Prosecutions at the Assizes in 1821 was Sixty-six, and the Expence of those Prosecutions was 2,762*l.* 18*s.*; the Number of Prosecutions at the Assizes in 1832 was Eighty-eight, and the Expence was 4,555*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, being an Excess in 1832 of 1,792*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The Number of Prosecutions at the Sessions in 1821 was Two hundred and fifty-one, and in 1832 they had been increased to the Amount of Nine hundred and seventy-six; the Expence of the first was 1,603*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; the Expence in the latter Year was 7,720*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, making an Addition of 6,117*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*; and so through all the Items which are connected with the Police of the County, with the Apprehension of Prisoners, the conveying of Convicts, the current Expence of York Castle and of Wakefield House of Correction; so that the Difference of Expenditure upon those Items between 1821 and 1832 amounts to no less a Sum than 10,804*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.*

The Rate of Allowance having continued the same?

It has been rather less; indeed considerably less than it was in 1821. Then to that there should be added the Expence of the new Buildings at York Castle, which in 1832 were 12,124*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*, which is a temporary Charge only, and new Burthens placed upon the County Rate, the Expence under the Reform Bill, amounting to 457*l.* 7*s.* 11*d.*, and discharged Prisoners on their Route, 219*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* If those Three Items are added to the 10,804*l.* 15*s.* 7*d.* before mentioned, they make a Total of 23,605*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* Now the Expenditure upon the County Rate in 1821 was 32,917*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, that of 1832 was 53,477*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*, making an Excess of Expenditure in 1832 of 20,559*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, which being deducted from the Increase upon the Items I have already mentioned, and from those other Items composing the Sum of 20,559*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, will leave a Difference of Expenditure upon other Subjects in favour of 1832 of 3,046*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* I should also mention that besides the Public hearing every thing connected with the Finance of the Riding, we have also printed Books, of which every Parish may have one on paying the Sum of 1*s.*, or some very small Sum, which contain the whole Expenditure, every Item paid by the Treasurer; so that the Riding has an ample Opportunity of checking our Proceedings, and bringing forward any Complaint they may choose at the following Pomfret Sessions.

Is it not the Practice to imprison Convicts for a longer Period in the last than in the former Period?

My own Practice, and I have tried the greatest Number of those Prisoners, has been to curtail the Sentence of Imprisonment; and not only that, but there have been a great many more Persons remaining out on Bail previous to Trial than there used to be. It has been recommended by the Sessions, to decrease the Expence, that the Magistrates should take Bail wherever they can, rather than commit the Prisoner; and that has been done in many Instances, so that there have been fewer Persons confined in the House of Correction than before, and for a shorter Period, in proportion to the Number tried.

What is the Result with respect to those Culprits being again chargeable with Offences?

In my own Opinion it makes no Difference at all. Since I have had any thing to do with the Administration of Justice, and I have seen a good many Plans tried, I think they have universally failed in producing any Effect of that kind; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I think there has been more Money uselessly expended on the Subject of Prisons in this Country than almost any Subject I know.

Is there much Pains taken in the Prisons in the West Riding to establish good Discipline?

Great Pains; in none more. We have made an Experiment at our own Risk upon that Subject, which I hope will be an Example to the rest of the Kingdom, and prove to be the only real Mode of decreasing the Number of Prisoners and

Lord Wharncliffe.

the Number of Trials, which is the Enforcement of perfect Silence in the Prison. About Ten Years ago we enlarged the House of Correction at Wakefield, finding that our Prisoners were increasing upon our Hands, and it was becoming too small; and in consequence of what was going forward in the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and the Classification, we increased that Prison to a very great Extent—to such an Extent that we thought it impossible that the Quantity of Crime within the Riding would become so great as to give us such a Number of People as could not be confined in it according to the Act of Parliament. However, at the last Pomfret Sessions of 1833, a Year later than these Returns, and I mention that to show that the Number has not been reduced, the Quantity of Prisoners in the Gaol was so excessive that we had Three sleeping in a Cell, whereas there ought to have been but One. Upon this it was determined to try whether something might not be hit upon that would make the Prison a less agreeable Residence than it appeared to be, and we determined, after the October Sessions, at our own Risk, having no Authority from the Judges, to make the Experiment, and to see whether keeping entire Silence in Prison would not have the Effect of making the Residence there less agreeable. We did so from the Month of October to the Month of January, and undoubtedly with the very best possible Effect. We kept Silence without any very great Degree of additional Expence; we kept Silence in great part by Means of the Prisoners themselves, and never had occasion to have recourse to a Punishment for a Breach of the Order of the Prison beyond that of stopping a Man's Breakfast or Dinner. We never had to place a Man in solitary Confinement at all. However, at the January Sessions we were told by some of the Bar that they had been spoken to, and asked whether they could draw an Indictment against the Gaoler if we proceeded to enforce this Regulation by solitary Confinement, and they warned us to mind what we were about, for that the Gaoler would in such Case be prosecuted. This of course put a stop to it, but we determined to bring the Matter fairly before the Judges, and therefore we drew up Rules, which will be submitted to the Judges at these Assizes, for the express Purpose of maintaining Silence. I am happy to say I have had Communications with the Secretary of State upon this Subject, who sees it exactly as I do. Communications have been had with the Judges, and I have very little Fear that they will not approve of those Rules. In that Case I have no doubt whatever that the Number of Prisoners in our House of Correction will be very much diminished. As to the Treadmill, I really believe it has now very little Effect indeed, whatever it may have once had; and as to all the Classification, it has been as complete a Failure as can be. It has increased the Expence to Counties exceedingly, and not had the Effect that Persons were so sanguine about. Classification to Men of that Description, whether they be committed for Misdemeanors or for Felony, is of little Use. The Misdemeanant has as great Means of contaminating, and is as likely to do so, as a Felon. All Persons accustomed to the Administration of Justice must know that very often the greatest Scoundrels are committed for Trial for the smallest Offences. But if we can obtain perfect Silence it does not much signify whether we put the greatest Rascal next to the most innocent Man, for he cannot contaminate him without the Use of Words.

It will decrease the Necessity of keeping them so long in Gaol as a Punishment?

Yes, and prevent their coming again, I have no doubt. We have great Proof, in Two Ways, of the Effect of it, from the Letters the Prisoners sent to their Friends; we have Proofs that the better Sort, the more innocent Persons brought there, have rejoiced at it, as they have been spared the Oaths and the Blasphemy they would otherwise have heard; and on the other hand, the Letters of the greatest Rascals have been full of Entreaties to their Friends that they would use every Means to get them out of that "Hole," as they termed it.

How does that Regulation apply to Night?

The Cells all open into a Gallery; all Night long we have Persons walking in those Galleries with List Shoes on, and there is not a Whisper which may not be heard by those Persons.

What

Lord Wharncliffe.

What would be the probable Effect, in your Opinion, of throwing the Expence of the Apprehension and Prosecution of Felons on the general Expenditure of the Kingdom, instead of on each County, as at present?

With the vast Quantity of Crime and the vast Number of Trials we have, I think it would be almost impossible. There appear to me several Objections to it. In the first place, in every Case of Prosecution there must be somebody or another who is to judge in the first instance what Persons shall be committed for Trial. As we have gone on hitherto, it has been left undoubtedly in the Hands of the County Magistrates, and I am very much inclined to think it is very well placed there, for the County Magistrates know a good deal better than any Person could, here, the Character of the Persons brought before them; and it is very often the greatest Scoundrels who are brought before them for the smallest Crimes, which to a Stranger would scarcely appear worth Prosecution. Then, when we come to the Expences of apprehending Persons, a Person living at a Distance could only go by very general Rules; there may be Cases where the Apprehension of a Prisoner may be very difficult, in which Case it is necessary to employ a Person to look after him at a considerable Expence, and I cannot help thinking that the Persons on the Spot, if they do their Duty, are more able to see that Persons are properly and fairly remunerated than Persons at a Distance. Then, with respect to the Expences of Prosecutions, I should think no Person in London could be a very good Judge of what the necessary Expences of Witnesses attending the Sessions in Yorkshire are; on the contrary, that the Magistrates living in those Places know much better than any Persons here. Then there is another thing, that those Matters have hitherto been left to the Country Gentlemen in England to manage; and it is one of the Distinctions in England that Gentlemen do manage their own County Affairs, and I do not like to approach to meddling with that System more than is absolutely necessary. (This I state as Matter of Opinion and Feeling; not as that which may weigh either with the Legislature or the Government.) I doubt very much whether upon the whole it would produce any great Diminution of Expence. In the first place, there would not be so many Persons on the watch to prevent Expence. The County, being no longer at the sole Expence, would be only glad that the Parties got as much Money as they could; now the whole Object of the Magistrates, where the Duty is properly done, is, for their own Sakes, to make the Expences as low as possible consistently with the Maintenance of the Peace and good Order of the County.

Are you not of opinion the Judges should allow in every Case the same Expences as are fixed by the Magistrates?

The Cases before the Judges are much heavier than those before the Magistrates. In very many Cases, before the Judges, it is necessary to have Two Counsel to conduct a Case properly, there being a Fee to the Junior and a Fee to the Senior, the Amount of which must depend on Circumstances, and the Magistrates sitting in Quarter Sessions cannot have a very good Notion of what is to be allowed in these Cases. Then there are other Expences attending the Assizes that I do not know whether they could very well controul; but, at the same Time, I have never found that when the Judges were spoken to on the Subject, which we have done several Times, they were not very willing to attend to us, and to decrease those Expences; but the Nature of the Cases brought before the Judges and before the Sessions are so very different it is not very easy for the Justices to confine the Judges. We have got rid of a considerable Part of that Expence at the Assizes in consequence of Offences of much greater Magnitude being tried at the Quarter Sessions than used to be. The Judges have always held out to us to commit as few Persons as we could for Trial at the Assizes; and I have heard more than One Judge say, that, except in Cases of Capital Offences, they are much better disposed of at the Sessions than there. We do, in consequence, try many Cases at the Sessions which would some Years ago have been sent to the Assizes; for instance, there is nothing more common than to try Cases as Common Larceny at the Sessions which are in point of fact Burglaries, and Burglaries of a very heavy Nature, but not Burglaries attended with Violence to the Person, but having all the Characteristics of Burglary, of entering the House at Night, and taking away, and so on. Those Cases, Fifteen Years ago, would have been

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sent to the Assizes, but are now sent to the Sessions. By a late Act of Parliament the Cases of Sheep-stealing and Horse-stealing are now tried at the Sessions. These have diminished the Number of Persons sent to the Assizes in proportion to the Crimes committed.

Do you think there is any Difference in the Disposition of the Jury to find a Verdict at the Sessions and at the Assizes?

I think not. That must depend partly on the Jury; partly on the Chairman.

Have not the Judges expressed an Opinion that the Magistrates ought to commit to the Gaol which will be first delivered?

I do not know that they have given so general an Opinion as that, but they have said for some Time to us, "Do not send us any but heavy Cases if you can help it;" and I believe we send, in the West Riding, much fewer Cases in proportion to the Assizes than the East and North Ridings.

Do they recommend it with a view to the Diminution of the Business at the Assizes or a Regard to the Expence?

Any Cases affecting the Life of the Individual must of course go there; but no doubt in general heavy Cases are better tried. In the first place, they have a better Jury, and many Circumstances rendering it desirable they should have a Trial there; but the Sessions in the West Riding are in fact very nearly an Assize. When I state that we have a Bar of between Thirty and Forty Counsel, many very eminent in the Profession, who never leave us till they have a Silk Gown, and then by Etiquette they cannot attend the Sessions, it may be imagined the Trials are conducted almost as well as they can be at the Assizes, as far as the Counsel go.

What is your Opinion of the Payment of Fees to Counsel out of the County Rate?

I have no hesitation in speaking to the Advantage of that. We, in the West Riding, allow the Counsel a Fee of a Sovereign in every Prosecution for Felony. In the Cases of Misdemeanors we allow only under particular Circumstances, under the late Act of Parliament; but in every Case of Felony the Counsel's Fee is allowed by the Court; and the Consequence is, in the first place, a great Saving of Time. A Case is brought before the Court with Clearness; the Counsel has his Brief, he states his Case to the Jury, he knows the Point, and the Case is better tried. There is another great Advantage; which is, securing the Attendance of a Bar for all Purposes; and I cannot help thinking that the Magistrates who preside over a Court of that kind, feeling that they have the Eyes of those Persons upon them, and that they must conduct the Business so as to give Satisfaction, or that they are subject to Remarks and Censures which no Man would like to undergo, the Business is consequently much better conducted, and the Money expended on Fees to Counsel is very well expended. I have every Reason to know that the Court of Quarter Sessions, as it is administered in the West Riding, does give great Satisfaction.

Do you think it would be advisable to enable the Magistrates to punish summarily certain small Offences now sent for Trial to the Sessions?

I have not the least Doubt of that; particularly young Persons, of which One Third at least of those brought to the Sessions consist of Lads under Twenty. I have no doubt, if it was not thought proper to put the Power into the Hands of One Magistrate or Two Magistrates, if they were allowed to summon a Jury de circumstantibus, and try them, and order their Punishment immediately, it would produce a very important Effect, and save a great deal of Money. I had an Instance the last Pomfret Sessions, of a Boy brought before us for stealing Two or Three Eggs; the Case happened to come from a Part of the County very distant from Pomfret, in the Northern Part of Craven; that Trial for those Eggs cost the County nearly 14*l.* I thought it a very strong Case, but it could not be helped.

Do you recollect what was the Sentence in that Case?

I do not recollect. I believe the Lad would not have been sent for Trial but for his previous bad Character.

What

Lord Wharncliffe.

What may be the probable Effect of throwing the Expence of Prisons on the general Fund of the Country?

I do not see much Objection to that. I should rather prefer the Prisons being in the Hands of some responsible Officer of Government than in the Hands of the Magistrates. I think it would not be desirable to put all the Expence of bringing the Prosecution and the Management of it on the Country; but that, after he is convicted, the Prisoner should be handed over to the Government, to be dealt with according to his Sentence. It would introduce a more uniform Mode of Prison Discipline than there is now. I understand in Ireland there is what is called an Inspector of Prisons, who goes round and inspects periodically; and I think that would be advantageous here, if it was thought desirable to take the Prisons into the Hands of Government. I see no Objection to that Change.

Who is in that Case to bear the Expence of maintaining a Prisoner before he is tried?

The County should bear that Expence, in my Opinion.

Do you think it would be advisable to have a divided Jurisdiction in the Gaol?

No; I would have the Prisons entirely under the Jurisdiction of Government.

Your Lordship was understood to say that after the Prisoners were convicted the Expence should be borne by Government, and that an Inspector on the Part of the Government should attend, who should have supreme Power?

Then I was mistaken. I went further than that; I only referred to that to show that in one Part of the Kingdom there is a Superintendent on the Part of Government. I think the Prisons should be entirely under the Power of Government; that the Magistrates should have the Power of committing to those Prisons; that the Expence, until Trial, should be thrown on the County, and after Trial on the Kingdom at large.

You would propose that the Management of the Prisons should be under the Controul of Government?

Yes; but I give that merely as Opinion. That is the only Alteration that strikes me as likely to answer; still I do not mean to pledge myself that I might not alter my Opinion upon further Consideration.

You would propose that the Custody of the Prisoners should be transferred to the Government, even before Trial?

Yes; but the Maintenance of the Prisoners up to Conviction I would leave on the County, and after that Period it should lie on Government.

Why would you make a Distinction between the Support of Prisoners before and after Trial?

I think it is a Burthen thrown on every County to keep its own Police, if one may say so; but after Conviction it appears to me it is but fair to say that the Country at large should bear the Expence attending the Punishment.

Up to Conviction where would be the Objection of throwing the Expence of the Maintenance upon the Country generally, and not exclusively upon the Poor Rates of the County, by throwing the Charge on the Receiver of the County, instead of upon the Receiver only of the Poor Rates?

I do not know that there is any Objection to that; that is, in fact, the Government pay it out of the general Taxes of the Kingdom.

Does it not appear to you more just and equitable that the Public Funds, Personal as well as Real Property, should be called in for the Maintenance of Prisoners up to the Time when you would hand them over to Government, inasmuch as the Personal Property of the County is as much exposed to Depredation as the Real, or more so?

We are at this Time revaluing the West Riding for the Purpose of a fresh Assessment of the County Rate, and we do assess all the Personal tangible Property we can; for instance, we assess Machinery, or rather the Building in which the Machinery is contained, according to its Power. There are certain Descriptions of Personal Property which cannot be got at, such as Money; but all the Personal Property which is possibly tangible we are now in point

Lord Wharncliffe.

of fact assessing; by that Means, we do not eo nomine assess it as Personal Property, but we assess the Manufactory according to its Power.

You think it proper that Personal Property should be called on for Maintenance of Prisoners?
Yes.

Then why not bring in all Personal Property, and charge all those Expences charged on the Receiver General of the County?
I see no Objection to that, if it be possible.

Do you think that if the Laws remained as at present with respect to the Conveyance to Gaol it would be better to make that Charge of conveying to Gaol fall on the particular Parish instead of upon the County at large?
No; I think it would be hard to throw it upon the particular Parish.

Do you not think it would work great Injustice to a Parish distant from the County Gaol?
Yes, there can be no doubt of that; for instance, in the West Riding of Yorkshire the House of Correction is at Wakefield; take the Case of a Prisoner to be conveyed from Craven; it would take more than One Day, and the Expence to which the Parish would be put would be very great indeed, and very unfair upon them.

Can you give any Opinion as to the Possibility of reducing the Expence, if they were left where they now are?
I really do not see any Probability of reducing the Expence, except in the Instances I have mentioned; in the Prosecutions and so forth; and that of course must depend very much upon the Quantity of Crime, and of Cases actually prosecuted. I am almost afraid that with our increasing Population we cannot look to much Diminution in that respect. The only Two possible Checks I see are that which is now in operation, namely, Education, which one would hope would have the Effect of making People better, or it will be of very little Use; the other, a severer Description of Prison Discipline, and a severer Description of secondary Punishment. There can be no doubt that 'till of late the only secondary Punishment we have had, that of Transportation, has been, instead of being looked on as a great Misfortune, rather coveted by the Prisoners. I am in hopes, from what I have heard, that when it comes to be known what the present Treatment of those Persons is in Australia, a different View will be taken of that Punishment than has been taken by Prisoners who have been hitherto liable to it. Those are the only Two possible Checks I can see to that Expenditure. I believe that some Persons conceive that Persons are more lightly sent to be tried by Magistrates than they used to be. I confess I am not aware that such is the Case. I know there is very great Objection, though the Expences are in a great measure paid, to the Loss of Time and Trouble a Prosecution occasions, besides all those Motives of Humanity that press upon People now just as much as they did. I cannot think much is attributable therefore to that; but it would appear, in the West Riding, the Increase from 251 in 1821 to 976 in 1832 is an enormous Increase indeed.

Do you sit late in your Courts?
I have at Times sat very late indeed. But the usual Course is this: we begin on the Wednesday, which is the common Day for beginning at the usual Periods of the Year; Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday we break up at Six or Seven o'Clock, but on the Saturday I have very often sat 'till Twelve o'Clock at Night, and last October I sat from Nine in the Morning. This was considerable Fatigue, more particularly to the Chairman. With respect to the Jury, all the Chairman ever did was to let the Jury go out for Ten Minutes at a Time, and other Business was proceeded in. Motions were made, or something of that kind, to fill up the Time. As to the Chairman, I have left the Chair for a few Minutes, and gone into the Back Room, got something to eat, and come back again. If the Court had not sat 'till Twelve that Night the Consequence would have been that the Jurors, the Suitors, and Counsel must have come again on the Monday, and all Parties infinitely preferred to get through the Business. I never perceived any great Inconvenience from it.

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Lord Wharncliffe.

Could not you remedy that by sitting on the Tuesday?
No; it would interfere with the other Business. At Pomfret Sessions, for instance, we begin on the Monday, and sit very often 'till late on Saturday Night, and often late on Friday Night, for the Purpose of getting through the Business before Sunday. With respect to the other Sessions, we begin on the Wednesday; we cannot begin before that, for Leeds Borough Sessions occupy the Monday and the Tuesday, taking the Counsel and many of the Officers of the Court, and if we went on to the next Week it would interfere with the Counsel being back to attend the Term; they go off the Moment our Sessions are over.

Have you a separate Clerk of the Peace for each Riding?
We have, and a Deputy in the West Riding.

Does the Clerk of the Peace in the West Riding perform his Duty in Person?
He does; both himself and his Deputy are always in Court.

Do you know how they are paid?
They are paid by Fees of Court and by a Bill.

The Deputy is appointed by the Clerk of the Peace?
He is.

Do you know what his Situation is worth on the Average?
I cannot say off hand, but a considerable Sum.

Is he a Barrister?
He is.

Could not he act as Clerk of Assize?
I am not able to answer that Question; he practises at present at the Assizes as a Counsel.

What is your Lordship's Opinion of dispensing with the Grand Jury?
I think it is the most extraordinary Proposition I ever heard, that we are to have no Check between the immediate Commitment of a Person and his being put to the Bar, and arraigned to take his Trial. It seems that is the Case in no Part of the Kingdom. Even in Scotland the Lord Advocate intervenes between the committing Magistrate and the Trial. No Trial is had without a Fiat of the Lord Advocate in Scotland.

The Grand Jury is a great Protection to the Subject against arbitrary Power?
Yes; and in Counties the assembling Persons and making them sit on the Grand Jury makes them see what the Course of Justice is, and brings Parties together in the Administration of Justice and doing the Business of the County in a Way which is very advantageous.

By the Substitution of a Law authorizing a summary Punishment to be inflicted on a Boy for a trifling Offence, a shorter Imprisonment would be required, Expence would be diminished, and the Danger of Contamination from remaining previously to Trial with a Number of other Prisoners would be avoided?
Yes; there can be no doubt of that; and there is a great Difference in Shame. A Person being sent to Gaol loses his Character under any Circumstances, and therefore it is desirable not to commit young Persons to Gaol. There is another Advantage if once a System of entire Silence can be adopted, there will be no Occasion for Classification, and therefore no Occasion for Three Parts of the Expence we have been at in our Gaols, and the great Expence in building Gaols in general is in fact to provide for that; but if Persons cannot talk to one another there is no further Occasion to pursue that; and I am equally satisfied that the System of Classification, and every thing hitherto devised in Prison Discipline, has not had the Effect that humane Persons, who once were most sanguine upon the Subject, thought it would produce.

Lord Wharncliffe.

Are you aware that in the American Prisons there is a Degree of Severity practised which we have not in this Country?

I am aware that there is; but I very much doubt whether that is necessary. I should at all events wish to try the Experiment without it.

Are you aware that by the Act of 5 George 4, Chapter 83, Section 15, when a Prisoner is discharged from Gaol, the visiting Justices may give him a Certificate to receive Relief from the Overseers of every Parish on his Route to his Settlement?

I was not aware of that.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday the 24th Instant, One o'Clock.

Die Lunæ, 24° Martii 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

Evidence on County Rates in England & Wales.

Mr. MICHAEL IRISH is called in, and examined as follows:

Mr. M. Irish.

Have you prepared the Returns from the Parliamentary Papers which you were directed to do?

I have.

Will you deliver them in?

The Witness delivers in the same. (*Vide No.* 1. *of Papers delivered in by the Witness*, pp. 89 to 274.)

Are they correct?

They are; they are made from the Reports of 1825, 1832, and 1833. Some of those are incorrect, and it has been found impossible to complete one Branch in particular, that is the "Expence of Prosecutions." In many Instances they have returned the whole of the Expences together, and in other Instances they have not carried out how many Prosecutions there were; therefore in those Cases it was impossible to ascertain the Expence of each Prosecution.

Have they stated in any of the Returns that they could not divide them?

No; I rather think it arises from the careless Manner in which the Returns have been made out. As to the Debts of the Counties, in many Instances there are no Returns of the Amount although there is Interest paid. This (*delivering in a Paper, vide No.* 2. p. 275,) is a Summary of the Increase of Expenditure; and these (*delivering in another Paper, vide No.* 3, pp. 277—296,) are Remarks which occurred to me as I passed through the Accounts.

The several Papers are then read.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Sir WILLIAM COSWAY is called in, and further examined as follows:

Sir W. Cosway.

Have you any other Suggestions to offer to the Committee?

Since I had the Honor of being examined before your Lordships I have been down to our Assizes, and have made further Inquiries respecting the Union of the Offices of Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Assize, and I think it appears there would be no practical Difficulty in the Union; on the contrary, there would be this great Advantage; the Grand Jury were detained there an extra Day, waiting for the Indictments; the Clerk of Assize comes round the Circuit with the Judges, and generally arrives One or Two Hours before them; he does not fill up the Indictments, but employs a Person in the Office below to do so. On the First Day the Grand Jury were summoned, we were detained Two Hours without a Bill before us, and we went into Court and complained to the Judge of it. The Second Day we had to renew the Complaint, and we were detained a Third Day, though the Business might have been settled Hours before the Second Day was finished if the Indictments had been prepared. From all the Inquiries I have made, if the Clerk of Assize had been there early on the Morning of the First Day, the whole Business might have been done with the greatest Ease.

Sir W. Cosway.

Are there not many Cases in which the getting up of the Bills takes place between the Period of the Judge visiting the first Place on the Circuit and the Time of his visiting some of the later Counties in the Circuit?

No doubt.

Supposing the Clerk of the Peace were to be an ambulatory Officer, like the Clerk of Assize, how could he prepare those Things in the latter Places?

It is the reverse. I want the Clerk of Assize to be fixed the same as the Clerk of the Peace is at present; in fact, that the Clerk of the Peace should be Clerk of Assize. I went down to look at the Manner in which the Indictments were drawn up; the Clerk of Assize does nothing himself with the Indictments; he sits in Court with the Judge, and employs a Solicitor or a Clerk in the Office below to fill up the Indictments.

You mean that there should be as many Clerks of Assize as there are Counties?

Yes, just so; that the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Assize should be joined.

Is not it a particular Branch of the Profession, which requires great Knowledge?

The Indictment is drawn up in the Office below; and I apprehend the Clerk of Assize, unless in an extraordinary Case, has nothing to do with it; but it is a Clerk he employs, or any Person he chuses to name to fill that Office.

Is it not a Person supposed to have particular Experience in that Line?

I apprehend not; indeed I could speak decidedly as far as Kent is concerned. The Person who really fills up the Indictments is a Solicitor, not the Clerk of the Peace; if the Clerk of the Peace were the Clerk of Assize, and there were any Difficulties, he would probably consult either a Special Pleader or some Person of standing at the Bar; but the Clerk of Assize himself is always in Court, and therefore cannot fill up the Indictments which are drawn in the Office below.

Do not you conceive the Agent of the Clerk of Assize refers to the Clerk of Assize, who is always a considerable Crown Lawyer, in case of any thing special in the Indictment?

I should have no doubt he does. I should think the Clerk of the Peace in general has sufficient Knowledge. Some of the Clerks of the Peace are Barristers; the Clerk of the Peace for Surrey is a Barrister of considerable Eminence; and they would probably, in case of Difficulty, refer to a Barrister going the Circuit.

Does not the Person who draws up the Indictment for the Clerk of the Assize take the whole of the Circuit?

I believe he does; he is called Clerk of the Indictments.

Still it is a Man of considerable Practice who performs those Duties?

If I were to judge by the Indictments which come up, I should think if he has a considerable Practice, it has not much benefited him.

Who should you suggest should have the Appointment of the Clerk of the Peace, according to your Proposal?

That is a Point on which I can give no Opinion; the one is appointed at present by the Lord Lieutenant; that is very objectionable, as I stated on a former Day, for the Magistrates have very little, if any Control over him; and the Office is almost always done by Deputy; and in endeavouring to make out a Scale of Fees in 1819, we found a very great Difficulty on that Ground.

When you say that the Clerk of the Peace is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, you mean by the Custos Rotulorum?

Yes.

You state that the Clerks of the Peace generally do their Duty by Deputy; are you certain that that is the general Practice?

It is so in Kent; and I believe it is so in most Counties; it must be some one residing at the County Town who does the Duty.

Sir W. Cosway.

Do you know who is the Clerk of the Peace for Sussex, and whether he acts by Deputy or not?
I do not.

Does the Clerk of the Peace for Surrey act by Deputy?
He does the Duty himself. In Middlesex the Duty is done by Deputy.

If the Alteration were to take place which you suggest, should you think it better that the Appointment should be made by a Judge or by the Custos Rotulorum?
No, I should say not. If what has been proposed were a Part of the new Arrangement, that the Clerk of the Peace should check all the Bills before they were drawn by the Treasurer, it ought to be a Person having an Interest in the County Affairs, and the Judge would most likely appoint a Person not of the County. I think, perhaps, both Parties ought to have a Voice upon it.

Do not you consider the Election of Officers by Magistrates to be objectionable where it can be avoided?
I think it is; but it should be indispensable that the Principal should discharge the Duty himself.

Do not you conceive it would be unpleasant to the Judges if any one but themselves was to appoint who should be their Clerk of Assize?
That is a Matter on which I can give no Opinion; if I were a Judge I think I should be glad to get rid of it. It is disagreeable to have a Person appointed by the Judge found fault with; this is the Second Time within these Two Years that the Jury have come before the Court to complain of the being stopped for Want of Indictments.

The Depositions are always submitted by the Clerk of Assize to the Judge?
They are, I believe.

How would you propose they should be so submitted if the Clerk of the Peace were Clerk of Assize for the County?
The Depositions are sent by the committing Magistrate to the Clerk of the Peace, and if he were Clerk of Assize he would have them ready to put into the Judges Hands.

Do not they get on with great Rapidity in finding Bills in the County of Kent?
They do. But I have had something to do with Devonshire in former Years, and I have found them get on as fast there.

Do not you know that it is not so much the Fault of the Clerk of Assize as that he cannot get the Witnesses up to inform himself of the Facts?
At the late Assize I spoke to several of the Magistrates on the Subject, Lord Brecknock our Foreman, and others, and they are of opinion that the Fault was more with the Office than with the Witnesses; several Witnesses had come on Monday Morning to the Office, and were sent away and told to come again the next Day.

The Clerk of the Peace cannot have more than a certain Number in his Office at once. Has there been more Time consumed than was necessary for the drawing the Indictments after having heard those Witnesses?
The Fault we had to find at the last Maidstone Assizes was, that the Clerk of Indictments was not in his Office so long as he ought to have been.

How many Hours a Day was he in the Office?
The Judges come in on Monday; the Clerk of Assize goes to work almost immediately. We were informed that some Witnesses, when they went to his Office at Three or Four, were told to come again after Dinner, and when they came between Six and Seven, the Office was not open.

Do not you know that a great many Witnesses have a great Desire to stay at the Assize Town, and that they will not hasten in going to the Office?
Exactly so; and that is the Reason I wish to see the Allowances reduced.

Sir W. Cosway.

Is there any Regulation in the County of Kent as to any particular Numbers in the Calendar coming on at particular Times or on particular Days?

None. But I proposed a Year and a Half ago to the Committee, of which I was Chairman, that such Cases should be advertised to come on the First Day, and other Cases on subsequent Days; and that is done at Lancaster and in the West Riding of York; but we found that unless it was ascertained that the Judges would sit Three Days or more it would not benefit us at all; we are still anxious to do something.

Have you not frequently heard the Judges give an Order that Proclamation should be made, that if the Witnesses did not immediately go to the Clerk of Assize, and give Instructions for the Indictment, they should not be paid their Expences?

I have.

Was not that in consequence of its being known that the Witnesses were skulking about the Town, and that they would not go to the Office of the Clerk of Assize?

I apprehend there could be no other Cause for it.

The Senior Judge in the Commission for the Assize at which a Vacancy occurs appoints the Clerk of Assize?

Yes.

Therefore the Judge of the succeeding Assize has not a Clerk of Assize of his own Appointment?

Of course not.

Do not you think it important that a learned Person like the Judge should appoint the Clerk of the Assize rather than the Custos Rotulorum, taking them indiscriminately?

That is Matter of Opinion. I suppose Judges are sometimes influenced by Partiality, as other Men are.

Do not you suppose that the Judges of Assize are more competent to form a correct Judgment of the Fitness of the Clerk of Assize than the Custos Rotulorum are?

Yes, as to their legal Qualifications.

Have you brought the Rules and Regulations for Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses in Felonies at the Assizes and Sessions for the County of Kent?

I have.

The same is delivered in and read, and is as follows:

RULES and REGULATIONS for Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses, &c. &c.

Kent to wit.—Orders and Rules for the more effectual Payment of Charges of Witnesses and Prosecutors of any Larceny or other Felony, made at the Annual General Sessions holden at Maidstone, in and for the County of Kent, on Thursday the 6th Day of July in the 55th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the 3d, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith; and from thence continued by divers Adjournments to and holden at Maidstone, in and for the said County, on Monday the 18th Day of March 1816, before The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Romney, Sir Henry Hawley Baronet, Thomas Law Hodges, George Polhill, Benjamin Harenc, Thomas Austen, Henry William Brooke, Edward Knatchbull, John Barrow, George William Hughes Daeth, George May, Christopher Cooke, Edward Hussey the younger, Esquires, the Reverend Thomas Cobb, William Hussey, Clerks, and other their Sociates, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King, in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors in the same County perpetrated, pursuant to the Statute made in the 18th Year of the Reign of His present Majesty.

That the Treasurer of the County Stock shall pay to every Prosecutor for Grand or Petit Larceny or other Felony all Fees of Court, and other Charges paid to the Officers of the Court in carrying on Prosecutions.

And to such Prosecutor, on Production of a Specification according to a Form hereunder written, filled up and signed by the Officer of the Court before whom the Offence is tried, the following Allowances.

Fees

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Sir W. Cosway.

Fees actually paid to the Justices Clerk, on Commitment of Prisoner, for Warrants, Depositions, Recognizance, &c., as per Table of Fees for the County, and under the Certificate of the committing Justice.— (*See* Page 83.)

	£	s.	d.
To every Prosecutor and Witness for Travelling Expences, Regard being had to his or her Age, Rank in Life, and other Circumstances, a Sum not exceeding Sixpence nor less than Three-pence per Mile on their Journey to attend the Court, and the same on their Return from thence - - -	0	0	3
To every Prosecutor and Witness an Allowance for Trouble and Loss of Time and reasonable Expences in attending the Court on such Prosecution, Regard being also had to his or her Age, Rank in Life, and other Circumstances, of a Sum not exceeding Four Shillings per Day, and not exceeding Four Shillings per Night - - - - - - - - - -	0	4	0
Except to a Surgeon, to whom One Guinea per Day and Night during the Time he is necessarily absent from Home attending the Court, and his Travelling Expences as to any other Witness, shall be paid - -	1	1	0

That when High Constables attend as Witnesses on Trials for Felony at the Assizes or Quarter Sessions, the Sum paid to them by the Parishes of the Hundred or Half Hundred for which they serve, for Travelling Expences and for Attendance on the Court, shall be deducted from the Allowance ordered by the Officer of the said Court (as per Table of Allowances) to be paid to them.

Also, when the same High or Petty Constable attends as a Witness on more than One Felony at the same Assize or Session, he shall receive only One Allowance for Travelling Expences and One for Loss of Time.

Specification of Allowances to Prosecutors and Witnesses.

To the Treasurer of the County of Kent.

Kent { Assizes / Sessions } holden at ——— the ——— Day of ——— 18——

PROSECUTOR, PRISONER, CRIME.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance of Law Expences on Commitment of Prisoner as per Certificate of committing Justice - - - - - -			
Indictment [*the Sum*], Fees of Court and other Charges paid by the Officers of the Court [*the Sum*], making together - - - -			
Prosecutor's Attendance on the Court ——— Days at ——— per Day, and ———Nights at ——— per Night - - - -			
Ditto for travelling ——Miles going and returning, at —— per Mile -			

WITNESSES.

A. B. [*Rank in Life*] for travelling——Miles going and returning, at —— per Mile - - - - - - - -			
Ditto ——— for Attendance on Court —— Days at —— per Day, and ———per Night - - - - - -			
C. D. [*Rank in Life*] for travelling——Miles going and returning, at —— per Mile - - - - - - - -			
Ditto ——— for Attendance on Court—— Days, at ——per Day, and —— Nights at —— per Night - - - - -			
&c. &c. &c. &c.			
Total			

Signed

Officer of the Court.

The Justices of the Peace for this County, who shall hear and determine any Complaint out of Session, shall not exceed the above Rates of Allowance.

By the Court,

CLARIDGE.

We have examined and do approve the above Orders and Rules, as by the said above-mentioned Act of Parliament we are directed.

ELLENBOROUGH, } Justices of Assize,
J. BURROUGH, } 5th August 1816.

WEST KENT.

Kent.—Orders and Rules for the Payment of Costs to Parties on Complaints determined before Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, for the Payment of the Charges of Constables in certain Cases, made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King holden at Maidstone, in and for the County of Kent, on Tuesday in the Week next after the Close of Easter, to wit, the 23d Day of April in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of

our

Sir W. Cosway.

our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, before the Right Honourable Charles Earl of Romney, the Right Honourable John Earl of Darnley, the Reverend Sir Charles Francis Farnaby Baronet, Thomas Law Hodges, Benjamin Harenc, Edward Jeremiah Curteis, James Monypenny, Robert Monypenny, George William Hughes Daeth, John Barrow, Henry William Brooke, Esquires, the Rev. Edward Barnard, Thomas Cobb, John Austen, Clerks, and others their Sociates, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Tespasses, and other Misdemeanors in the same County perpetrated, pursuant to the Statute made in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty.

That the High Constable of every Hundred and Half Hundred within this County to be paid out of the Poor Rates of the Parish or Place for which any Business shall by him be done; and that the Headborough and Tythingman, Headboroughs and Tythingmen, of every Parish and Place within this County, be paid out of the Poor Rates of the Parish or Place for which he or they is or are appointed, after the following Rate; (that is to say,)

	£	s.	d.
For the travelling Expences of any such High Constable, Headborough, and Tythingman, from the Place of his Abode to any Assizes or Sessions of the Peace, or to any Militia Meeting, or Monthly Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or to any other Public Meeting at which his Attendance is ordered, or shall be deemed by the Justices to be necessary, per Mile not exceeding Two-pence going and One Penny returning - - -	0	0	3
For the Loss of Time and Attendance of the said High Constable thereat, per Day not exceeding Three Shillings and Sixpence - - - -	0	3	6
And per Night not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence, if necessarily absent from Home so long by reason of such Attendance - -	0	2	6
For the Loss of Time and Attendance of the said Headborough or Tythingman thereat, per Day not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence - -	0	2	6
And per Night not exceeding Two Shillings, if necessarily absent from Home so long by reason of such Attendance - - -	0	2	0
And all Sums of Money which shall be respectively paid by them for Orders of Court, Court Fees, Warrants, and other Charges incident to their respective Offices.			

The Justices of the Peace for this County, who shall hear and determine any Complaint out of Session, shall not exceed the above Rates of Allowance.

By the Court,
CLARIDGE.

We have examined and do approve the above Orders and Rules, as by the said above-mentioned Act of Parliament we are directed.

ELLENBOROUGH, } Justices of Assize,
J. BURROUGH, } 5th Aug. 1816.

EAST KENT.

Kent.—Orders and Rules for the Payment of Costs to Parties on Complaints determined before Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, for the Payment of the Charges of Constables in certain Cases, made at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace of our Lord the King holden at the new Sessions House at St. Augustine's, near Canterbury, in and for the said County of Kent, on Friday in the Week next after the Close of Easter, to wit, the 26th Day of April in the Fifty-sixth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, before Sir Edward Knatchbull Baronet, Sir John Courtenay Honeywood Baronet, Sir Samuel Auchmuty, William Deedes, William Boteler, Edward Knatchbull, Nicholas Roundel Toke, Esquires, the Reverend Montagu Pennington, Philip le Geyt, Clerks, and others their Sociates, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace of our said Lord the King in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other Misdemeanors in the same County perpetrated, pursuant to the Statute made in the Eighteenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty.

That the High Constable of every Hundred and Half Hundred within this County be paid out of the Poor Rates of the Parish or Place for which any Business shall by him be done; and that the Headborough and Tythingman, Headboroughs and Tythingmen, of every Parish and Place, within this County, be paid out of the Poor Rates of the Parish or Place; for which he or they is or are appointed, after the following Rate; (that is to say,)

	£	s.	d.
For the Travelling Expences of any such High Constable, Headborough, or Tythingman, from the Place of his Abode to any Assizes or Sessions of the Peace, or to any Militia Meeting, or Monthly Meeting of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, or to any other Public Meeting at which his Attendance is ordered, or shall be deemed by the Justices to be necessary, per Mile not exceeding Two-pence going and One Penny returning - - -	0	0	3

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	£	s.	d.
For the Loss of Time and Attendance of the said High Constable thereat, per Day not exceeding Three Shillings and Sixpence	0	3	6
And per Night not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence, if necessarily absent from Home so long by reason of such Attendance	0	2	6
For the Loss of Time and Attendance of the said Headborough or Tything-man thereat, per Day not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence	0	2	6
And per Night not exceeding Two Shillings, if necessarily absent from Home so long by reason of such Attendance	0	2	6
And all Sums of Money which shall be respectively paid by them, for Orders of Court, Court Fees, Warrants, and other Charges incident to their respective Offices.			

The Justices of the Peace, for this County, who shall hear and determine any Complaint out of Session, shall not exceed the above Rates of Allowance.

By the Court,
CLARIDGE.

We have examined and do approve of the above Orders and Rules, as by the said above-mentioned Act of Parliament we are directed.

ELLENBOROUGH, J. BURROUGH, } Justices of Assize, 5th Aug. 1816.

KENT.

A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Clerks to the Justices of the Peace acting in and for the said County.

	£	s.	d.
Precept to the Constable to give Notice of the Licensing Day	0	1	6
Certificate of Victuallers good Fame	0	1	6
For every Licence to Victuallers, including the Recognizance, and Fee to the Clerk of the Peace	0	10	6
Certificate for keeping open an Alehouse to the next Licensing Day, on Death or Removal	0	2	6
Recognizance for same, inclusive of the Fee to the Clerk of the Peace	0	3	0
Examination of Women in Bastardy, and Oath	0	2	0
Warrant to apprehend the reputed Father	0	1	0
Recognizance to appear at the Sessions, and Return thereof to the same	0	2	0
Order of Filiation and Duplicate thereof to serve, including Oath and Hearing	0	7	6
Mittimus for want of Sureties	0	0	6
For swearing a Constable into Office, and Certificate thereof	0	1	6
For every Allowance of Freeholder's List, including Oath	0	1	0
For indorsing every Warrant	0	1	0
For Allowance of every Bill to be paid by County Treasurer	0	1	0
Warrant to press Waggons	0	1	6
For every Precept to give Notice to return Lists of Persons to serve the Office of Overseers of Poor	0	1	6
For every Return and Warrant of Appointment	0	2	0
Duplicate thereof, if required	0	1	0
For every Summons or Warrant on Complaint of Overseer, including Oath	0	1	6
For every Summons on Complaint against Overseers for refusing Relief, including Oath, to be paid by the Overseer	0	4	6
For Order of Relief, including the Oath and the Hearing the Complaint, to be paid by the Overseer	0	1	6
For allowing a Poor's Rate	0	1	0
For allowing every Overseer's Account, and Oath	0	1	6
For every Complaint for refusing to pay Poor's Rate, including Oath	0	1	6
For every Summons thereon, if against One Person	0	1	6
If against more than One	0	2	0
For every Hearing and Order thereon	0	1	6
For every Warrant of Distress for Nonpayment of Poor's Rates	0	2	0
For every Examination as to Settlement, including the Oath	0	2	6
For every Copy thereof	0	1	0
For every Order of Removal and Duplicate	0	3	0
For every Indorsement of Suspension of the Order and Duplicate	0	2	0
For every Certificate of Settlement allowed by the Justices, including Oath	0	2	0
For every Order of Relief to a Militia Man's Wife and Family, including Complaint and Oath	0	2	6
Certificate of such Order	0	1	0
For every Allowance of Account of such Relief and Order for Reimbursement	0	2	6
For every Precept to give Notice to return Lists of Persons to serve the Office of Surveyors	0	1	6
Return of Lists of Appointment of Surveyors, including the Charge or Abstract	0	3	0
Duplicate thereof, if required	0	1	6

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	£	s.	d.
The Order for an additional Assessment for the Repair of the Highways, including the Surveyor's Oath and Complaint	0	2	6
For allowing a Surveyor's Account	0	1	0
For every other Order or Summons relative to the Business of the Surveyor's Office, including Oath	0	1	6
Warrant for paying 20*s.* for the apprehending Deserters, and Letter thereupon to the War Office	0	2	6
Attesting every Soldier	0	1	0
Examination and Oath of Vagrant	0	2	0
Conviction of Vagrant, Pass, and Duplicate	0	2	6
Certificate of the Vagrant being committed or whipt	0	1	0
Every Mittimus of Vagrant	0	2	0
Every Order for Payment of the Reward for apprehending a Vagrant, and other Charges attending the Execution of the Vagrant Act	0	1	6
For swearing in every Constable or other Officer as an Examiner of Weights and Measures, and Return made by him	0	1	6
Every Information on Oath, Summons, and Hearing, for having short Weights	0	3	0
Every Conviction, and Return of the Penalty to the County Treasurer	0	2	6
For every Information and Oath on any Penal Statute	0	2	6
Summons thereon and Copy to serve	0	2	0
Every Conviction where the Form is prescribed	0	3	6
Every Ditto where the Form is not prescribed	0	5	0
For every Levy or Body Warrant on the above Conviction	0	2	6
For every Proof of Service of the Summons, where the Party neglects to appear; or under the Excise Laws, of the Proclamation having been made for the Claim of Goods seized from Persons unknown	0	1	0
For the Examination and Oath of every Witness on an Information under a Penal Statute	0	1	6
For every Information and Complaint or Examination not before mentioned, if taken in Writing, including the Oath	0	2	0
For every Oath administered, where no Process in Writing follows	0	1	0
For every Oath of Evidence deemed necessary by the Magistrate to be taken down in Writing	0	1	6
For every Summons or Warrant, if against One Person	0	1	0
If against more than One, for every other Name under Five	0	0	6
For every Search Warrant	0	2	0
For every Warrant of Distress	0	2	0
For every Mittimus for want of Distress	0	2	0
For every other Mittimus	0	1	6
For every Recognizance, and returning the same to the Sessions, if for the Appearance of One Person	0	2	6
For every other Person bound to appear, under Five	0	0	6
For every Allowance of Indentures of Parish Apprentices	0	2	0
For every Order on the Master for Payment of Wages	0	1	6
For every Discharge of a Servant or an Apprentice	0	1	6
For every Liberate or Discharge of a Person in Custody	0	1	0
For every Supersedeas	0	1	0
For every Confession	0	1	0

July 14th, 1801, and July 16th, 1801, At the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at the Old Castle at Canterbury, and at Maidstone, this Table of Fees was approved.

EDW. KNATCHBULL, Chairman.
HEN. HAWLEY, Chairman.

July 30th, 1801.—Kent Summer Assizes. We allow this Table of Fees.

KENYON, N. GROSE, Justices of Assize.

Kent.—At the Annual General Session holden at Maidstone, by Adjournment, on the 18th of March 1816, 56 Geo. 3d, &c.

Pressing Waggons.

Ordered, That the Constable be paid, by the County Treasurer, One Shilling for every Waggon or Cart pressed by him, but if the Number exceeds Ten at One Time, then Sixpence for each above that Number, on Production of the Justice's Press Warrant; or, if that should be demanded by the Military Officer, on Production of the Certificate of the said Justice.

Allowance for passing Vagrants.

Ordered, That when a Vagrant is directed by the Certificate of a Justice to be carried, there shall be allowed One Shilling per Mile for One Vagrant, and Sixpence per Mile additional for each above that Number, except in the Case of Children under Twelve Years of Age, for each of whom Three-pence per Mile shall be allowed. To the Constable also for his Return from conveying such Vagrant Three-pence per Mile. Out of the above

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Sir W. Cosway.

Allowance the Constable shall afford the Vagrant or Vagrants necessary Subsistence. When the Certificate directs the Vagrant to be passed on Foot there shall be allowed Three-pence per Mile for the Use of each Vagrant, except for Children under Twelve Years of Age, to each of whom Three Half-pence per Mile shall be allowed, and for the Constable Three-pence per Mile going, and Three-pence per Mile returning. Also to every Constable who has the Charge of a Vagrant or Vagrants during the Night, there shall be allowed One Shilling additional.

Expence of conveying Offenders to Prison.

It is recommended by this Court, that in all Cases wherein the Expence of conveying Offenders to Prison is directed by Statute to be paid by the County, (viz.—where the Prisoner is unable to pay such Expence as required to do by the Statute 3d Jas. I. Cap. 10,) the following Rates and Allowances be made :—

Allowance to Constables and other Officers for conveying Offenders to Prison.

To the Constable or other Officer for conveying any One Person from the Justice to Prison, an Allowance to be ordered in Writing by the committing Justice, of not exceeding One Shilling per Mile, and for every Prisoner above that Number Sixpence per Mile additional; and if necessary for the Subsistence of each Prisoner whilst in Custody after Commitment, not exceeding Nine-pence per Day, and when Lodging is requisite Nine-pence per Night. Turnpikes actually paid on the Road to be also allowed. For One Assistant to the Constable or other Officer by way of Guard in conveying the Offender to Prison, if such Guard be ordered in Writing by the committing Justice, a Sum not exceeding Two Shillings and Sixpence per Day and Two Shillings and Sixpence per Night; also for the Subsistence of such Constable or other Officer not exceeding One Shilling per Day and One Shilling per Night; and also for the Subsistence of such Guard Nine-pence per Day and Nine-pence per Night: provided always, that if it shall duly appear to any Two or more Justices, after having examined on Oath into the Charges incurred in conveying such Offender to Prison, that by reason of some extraordinary Circumstance the above Allowances are not sufficient, the said Justices shall specially report the Case to the Court of General Session, who will make such Order therein as to them shall seem fit.

As great Convenience would result from the general Adoption of the same Form for ordering Allowances, the following is approved of by this Court.

County of Kent. Dr.	£	s.	d.
the —— Day of ——— 181—			
To the Constable or Tythingman of ——— for conveying ——— committed by ——— to the ——— at ——— being ——— Miles, at ——— per Mile - - - - - -			
For Subsistence of Prisoner whilst in Custody, after Commitment, ——— Days, at 9*d.* per Day - - - - - -			
For Lodging ditto, if required, ——— Nights, at 9*d.* per Night -			
Turnpikes actually paid - - - - - -			
Assistant to Constable (if absolutely necessary and ordered by the committing Justice), ——— Days, at 2*s.* 6*d.*, and ——— Nights, at 2*s.* 6*d.* -			
Subsistence for the Constable or Tythingman, at 1*s.* per Day and 1*s.* per Night - - - - - - - - -			
Ditto for Assistant, if ordered as above, at 9*d.* per Day and 9*d.* per Night - - - - - - - - -			
N. B.—1*s.* per Mile allowed for One Prisoner, and 6*d.* per Mile additional for each additional Prisoner.			
Total - -			

Kent to wit.—To the Treasurer of the said County.

I ——— one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said County, having examined into the above Charges, and the same being verified on the Oath of the said ——— and appearing to be just and reasonable, and conformable to the Order of Session, do hereby order you the said Treasurer to pay to the said ——— the Sum of ——— being the Amount of the said Bill.

Given under my Hand and Seal the ——— Day of ——— 18—.

Prisoners on Charge of Felony.

It is recommended by this Court, that in the Case of Prisoners on Charge of Felony, previous to Commitment or Discharge, the same Allowances as are herein-before directed in the Case of Prisoners when committed be ordered by the Justice who hears the Evidence. to be paid out of the Poor Rates of the Parish where the Offence was committed.

Demands of Constables to be submitted to Petty Session.

It is recommended by this Court, that all Demands of Constables on the County Treasurer (except in Cases herein-before or by Law otherwise directed) be submitted previously to the Petty Session of their Division, to be examined, approved, and signed by any Two or more Justices there present.

By the Court,
CLARIDGE.

Sir W. Cosway.

Kent.—At the Annual General Session holden at Maidstone, by Adjournment, on the 16th May 1816, 56 Geo. 3d, &c.

Army Baggage Extra Allowance.

Ordered, That there be paid in future from the County Rate to the Owners of Waggons or Carts pressed to carry Baggage for His Majesty's Service, over and above the Sum which is or shall be paid to them by the Military Officer, an Allowance for back Carriage equal to Half the said Sum.

By the Court,
CLARIDGE.

Are not the Clerks of Assize Men of considerable legal Knowledge in the Crown Law?

I am not competent to answer that Question. Mr. Clark, who attends the Home Circuit, is a clever Man; I can only speak of his general Ability; he is a very respectable excellent Man.

Do you know Mr. Chambre, the Clerk of Assize for the Western Circuit?

I do, generally.

Has he not the Character of a Man very superior in his Qualifications for the Clerkship of Assize?

I cannot say. The last Time I had the Honor of appearing before your Lordships I mentioned the Subject of Committals to the Treadmill; our Gaol is now so full that we are unable to put the Prisoners upon the Treadmill, although, I believe, it is among the largest Gaols in England; and I have a Return here of the Number now in the Prison who have been sentenced for longer Periods than Three Months, and for shorter Periods than Three Months; the Number now confined to Periods above Three Months is 92, for less than Three Months 132; the Number of Soldiers who were committed by Sentence of Court-martials has so increased the Number for the Treadmills that we cannot put them on; it is, of course, our Duty to look after our own People before we look after the Soldiers; this, I presume, is the Result of their not flogging them; and there was a sort of Mutiny the first Day the Judges came round; there were Eleven or Thirteen who were to be liberated that Day; when they went away others said they would not work, and we were obliged to use Force to make them work. Those Soldiers are filling up our Treadmill so much that we cannot put them on.

What Number of Soldiers were in your Gaol at that Time?

On the 10th of March there were Sixty-two by Sentence of Court-martial to hard Labor, and Three in solitary Confinement; there are certain Cells put aside for those who offend against the Rules of the Prison, which the Gaoler puts them into.

Is that a very unusual Number?

It is; the Number has been very greatly increased within the last Twelvemonth.

Do you know the Strength of the Regiments from which these Soldiers were sent?

I do not.

Do you know from what Regiments they were committed?

No; principally from Chatham; but we have Three Garrison Towns in Kent. They are generally Men who have come Home from Abroad, who have got into bad Conduct on their first Arrival. I mentioned on my former Examination about the Clerk of the Peace and the Clerks of Magistrates being paid by fixed Salaries; I would beg to add, it would be a most desirable Thing if the Clerks of the Magistrates and Clerk of the Peace were not allowed to practise at the Assizes or the Sessions in Cases that were sent by the Magistrates of the Division in which they act.

Is it the Practice in the County of Kent?

There is no Rule against it, and occasionally they do.

Did you ever know an Instance of the Clerk of the Peace practising at the Sessions?

No; but his Partner may.

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Sir W. Cosway.

Did you ever know an Instance?

Never; but if the Clerks of the Magistrates were paid by Salary, the Rule of the one would apply to the other, for the Depositions are always sent to the Clerk of the Peace. I should propose it only in the Districts in which they act as Clerks of the Magistrates.

You have alluded to the Gaol at Maidstone being crowded, and that you had not the Power to place the Prisoners on the Mill; what Regulations have you adopted in respect to those Prisoners?

As this happened only on the Day of Assize the Regulations we should finally conclude on were not concluded when I left Maidstone, but that we should take care of our own People, and the Soldiers come second.

Are the Expences of the Confinement of Soldiers for military Offences paid out of the County Rate?

There is a certain Allowance from the Horse Guards; the whole Number in the Year ending in 1833 that were sent to Maidstone Gaol, Soldiers under Sentence of Court-martial, was 186, and the Sum received for the Maintenance of Soldiers under Sentence of Court-martial was 242*l.* 2*s.* I have not had Time to analyze it.

Does that Allowance repay the County?

Yes, I believe it does thereabouts; the Cost of the Maintenance is about Four-pence a Day, and I think they pay us Seven-pence, so that a little goes towards the Outlay; but it is very well managed at Head Quarters; all their Allowances are more closely arranged than the County Allowances are. Of the Prisoners sent in the same Year to Maidstone Gaol, of those committed for Felony Twenty-three per Cent. were for previous Felonies, Persons who had been previously committed; of the Misdemeanors, Twenty-two and a Half per Cent.; and Vagrants, Twenty-five per Cent.

What Proportion of Prisoners committed to Maidstone Gaol came from Greenwich, Woolwich, and Deptford?

The last Paper I got was for the Year ending 1823, and in that Year the total Commitments to Maidstone Gaol was 512, and of the above Number there were committed from Deptford, Woolwich, Greenwich, and Chatham, 171; by the summary Convictions there were 929 total, and 380 came from the same District.

Can you state what Proportion of the County Rates those Four Places pay?

They pay about One Ninth Part of the County Rate. The County Rate with us, at a Penny Rate, comes to 4,400*l.*; they pay 501*l.* One Half of the Cost of Prosecutions nearly is for Offences from those Three Places, for they come a great Distance to the Assizes, the great Expence being the travelling; if they were to have a Recorder in that separate Jurisdiction they would be much more in Pocket than would appear from a Comparison of the County Rate; the Expenditure for the travelling is an enormous Expence.

Would it not be a great Saving of Expence to the County at large, and probably to those Three Towns, if there was a Prison for Confinement for those Three Towns?

I conceive so. But there is a Question still infinitely greater, which is the moral Question, for those great Rascals sent down to our Gaols from those Places contaminate the Prisoners they find there, and then steal all the Way back again.

When you were last here you were understood to say Regulations had been submitted to the Judges, and that they were to be again submitted to the Judges at the present Assize; have the Judges sanctioned those Regulations?

I have brought the Report here; this is the Second Reference to the Judges before the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. It began with these Observations, "We think the Allowance for the Travelling Expences of a Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary is too small, and that it should cover their necessary Expences;" the present Allowance being a Guinea a Day, and Three-pence a Mile, each Way. The Second Objection they made was, "We think also, a

Sir W. Cosway.

Clause should be added to the Scale laid down by the Magistrates to the Effect following; 'That the above Allowances may be increased if the Court before whom the Trial is held shall think it right so to do, upon Application by the Officer of the Court, under the particular Circumstances of the Case.'" In order to meet their Views as far as possible, we agreed to the First Recommendation, that the Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary should have an Allowance to cover their necessary Expences. The Observation made on the Second is this; "As to the Second Proposition they are also of opinion that it may be agreed to, provided the Judges should require it after a further Communication from the Magistrates; although the Committee think it inexpedient considering the local and other Circumstances of this County with regard to peculiar Facility of Conveyance." We thought that it was unnecessary. "In making this Report to the Court of General Sessions the Committee think it necessary to draw the Attention of the Court to this latter Alteration, which militates against the general Principle the Committee has had in view; viz^t. that of establishing a fixed and definite Sum for Allowances, but at the same Time giving a fair and liberal Amount; and as it has been found by Experience that when a varying Scale has been admitted, the Maximum of Allowance has almost always been granted, they trust the Judges will re-consider this Second Recommendation." And then I suppose they re-considered it, and refused to sanction the Alteration without their proposed Alterations—which has consequently been done.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of April next, at One o'Clock.

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Papers delivered in by Mr. Michael Irish in his Evidence on the 24th March.

No. 1.

A Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of the County Rates in the several Counties in England and in the several Counties in Wales, under their respective Heads, for the Years 1792, 1802, 1812, 1822, and 1832, as far as the same can be made out.

ENGLAND.

This Statement has been made up from — "The Report of the Select Committee of the House of "Commons on the Expenditure of County Rates," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1825; — "The Returns relating to the County Rates," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1832; — and "The Accounts of the Expenditure of the several Treasurers of Counties "in England and Wales," ordered to be printed by the House of Commons in 1833.

In some Instances it has not been possible to obtain Accounts for the particular Periods taken to form the Comparison; in such Instances the Years nearest to each particular Period have been given as the next best Source of Comparison.

Explanation of the Arrangement of the Accounts.

To simplify these comparative Statements, it may be necessary to observe, that the 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, and 9th Columns express the several Items of Charge in the Account of each Year, as denoted by the Date at the Top, with the Exception of the Charges for Bridges, Coroners, Printing, &c. and Incidental Matters, which, forming but one Item, it has not been deemed requisite to make an Entry of them in the 1st Column. The 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, and 10th Columns express the whole of the Charges under one Head. The Totals at the Bottom of these Columns give the whole Expenditure for each Year.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY RATE

BEDFORDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1794. 1. £ s. d.	1794. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	4 17 10	- - -	0 14 5
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	(a)	- - -
Shire Halls		(a) 99 17 9	- - -	2,174 5 11	- - -
or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		99 17 9		(d)2,174 5 11
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) - - -	- - -	(b) - - -	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	372 11 0	- - -	548 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of	31 5 10	- - -	28 4 3	- - -
	Totals		403 16 10		576 6 3
Vagrants		155 0 0	- - -	130 0 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		155 0 0		130 0 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 88 11 6	- - -	(c) 93 0 4	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		88 11 6		93 0 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	10 7 0	- - -	67 2 6	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	3 15 6	- - -
	Window Tax	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Fees to Magistrates Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		12 9 0		72 18 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	126 4 8	- - -	17 19 4	- - -
	Totals		126 4 8		17 19 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	39 13 4	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		39 13 4
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	27 0 6	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	17 3 0	- - -
	Totals		- - -		44 3 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	32 14 9	- - -	50 10 9
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	120 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Turnkeys of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hall Keeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		30 0 0		120 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	6 7 1	- - -	16 0 4
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	4 14 1	- - -	9 11 11
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	964 13 6	- - -	3,345 4 1

n the several Counties in England, under their respective Heads.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	69 13 5	-	-	-	322 2 7	-	-	-	100 1 6	(a) Columns 1, 3.—The building, repairing, or enlarging the Gaols, Houses of Correction, Shire Halls, or other County Buildings is charged in each Column under one Head.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	104	18	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	47	7	0	—	
85	4	8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	154	6	7	—	
d)												(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
2,248	19	3	- - -	1,209	14	6	(d) —	—			—	
			2,334 3 11				1,209 14 6				306 11 11	
b)	-	-	- - -	(b)	-	-	- - -	567	1	4	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
767	15	10	- - -	1,042	18	3	- - -	357	15	2	—	
63	17	9	- - -	102	6	9	—	—			—	
			831 13 7				1,145 5 0				924 16 6	
140	0	0	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	(f) 81	12	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	172	10	0	- - -	886	14	6	—	
			140 0 0				172 10 0				968 7 0	
c) 142	17	0	- - -	(c) 430	4	8	- - -	(c) 752	11	4	—	(d) Col. 4, 5, 8.—A considerable Increase in the Expenditure caused by Buildings at the Shire Hall and County Buildings.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			142 17 0				430 4 8				752 11 4	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	22	8	0	—	
2	2	0	- - -	5	0	0	- - -	10	0	0	—	(e) Col. 7, 9.—Payments to Clerk of the Peace and Constables increased the Expenditure considerably.
17	16	8	—	—			—	—			—	
4	11	0	—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	8	14	0	- - -	8	14	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	14	8	0	—	
			24 9 8				23 16 6				41 2 0	(f) Col. 9.—Salaries, and Payments on account of Vagrants, greatly increased the Expenditure.
3	3	0	- - -	7	8	2	—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
230	7	1	—	—			—	—			—	
			233 10 1				7 8 2				—	
-	-	-	- - -	(e) 447	16	6	- - -	(e) 486	3	9	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	120	19	0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £5,010 19 9
—			—	—			—	—			—	Do. 1794 - 964 13 6
			- - -				447 16 6				607 2 9	Increase - £4,046 6 3
3	3	0	—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	(e) 700	0	0	- - -	270	15	2	—	
			3 3 0				700 0 0				272 15 2	
-	-	-	22 17 3	-	-	-	74 3 6	-	-	-	73 4 0	Cost of prosecuting Felons :
50	0	0	- - -	60	0	0	- - -	(f) 60	0	0	—	At the Assizes - each.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	10	0	0	—	At the Sessions - each.
-	-	-	- - -	120	0	0	- - -	150	0	0	—	The separate Charge for each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
-	-	-	- - -	50	0	0	- - -	90	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	153	6	0	- - -	33	10	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	406	2	5	- - -	200	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	237	1	11	- - -	140	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	20	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	20	0	0	—	Valuation of the County of Bedford by virtue of 12 G. 2, c. 29, £139,584.— (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 3.)
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	52	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	52	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	12	9	4	- - -	16	10	5	—	
-	-	-	- - -	6	9	6	—	—			—	
			50 0 0				1,045 19 2				844 0 11	
-	-	-	26 11 5	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	89 12 8	Mr. Green, the Treasurer, states, that no Place claims to be exempt from contributing to the County Rate.— (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 56.)
-	-	-	13 13 6	-	-	-	10 18 4	-	-	-	18 6 0	
-	-	-	3,892 12 10	-	-	-	5,589 18 11	-	-	-	5,010 10 9	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

BERKSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - - (a)	- - -	- - - (a)	5 5 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		136 16 11	- - -	354 2 2	- - -
Shire Halls or other		—	—	—	—
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		136 16 11		354 2 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (b)	- - -	- - -	- - - (b)	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	311 9 4	- - -	654 0 9	- - -
	Conveyance of	48 11 0	- - -	59 16 8	- - -
	Totals		360 0 4		713 17 5
Vagrants		273 8 11	- - -	162 18 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		273 8 11		162 18 2
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	108 14 0	- - -	204 19 6 (c)	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		108 14 0		204 19 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	744 11 5 (d)	- - -
	Totals		- - -		744 11 5
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	—
	Clerk of Peace	233 11 2	- - -	123 16 10	- - -
	Totals		233 11 2		128 0 10
Coroner	Totals	- - -	74 0 0	- - -	56 15 6
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	70 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols (e)	230 0 0	- - -	240 0 0 (e)	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		320 0 0		380 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	368 3 0	- - -	282 16 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,874 14 4	- - -	3,033 6 6

County Rates in England — *continued.*

BERKSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	5 5 0	- - -	1,992 11 7	- - -	605 6 9	(*a*) Columns 1, 3.—The building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, or County Buildings, is charged in each Column under one Head.
(*f*)						
1,086 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	
1,197 17 8	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
	2,284 12 8		—		—	
		(*f*)		(*f*)		
(*b*)	- - -	748 4 7	- - -	1,303 6 10	—	
1,971 2 3	- - -	2,636 13 7	- - -	3,711 7 11	—	
108 1 0	- - -	219 10 7	- - -	153 6 1	—	
	2,079 3 3		3,604 8 9		5,168 0 10	(*c*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
		(*f*)		(*f*)		
155 18 0	- - -	1,232 1 10	- - -	1,251 12 4	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	155 18 0		1,232 1 10		1,251 12 4	
		(*f*)		(*f*)		
(*c*)227 3 0	- - -	451 0 9	- - -	776 17 7	—	(*d*) Col. 3, 5.—An Increase in the Expenditure, caused by Payments to the Militia.
- - -	- - -	229 15 0	- - -	522 16 11	—	
	227 3 0		680 15 9		1,299 14 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	(*e*) Col. 5, 7.—The Salaries to Governors of Gaols and Houses of Correction are charged in each Column under one Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 2 6	—	
	20 0 0		- - -		24 2 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*f*) Col. 5, 7, 9.—A great Increase in the Expenditure under these Heads.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*d*)304 3 6	—	—	—	—	—	
	304 3 6		—		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £9,560 6 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1792 1,874 14 4
	—		—		—	Increase - £7,685 11 11
—	—	—	—	(*f*) —	—	
301 17 0	- - -	389 16 5	- - -	652 19 5	—	
	301 17 0		389 16 5		652 19 5	
- - -	115 18 0	- - -	81 13 3	- - -	125 13 9	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
70 0 0	- - -	175 0 0	- - -	200 0 0	—	43 at the Assizes £776 17 7 £18 1*s.* 3*d.* each.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	80 at the Sessions £522 16 11 £6 10*s.* 7*d.* each.
30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(*e*)392 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valuation of the County of Berks, £707,827.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 10.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	542 0 0		175 0 0		200 0 0	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—	—	—	—	—	—	Abingdon, Reading, Wallingford, Windsor.
- - -	(*f*)740 19 2	- - -	319 0 1	- - -	232 16 2	
- - -	6,776 19 7	- - -	8,475 8 8	- - -	9,560 6 3	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 64.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	3 13 2	- - -	37 9 8
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	—	—	—	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		(a) 779 3 8	- - -	(a) 550 2 3	- - -
	Totals		779 3 8		550 2 3
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) —	—	(b) —	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	270 1 1	- - -	372 10 3	- - -
	Conveyance of	87 1 10	- - -	126 10 3	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		357 2 11		499 0 6
Vagrants		(d) 276 16 4	- - -	(d) 247 6 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		276 16 4		247 6 4
Prosecutions	Assizes	(e) 95 6 6	- - -	(e) 444 1 10	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		95 6 6		441 1 10
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of the Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration under 2 W. 4, c. 45, s. 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 2 0		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	86 16 6	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	1,233 0 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		1,319 16 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	51 7 6	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	135 2 6	- - -	265 4 2	- - -
	Under Sheriff	25 2 6	- - -	25 2 6	- - -
	Totals		160 4 8		341 14 2
Coroner	Totals	- - -	94 6 2	- - -	81 0 9
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 2 6	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace				
	Chaplains				
	Surgeons				
	Surveyor, County				
	Governor of Gaols				
	—— Houses of Correction				
	Matrons of Gaols	(g)	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction				
	Turnkeys of Gaols				
	—— Houses of Correction				
	Hall Keeper				
	Inspector of Weights and Measures				
	Totals		20 0 0		20 2 6
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	- - -	56 18 4	- - -	149 14 1
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	433 17 1	- - -	1,199 13 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,279 10 10	- - -	4,890 2 10

County Rates in England — *continued.*

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.			
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
-	-	-	1,553 5 8	-	-	-	150 14 11	-	-	-	7,894 14 6
	—		—		—		—		—		—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
(a) 320	4	3	—		—		—		—		—
			320 4 3				—				—
(b)	—		—	(c)	—		—	(c)	—		—
617	9	9	- - -	2,896	12	2	- - -	3,486	14	2	—
67	7	9	- - -	318	4	10	- - -	582	7	0	—
-	-	-	- - -	39	5	0	- - -	115	16	1	—
			684 17 6				3,254 2 0				4,184 17 3
(d)				(d)				(d)			
258	4	6	- - -	243	17	9	- - -	836	8	6	—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
			258 4 6				243 17 9				836 8 6
(e)											
270	18	9	- - -	600	19	6	- - -	1,310	13	6	—
-	-	-	- - -	200	10	4	- - -	864	17	6	—
			270 18 9				801 9 10				2,175 11 0
	—		—		—		—		—		—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
-	-	-	- - -	46	6	0	—		—		—
-	-	-	- - -	105	0	0	- - -	435	0	0	—
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	(f) 46	11	0	—
			- - -				151 6 6				481 11 0
	—		—		—		—		—		—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
1,131	15	4	- - -	25	2	6	- - -	25	2	6	—
20	5	0	—		—		—		—		—
			1,152 0 4				25 2 6				25 2 6
-	-	-	- - -	488	0	0	- - -	488	0	0	—
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	252	8	10	—
	—		—		—		—		—		—
			- - -				488 0 0				740 8 10
13	10	0	—		—		—		—		—
412	10	8	- - -	455	11	8	- - -	965	19	6	—
25	2	6	—		—		—		—		—
			451 3 2				455 11 8				965 19 6
-	-	-	129 17 0	-	-	-	105 9 3	-	-	-	154 3 6
20	2	6	- - -	60	5	0	- - -	60	5	0	—
	—		—		(c)		—		(c)		—
			20 2 6				60 5 0				60 5 0
-	-	-	129 2 7		—		—		—		—
-	-	-	1,277 6 3	-	-	-	616 5 6	-	-	-	(h) 4,138 8 0
-	-	-	6,247 2 6	-	-	-	6,352 4 11	-	-	-	21,661 9 7

NOTES.

(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, Shire Halls, or other County Buildings, is charged in each Column under one Head.

(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.

(c) Col. 7, 9.—The building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, Shire Halls, or other County Buildings; the Salaries of the Officers, and the Maintenance of the Prisoners in Gaols or Houses of Correction, are charged in each Column under one Head.

(d) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Expences of the whole are charged in each Column under one Head.

(e) 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.

(f) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.

(g) Col. 1.—A Note in the Report of the Select Committee (p.71) on "Expenditure of County Rates, 1825," states these Salaries as being paid under the Head Incidental.

(h) Col. 10.—A Note in the Return of County Rates, 1833, (p. 17) states that "under this Head are included the Cost of the Special Commission and Damages paid to Persons for the Loss of Property during the Riots."

Expenditure, 1832 £21,661 9 7
Do. - 1792 2,279 10 10

Increase £19,381 18 9

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:

71 at the Assizes £1,310 13 6
£19 17*s.* 3*d.* each.

94 at the Sessions £864 8 6
£8 2*s.* 7*d.* each.

Total Valuation of the County of Bucks, by virtue of 54 G. 3, intituled "An Act for making an equal County Rate," £636,027. —(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 13.)

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:

The Borough and Parish of Buckingham.

(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 72.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (County).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1803. 3. £ s. d.	1803. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	(a) 74 13 11	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	40 8 7	- - -
	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	115 2 6
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaol	- - -	- - -	(b) 98 6 8	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of, and apprehending	- - -	- - -	18 5 5	- - -
	—— Troops for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	116 12 1
Vagrants	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	254 14 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	254 14 4
Prosecutions	Assizes	- - -	- - -	(c) 55 9 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	55 9 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Floating Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	46 14 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	46 14 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries, and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	64 11 6	- - -
	Under Sheriff	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	64 11 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 4 9
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	—	20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 11 5
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	374 2 5
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,092 2 6

County Rates in England — *continued.*

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (County).

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	8	19 10		—		—	
(a)				(a)								
104	12 1	-	- -	103	12 3	-	- -	(a) 85	10 9		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
130	8 2	-	- -	7	2 6	-	- -	3	6 1		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(a) Columns 3, 5, 7, 9.—The building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
		235	0 3			110	14 9			88	16 10	
(b) 312	14 4	-	- -	(b) 646	11 3	-	- -	(b) 697	3 6		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	- -	-	- -	18	12 0	-	- -	19	15 6		—	(b) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of the Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
-	- -	-	- -	149	10 0	-	- -	164	12 0		—	
		312	14 4			814	13 3			881	11 0	
128	16 2	-	- -	146	19 3	-	- -	62	0 1		—	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	307	6 10		—	
		128	16 2			146	19 3			369	6 11	(c) Col. 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
(c) 61	4 6	-	- -	259	6 9	-	- -	373	2 10		—	
-	- -	-	- -	126	18 7	-	- -	324	13 4		—	
		61	4 6			386	5 4			697	16 2	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(d) Col. 7, 9.—The Salaries of the Officers (excepting the Treasurer) are charged in each Column under one Head.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
2	16 0	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	1	10 0		—	
-	- -	-	- -	20	10 0	-	- -	32	19 2		—	
		2	16 0			20	10 0			34	9 2	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Expenditure, 1832 £3,472 9 8
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Do. 1803 1,092 2 6
46	14 0	-	- -	53	16 8	-	- -	12	0 3		—	Increase - £2,380 7 2
60	7 6		—		—		—		—		—	
		107	1 6			53	16 8			12	0 3	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	181	0 0		—	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	57	2 2		—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	26 at the Assizes £373 2 10 £14 7s. each.
		-	- -			-	- -			238	2 2	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	36 at the Sessions £324 13 4 £9 0s. 4d. each.
-	- -	-	- -	155	18 8		—		—		—	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	170	4 8		—	
		-	- -			155	18 8			170	4 8	
-	- -	43	16 10	-	- -	48	17 4	-	- -	65	6 0	Total Valuation of the County of Cambridge, 1830 - £297,377. —(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 18.)
50	0 0	-	- -	50	0 0	-	- -	50	0 0		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	- -	-	- -	(d) 413	12 0	-	- -	(d) 630	4 0		—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	The Franchise of the Isle of Ely.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Town of Cambridge.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates* 1825, p. 96.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
		50	0 0			463	12 0			680	4 0	
-	- -	5	19 0		—		—		—		—	
-	- -	484	13 3	-	- -	1,810	10 8	-	- -	234	12 6	
-	- -	1,432	1, 10	-	- -	4,020	17 9	-	- -	3,472	9 8	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		2 1 10	- - -	6 1 9	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			2 1 10		6 1 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 34 5 10	- - -	(a) 64 15 6	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of, and apprehending	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			34 5 10		71 16 6
Vagrants		3 0 0	- - -	1 3 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		1 18 11	- - -	0 17 0	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			4 18 11		2 0 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 2 14 0	- - -	(b) 50 1 6½	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			2 14 0		50 1 6½
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Registration under 2 W. 4, c. 45, s. 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	115 4 4	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			- - -		115 4 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	9 0 2	- - -	30 16 5	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			9 0 2		30 16 5
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			- - -		6 12 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 0
Salaries	Treasurer	5 2 6	- - -	20 3 11	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and Corn	21 0 4	- - -	32 1 6	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			26 2 10		72 5 5
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	6 13 3	- - -	34 10 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	85 16 0	- - -	401 2 3½

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely).

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	17 11 11	-	-	-	251 13 8½	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	5	11	6	- - -	0	7	6	—	
70	17	1	- - -	0	9	0	- - -	126	18	5	—	
84	17	8½	- - -	6	4	0	- - -	32	13	8	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			155 14 9½				12 4 6				159 19 7	
(*a*)												(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
155	19	1	- - -	51	8	2½	- - -	84	9	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	81	12	2¼	- - -	157	5	4½	—	
21	1	0	- - -	60	19	10½	- - -	85	6	9	—	
-	-	-	- - -	21	1	0	- - -	105	0	0	—	
			180 0 1				215 1 3¼				432 1 5½	
0	6	6	- - -	15	4	11	- - -	17	8	4	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Quarter Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			0 6 6				15 4 11				17 8 4	
(*b*)												
153	19	10	- - -	63	13	10	- - -	75	4	10	—	(*c*) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
-	-	-	- - -	74	1	6	- - -	124	8	7	—	
			153 19 10				137 15 4				199 13 5	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
												Expenditure, 1832 - £1,216 17 7
												Do. 1792 - 85 16 0
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	(*c*) 21	0	0	—	
			- - -				- - -				21 0 0	Increase - £1,131 1 7
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
165	19	8	- - -	0	0	6	- - -	0	0	6	—	
10	11	0	—		—		—		—		—	
			176 10 8				0 0 6				0 0 6	
32	8	8	- - -	59	6	0	- - -	52	9	10	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	4 at the Assizes - £ 75 4 10
	—		—		—		—		—		—	£18 16*s.* 2*d.* each.
			32 8 8				59 6 0				52 9 10	9 at the Sessions - £124 8 7
	—		—		—		—		—		—	£13 14*s.* 6*d.* each.
18	14	3	—		—		—		—		—	
			18 14 3				—				—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	13 5 9	-	-	-	14 9 6	
-	-	-	- - -	30	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	—	Valuation of the Hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely (1827), £93,654.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 18.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
20	0	0	—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	74	0	0	- - -	74	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	43	0	0	- - -	107	5	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
19	2	0	—		—		—		—		—	
			39 2 0				147 0 0				211 5 0	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	12 1 8½	-	-	-	110 15 7½	-	-	-	108 9 11½	
-	-	-	786 10 5	-	-	-	962 7 7¼	-	-	-	1,216 17 7	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Wisbech, and North Part of

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1. £ s. d.	2. £ s. d.	1805. 3. £ s. d.	4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other		- - -	- - -	4 0 10	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		4 0 10
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	- - -	- - -	(b)47 1 10	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		47 1 10
Vagrants		- - -	- - -	0 10 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		0 10 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	- - -	- - -	(c)49 13 4	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		49 13 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration under 2 W. 4, c. 45, s. 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	42 3 9	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		42 3 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 17 0
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keepers	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 15 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 1 9

County Rates in England — *continued.*

the Hundred of WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY). CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	13	2½	—			—			
(a)						(a)						(a)						(a) Columns 5, 7, 9.—The building, repairing, or enlarging the Gaols, Houses of Correction, Shire Halls, or other County Buildings, is charged in each Column under One Head.
152	3	6	-	-	-	84	5	9	-	-	-	51	7	9	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
1	9	11		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			153	13	5		—			84	5	9		—		51	7	9	
(b)						(b)						(b)						(b) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
96	10	11	-	-	-	355	19	9	-	-	-	237	15	4	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86	11	1	—			
			96	10	11				359	19	9				324	6	5	
119	12	6	-	-	-	222	4	11½	-	-	-	19	12	4	—			(c) Col. 3, 5, 7.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
			119	12	6				222	4	11½				19	12	4	
(c)						(c)												
94	18	8	-	-	-	293	15	9	-	-	-	87	2	2	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	245	5	0	—			
			94	18	8				293	15	9				332	7	2	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		(d) Col. 7.—The Debt discharged in 1829.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		(e) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
	—			—		(d)	—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	165	0	4		—			—			—		
												(e)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	19	2	—			(f) Col. 5.—A great Increase of the Expenditure, caused by the Charges for the Militia.
			-	-	-				165	0	4				261	19	2	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
(f)	—			—			—			—			—			—		
666	19	7	-	-	-	7	1	6		—			—			—		(g) Col. 8, 10.—Part of these Sums were paid to the Treasurer of the other Division of the Isle.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 24, 25.)
158	11	5		—			—			—			—			—		
			825	11	0				7	1	6				—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	65	17	5	-	-	-	65	8	10	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	12	6	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
			-	-	-				65	17	5				106	1	4	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
67	15	4	-	-	-	87	7	6	-	-	-	211	4	8	—			Expenditure, 1832 - £1,712 15 5
			67	15	4				87	7	6				211	4	8	Do. - 1805 - 288 1 9
																		Increase - £1,424 13 8
-	-	-	30	17	0	-	-	-	52	6	9	-	-	-	71	18	6	
20	0	0	-	-	-	30	0	0	-	-	-	30	0	0	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CHESHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	2,589 13 3	- - -	6,431 9 11
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	4,918 6 3	- - -	2,346 10 1	- - -
Houses of Correction		100 2 6	- - -	1,657 0 3	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	5,018 8 9	-	4,003 10 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	578 14 11	- - -	(a) 1,716 18 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	142 16 6	- - -	185 16 7	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	721 11 5	-	1,902 14 7
Vagrants		602 3 7	- - -	436 14 3	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		416 1 6	- - -	451 2 6	- - -
	Totals	-	1,918 5 1	-	887 16 9
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	235 6 4	- - -	(b) 575 4 8	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	235 6 4	-	575 4 8
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	177 12 8	- - -
	Interest of Debt	243 2 8	- - -	1,195 5 9	- - -
	Lunatic Asylum	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	243 2 8	-	1,372 18 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	3,158 6 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	- - -	-	3,158 6 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	-	- - -	-	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	-	- - -	-	- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	175 14 10	- - -	146 6 6
Salaries	Treasurer	150 0 0	- - -	150 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	42 19 3	- - -	44 3 4	- - -
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	-	192 19 3	-	194 3 4
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	- - -	21 16 6	- - -	38 18 10
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	80 6 7	- - -	572 5 7
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	10,297 4 8	- - -	19,283 15 5

CHESHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	3,356 17 2	-	-	-	3,009 4 3	-	-	-	3,133 4 2	
2,354	12	0	- - -	470	0	0	- - -	7,306	13	7	—	
175	1	8	- - -	16,492	11	0	- - -	345	0	9	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	76	15	0	—	—			—	
			2,529 13 8				17,039 6 0				8,128 12 10	
(*a*)												
2,572	6	5	- - -	1,184	8	7	- - -	2,141	11	7	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of the Prisoners is charged in each Column under One Head.
-	-	-	- - -	1,912	11	9	- - -	3,420	7	0	—	
607	9	1	- - -	931	11	6	- - -	1,207	15	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	531	19	8	- - -	669	1	6*	—	
			3,179 15 6				4,560 11 6				7,438 15 11	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
554	19	1	- - -	260	15	11	- - -	(*d*)880	11	7	—	
350	7	2	- - -	432	15	9	—	—			—	
			895 6 3				693 11 8				880 11 7	
(*b*)												
1,034	2	8	- - -	1,299	14	7	- - -	3,707	6	5	—	(*c*) Col. 3, 5.—The Militia Payments caused a great Increase in the Expenditure.
-	-	-	- - -	1,669	9	10	- - -	4,421	15	1	—	
			1,034 2 8				2,969 4 5				8,129 1 6	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
12	12	0	—		—		—		—		—	(*d*) Col. 9.—The whole of the Vagrants and Paupers are charged under One Head.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
190	14	2	- - -	113	19	6	- - -	120	2	3	—	
2,248	2	9	- - -	3,235	7	2	- - -	2,520	14	9	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	154	16	0	—	
			2,451 8 11				3,349 6 8				2,795 13 0	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Expenditure 1832 - £37,162 1 4
(*c*)			—		—		—		—		—	Do. - 1792 - 10,297 4 8
2,979	16	10	- - -	3	12	2	—		—		—	
50	0	0	—		—		—		—		—	Increase - £26,864 16 8
			3,029 16 10				3 12 2				—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	84	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	682	15	11	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
			- - -				- - -				766 15 11	101 at the Assizes £3,707 6 5 £32 14*s.* 10*d.* each.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	657	7	10	- - -	485	19	4	—	382 at the Sessions £4,421 15 1 £11 11*s.* 6*d.* each.
			- - -				657 7 10				485 19 4	
-	-	-	234 11 6	-	-	-	307 3 6	-	-	-	425 16 9	
150	0	0	- - -	300	0	0	- - -	300	0	0	—	
66	9	6	- - -	567	12	2	- - -	338	11	10	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Valuation of the County of Chester by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51., £857,968. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 27.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	140	0	0	- - -	400	0	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	838	15	0	- - -	1,104	16	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate. — (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 112.)
-	-	-	- - -	753	2	0	- - -	997	12	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			216 9 6				2,599 9 2				3,140 19 10	
-	-	-	54 14 8		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	268 14 0	-	-	-	215 18 0	-	-	-	1,836 10 6	
-	-	-	17,251 11 8	-	-	-	35,404 11 2	-	-	-	37,162 1 4	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CHESHIRE (County of the City of Chester).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	—	—	—	—
Houses of Correction	- - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Vagrants	- - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - - - -	- - -	- - -	19 3 3	—
	Totals	—	- - -	—	49 3 3
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	(b) —	—
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	39 0 0	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	39 0 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Gaoler's Superannuation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Overseers Poundage, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	4 0 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	20 1 6	—
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	20 1 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Coroner	- - - - - Totals	—	—	—	—
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	5 5 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 4 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 2 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 16 3

County Rates in England — *continued.*

CHESHIRE (County of the City of Chester.)

1812.				1822.				1828.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	1 15 3	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
71	10	1	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	54	9	4	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			71 10 1				- - -				54 9 4	
(a) —			—	(a) —			—	(a) —			—	
76	13	4	- - -	232	18	4	- - -	261	7	8½	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	27	10	0	- - -	40	0	0	—	
			76 13 4				260 8 4				301 7 8½	(a) Columns 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
8	3	6	- - -	1	7	0	—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			8 3 6				1 7 0				—	
(b) —			—	(b) —			—	(b) —			—	(b) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
19	6	0	- - -	157	15	0	- - -	218	6	0	—	
			19 6 0				157 15 0				218 6 0	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
5	11	0	- - -	3	9	4	- - -	6	0	3	—	Expenditure, 1828 - £805 15 9
—			—	—			—	—			—	Do. 1802 - 117 16 3
168	4	6	—	—			—	—			—	Increase - £687 19 6
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	16	5	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	12	8	6	—	
			173 15 6				3 9 4				34 14 3	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
3	7	6	—	—			—	—			—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
			3 7 6				—				—	At the Assizes each
												At the Sessions each
-	-	-	- - -	20	0	0	- - -	10	0	0	—	The separate Charge of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			- - -				20 0 0				10 0 0	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			—				—				—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	The Valuation of the County of the City of Chester is supposed to be included in the County of Chester.
10	10	0	- - -	10	10	0	- - -	31	10	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	14	6	9	- - -	100	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	15	15	0	- - -	26	5	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
60	0	0	- - -	10	0	0	—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	0	9	6	—	
			70 10 0				50 11 9				158 4 6	
-	-	-	21 18 0	-	-	-	0 9 11	-	-	-	1 5 2½	
-	-	-	21 18 5	-	-	-	5 9 0	-	-	-	27 8 11	
-	-	-	468 17 7	-	-	-	499 10 4	-	-	-	805 15 9	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CORNWALL.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	405 11 3	- - -	361 7 1
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 20 4 0	- - -	(a)252 12 2	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other		—	—	—	—
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		20 4 0		252 12 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 724 7 0	- - -	(b) 958 14 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	134 9 0	- - -	287 4 9	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		858 16 0		1,245 19 4
Vagrants		118 2 6	- - -	276 18 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		118 2 6		276 18 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 55 10 0	- - -	(c) 83 12 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		55 10 0		83 12 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 8 8	- - -	3 13 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	16 2 2	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Debt	70 0 0	- - -	55 0 0	—
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	5 2 1	- - -
	Burying Dead Bodies washed ashore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration under 2 W. 4, c. 45, s. 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		72 8 8		79 17 3
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(f) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	1,400 10 8	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		1,400 10 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	7 7 2	- - -	7 7 2	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	38 6 2	- - -	104 16 0	- - -
	Totals		45 13 4		112 3 2
Coroner	Totals	- - -	146 17 0	- - -	94 9 9
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	51 10 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Chaplains	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	45 0 0	- - -	45 0 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	54 3 9	- - -
	Totals		115 0 0		200 13 9
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 4 7
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	251 16 6	- - -	301 7 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,089 19 3	- - -	4,417 16 5

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

CORNWALL.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	450 0 5	-	-	-	463 17 7	-	-	-	660 5 9	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — The building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head; the building and repairing Shire Halls and other Buildings is at the Cost of the Corporations of the several Places where the Assizes and Sessions are held.
(a)656	17	7	- - -	(a)359	18	4	- - -	(a)990	9	2	—	(b) 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	(c) 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	(d) 7.—A great Increase in the Expenditure under the Head Vagrants.
—			—	—			—	—			—	(e) 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
—			656 17 7	—			359 18 4	—			990 9 2	(f) 3, 5.—A great Increase in the Expenditure under the Head Militia.
(b)				(b)				(b)				
1,613	16	0	- - -	2,962	6	3	- - -	1,725	11	9	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
392	12	11	- - -	248	5	8	- - -	311	18	8	—	
-	-	-	- - -	135	13	0	- - -	74	19	9	—	
—			2,006 8 11	—			3,346 4 11	—			2,112 10 2	
291	16	3	- - -	(d)529	15	9	- - -	231	10	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			291 16 3	—			529 15 9	—			231 10 0	
(c)764	12	10	- - -	500	10	6	- - -	450	10	11	—	
-	-	-	- - -	167	15	6	- - -	546	4	11	—	
—			764 12 10	—			688 6 0	—			996 15 10	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
2	15	4	—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
19	5	0	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	49	17	8	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
21	7	2	—	—			—	—			—	
79	6	9	—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	1,473	13	1	- - -	202	11	2	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	(e)376	12	4	—	
—			122 14 3	—			1,473 13 1	—			629 1 2	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
(f)	—		—	—			—	—			—	
1,259	15	8	- - -	40	0	0	- - -	42	1	2	—	
231	3	0	—	—			—	—			—	
—			1,490 17 8	—			40 0 0	—			42 1 2	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
7	7	2	—	—			—	—			—	
133	11	8	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	279	16	2	—	
—			140 18 10	—			- - -	—			279 16 2	
-	-	-	69 3 3	-	-	-	98 6 9	-	-	-	197 12 9	
82	0	0	- - -	91	0	0	- - -	90	10	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	154	3	10	—	—			—	
75	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
45	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	110	10	9	- - -	185	7	3	—	
-	-	-	- - -	776	18	9	- - -	1,027	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
49	3	0	—	—			—	—			—	
—			251 3 0	—			1,132 13 4	—			1,302 17 3	
-	-	-	20 14 0	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	254 15 8	-	-	-	260 0 2	-	-	-	209 5 10	
-	-	-	6,520 3 2	-	-	-	8,372 15 11	-	-	-	7,652 6 1	

Expenditure, 1832 £7.652 6 1
Do. 1792 2,089 19 3
Increase - £5,562 6 10

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
18 at the Assizes £450 10 11 £25 0s. 7d. each.
105 at the Sessions, £546 4 11 £5 4s. 0d. each.

Valuation of the County of Cornwall.—There does not appear to be any: A single Rate upon the Parishes produces £118 19s., but at what Proportion in the Pound is not known.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 29.)

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:

Borough of	St. Ives.
——	Helston.
——	Penryn.
——	Truro.
——	Tregony.
——	Grampound.
——	Lostwithiel.
——	Saltash.
——	East Looe.
——	West Looe.
——	Launceston.
——	Bodmin.
Borough and Parish of	Fowey.
Town of	Penzance.
——	Falmouth.

(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 120.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

CUMBERLAND.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1798. 1. £ s. d.	1798. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing Totals	- - -	244 11 6	- - -	154 4 7
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a)268 10 5	- - -	(a)342 3 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	1 10 0	- - -	3 6 6	- - -
	—— Prisoners for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		270 0 5		345 9 6
Vagrants		26 0 7	- - -	150 2 10½	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		26 0 7		150 2 10½
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 68 9 7	- - -	(b) 53 19 5	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		68 9 7		53 19 5
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	4 2 0	- - -	3 3 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	5 7 0	- - -
	Bailiffs attending Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Burying Dead Bodies washed ashore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		4 2 0		8 10 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	(d) —	—	(d) —	—
	Militia	422 12 9	- - -	934 6 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		422 12 9		934 6 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	15 15 0	- - -	120 0 0	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		15 15 0		120 0 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	106 10 4	- - -	109 3 8	- - -
	Totals		106 10 4		109 3 8
Coroner	Totals	- - -	21 6 3	- - -	75 9 3
Salaries	Treasurer	40 7 9	- - -	55 16 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Chaplains	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Taskmasters	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	Porter	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Turnkeys of Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Crier of Court Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		140 7 9		155 16 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	258 17 1	- - -	77 16 4½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,578 13 3	- - -	2,184 17 8

CUMBERLAND.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	9,466	13	4	-	-	-	3,769	13	4	-	-	-	1,129	4	8	
-	-	-	-	-	-	17	6	5	—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	220	0	0	-	-	-	16	19	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	415	18	9	-	-	-	15	0	3	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			-	-	-				653	5	2				31	19	3	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
(*a*)554	1	2	-	-	-	572	4	6	-	-	-	1,049	14	8	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	64	11	11	-	-	-	59	10	0	—			
1	7	0	-	-	-	24	13	10	-	-	-	56	4	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	9	3	—			(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
			555	8	2				661	10	3				1,204	17	11	
51	14	11	-	-	-	68	13	9	-	-	-	93	19	9	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	25	3	1	-	-	-	68	5	8	—			
			51	14	11				93	16	10				162	5	5	
(*b*)230	14	5	-	-	-	229	4	6	-	-	-	715	17	8	—			(*c*) Col. 7.—The first Charge for Bailiffs attending the Sessions.
-	-	-	-	-	-	256	11	10	-	-	-	533	12	2	—			
			230	14	5				485	16	4				1,249	9	10	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	4	—			(*d*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Expenditure greatly increased by the Militia Payments.
-	-	-	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	15	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	1	6½	-	-	-	0	4	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	5	6	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	731	4	7	—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	(*c*) 33	12	0	-	-	-	(*c*) 33	12	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	8	9	—			—			—			
			-	-	-				821	6	10½				101	9	10	Expenditure, 1832 £5,948 3 7 Do. 1798 1,578 13 3 Increase - £4,369 10 4
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	0	—			—			—			
(*d*)	—		—			—			—			—			—			
436	10	0	-	-	-	15	0	0	-	-	-	15	15	0	—			
51	15	0	—			—			—			—			—			
			488	5	0				19	10	0				15	15	0	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons: at the Assizes £715 17 8 £ each. at the Sessions £533 12 2 £ each.
150	0	0	-	-	-	200	0	0	-	-	-	200	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			150	0	0				200	0	0				200	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	278	12	10	—			—			—			
168	3	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	0	11	—			The separate Charge of each could not be ascertained.
			168	3	0				278	12	10				268	0	11	
-	-	-	150	11	3	-	-	-	127	8	0	-	-	-	181	12	3	
81	2	0	-	-	-	101	9	3	-	-	-	105	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	12	0	-	-	-	33	12	0	—			
30	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	125	0	0	—			Valuation of the County of Cumberland, 1830, £699,334.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 34.)
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0	—			
40	0	0	-	-	-	40	0	0	-	-	-	380	0	0	—			
63	12	0	-	-	-	75	0	0	-	-	-	70	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	16	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	4	0	—			No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 128.)
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	-	-	-	20	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	0	-	-	-	4	4	0	—			
			214	14	0				386	7	3				1,078	16	0	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	214	0	8	-	-	-	52	15	11	-	-	-	21	12	6	
-	-	-	11,690	4	9	-	-	-	7,550	2	9½	-	-	-	5,948	3	7	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

DERBYSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1802.			
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Vagrants		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prosecutions	Assizes	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— of Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

County Rates in England — *continued.*

DERBYSHIRE.

1815.				1822.				1831.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	1,054 17 0½	-	-	-	1,605 11 3	-	-	-	4,949 18 1	
-	-	-	- - -	115	11	8	- - -	46	5	11	—	
-	-	-	- - -	19	6	11	- - -	0	14	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	36	13	9	- - -	127	12	2	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(a) Column 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
			- - -				171 12 4				174 12 11	
-	-	-	- - -	321	18	1	- - -	1,930	0	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	204	15	0	- - -	9	11	5	—	(b) Col. 5.—The Charge for Militia Purposes caused a great Increase in the Expenditure.
-	-	-	- - -	4	13	3	- - -	295	8	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	154	0	0	- - -	147	0	9	—	
			- - -				685 6 4				2,382 1 6	
312	2	0	- - -	235	10	2	—		—		—	(c) Col. 6, 8, 10.—The Salaries of the whole of the Officers are charged in the Total,
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			312 2 0				235 10 2				55 12 4	
(a) 459	1	6	- - -	417	8	0	- - -	823	19	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	278	1	9	- - -	809	1	5	—	
			459 1 6				695 9 9				1,633 0 5	Expenditure, 1831 - £12,388 9 1 Do. 1815 - 7,320 13 8¾ Increase - £5,067 15 4¼
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	40	17	6	—	
			- - -				- - -				40 17 6	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
(b)	—		—		—		—		—		—	
1,176	7	0	- - -	17	17	1	- - -	20	13	0	—	1815.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
			1,176 7 0				17 17 1				20 13 0	43 at the Assizes - £823 19 0 £19 3s. 2d. each.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	375	2	6	—	80 at the Sessions - £809 1 5 £10 2s. 3d. each.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	72	13	8	—	
			- - -				- - -				447 16 2	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	566	2	11	- - -	1,008	1	8	—	
			- - -				566 2 11				1,008 1 8	Valuation of the County of Derby, 1816, £795,836.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 37.)
-	-	-	125 5 7	-	-	-	165 16 8	-	-	-	194 2 4	
-	-	-	- - -	20	0	0	- - -	20	0	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	145	18	0	- - -	286	7	1	—	
-	-	-	- - -	504	10	0	- - -	625	0	0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 132.)
-	-	-	- - -	406	12	0	—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		(c) —		—		(c) —		—		—	
-	-	-	427 19 0				1,077 0 0				(c) 931 7 1	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	3,765 1 7¼	-	-	-	395 19 1	-	-	-	550 6 1	
-	-	-	7,320 13 8¾	-	-	-	5,616 5 3	-	-	-	12,388 9 1	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

DEVONSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	1,712 8 3¼	- - -	1,969 5 9½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	2,512 12 4¼	- - -	730 0 4½	- - -
Houses of Correction		141 12 2½	- - -	205 5 0¼	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		57 6 0	- - -	191 12 8½	- - -
		81 10 7½	- - -	194 10 0	- - -
	Totals		2,793 1 2¼		1,321 8 1½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	566 14 0¾	- - -	(a) 992 4 0½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	346 2 11	- - -	566 14 2½	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		912 16 11¾		1,558 19 3
Vagrants		719 15 0	- - -	514 1 4½	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		719 15 0		514 1 4½
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	153 6 2	- - -	(c) 373 0 10	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		153 6 2		373 0 10
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 15 4	- - -	2 15 4	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	156 12 7	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	12 3 0	- - -
	Miners Acts	- - -	- - -	0 4 0	—
	Drowned Bodies washed ashore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatics	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 15 4		171 14 11
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(e) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	2,555 5 11	- - -
	—— (Local and Volunteers)	- - -	- - -	165 16 5	- - -
	Totals		- - -		2,721 2 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	34 13 0	- - -	46 4 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	66 10 8	- - -	48 17 9	- - -
	Law Expences	13 13 0	- - -	28 2 7	- - -
	Totals		114 16 8		123 4 4
Coroner	Totals	- - -	159 7 5½	- - -	255 11 0
Salaries	Auditor of Tradesmens Bills	- - -	- - -	10 0 5	- - -
	Treasurer	35 5 0	- - -	75 5 0	- - -
	Chaplains	103 11 8	- - -	126 12 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Chapels	2 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	42 0 0	- - -	42 0 2½	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	110 14 10	- - -	252 6 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	60 0 8	- - -	60 0 0	- - -
	Keeper of the Castle	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Inspector of Corn	83 13 10	- - -	60 0 0	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	6 11 5	- - -
	Marshals	12 0 0	- - -	16 4 0	- - -
	Totals		449 6 0		663 9 0½
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	52 14 8	- - -	120 13 3½
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	20 4 7½	- - -	142 3 3
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	7,090 12 4½	- - -	9,934 13 6½

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

DEVONSHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	7,481	17	3	-	-	-	3,815	16	5½	-	-	-	2,109	10	6	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of the Prisoners is charged in each Column under One Head.
670	16	3	-	-	-	412	4	4½	-	-	-	545	14	10	—			(*b*) Col. 6, 8.—The Conveyance of Prisoners, as well as the Expences attendant on Vagrants, caused a great Increase in the Expenditure.
,064	0	7⅗	-	-	-	2,232	2	10½	-	-	-	6	14	2½	—			
510	13	7½	-	-	-	79	2	7	-	-	-	260	18	5	—			
252	3	11	-	-	-	296	11	3¼	-	-	-	287	0	10¾	—			(*c*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
			2,497	14	5¼				3,120	1	1½				1,100	8	4¼	
(*a*)																		
6,603	9	8¾	-	-	-	1,349	0	3½	-	-	-	1,369	4	5¾	—			(*d*) Col. 9.—This Sum was paid to the Lunatic Asylum at Bodmin in Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,146	11	9½	-	-	-	1,681	14	10¾	—			
752	8	11½	-	-	-	2,212	12	10	-	-	-	883	9	1	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	209	17	0	-	-	-	152	7	0	—			
			4,355	18	8¼				5,918	1	11				4,086	15	5½	(*e*) Col. 3, 5.—A considerable Increase in the Expenditure caused by the Militia Charges.
1,011	4	10	-	-	-	1,282	12	5½	-	-	-	292	19	5	—			
-	-	-	(*b*)	-	-	-	-	-	(*b*)	-	-	184	15	5	—			
			1,011	4	10				1,282	12	5½				477	14	10	(*f*) Col. 9.—The Salaries of the Officers of the Gaols alone; the Salaries of the Chaplain, Surveyor, &c. being included under the Head Incidental.
(*c*)																		
1,042	9	2½	-	-	-	1,906	12	6	-	-	-	1,320	16	8	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	657	5	0	-	-	-	1,654	7	0	—			
			1,042	9	2½				2,563	17	6				2,975	3	8	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		(*g*) Col. 9.—The Salary of the Keeper of the Sheriff's Ward.
2	13	4		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
32	6	9	-	-	-	42	9	6	-	-	-	17	9	6		—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
67	5	11		—			—			—		(*d*)				—		Expenditure, 1832 £14,598 19 3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	217	0	11		—		Do. 1792 7,090 12 4½
			102	6	0				42	9	6				234	10	5	Increase - £7,508 6 10½
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
(*e*)	—			—			—			—			—			—		
1,635	14	5		—			—			—			—			—		
342	7	0		—			—			—			—			—		
			1,970	1	5					—						—		1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	—			—			—			—			—			—		95 at the Assizes £1,320 16 8
	—			—			—			—			—			—		£8 13*s.* 8*d.* each.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		265 at the Sessions £1,654 7 0
				—						—						—		£6 4*s.* 10*d.* each.
61	19	0		—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	609	7	11	-	-	-	698	16	7		—		
22	4	9		—			—			—			—			—		
			84	3	9				609	7	11				698	16	7	Valuation of the County of Devon, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £905,984.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 42.)
-	-	-	348	10	3	-	-	-	318	1	9	-	-	-	469	12	3	
10	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		
75	5	0	-	-	-	187	10	0	-	-	-	250	0	0		—		Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
126	12	0		—			—			—			—			—		
4	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		
60	7	6		—			—			—			—			—		
400	0	0	-	-	-	550	0	0	-	-	-	375	0	0		—		The Borough of Clifton, Dartmouth, and Hardness.
339	15	0	-	-	-	365	0	0	-	-	-	(*f*)500	0	0		—		Great Torrington.
150	0	0	-	-	-	200	0	0	-	-	-	(*f*)160	0	0		—		Bradninch.
20	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		Oakhampton.
-	-	-	-	-	-	125	0	0	-	-	-	(*g*)125	0	0		—		Borough, Town, and Manor of Bideford.
52	5	0		—			—			—			—			—		Southmolton.
38	12	6		—			—			—			—			—		Tiverton.
20	8	0		—			—			—			—			—		The Town and Parish of Barnstaple.
			1,297	5	0				1,427	10	0				1,410	0	0	The Parish of Haccombe.
-	-	-	481	11	1		—			—			—			—		(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 140.)
-	-	-	212	11	6	-	-	-	858	9	8½	-	-	-	1,036	7	2¼	
-	-	-	26,893	13	5	-	-	-	19,956	8	4	-	-	-	14,598	19	3	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

DEVONSHIRE (County of the City of Exeter).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1799. 1. £ s. d.	1799. 2. £ s. d.	1802 & 1803. 3. £ s. d.	1802 & 1803. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	—	—	—	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Vagrants		—	—	—	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	(b) 7 14 6	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	7 14 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	77 12 0	—	34 4 6	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	77 12 0	—	34 4 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	31 13 0	—	—	—
	Totals	—	31 13 0	—	—
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Coroner	— Totals	—	—	—	23 2 0
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—	10 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	4 0 0	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	14 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—	—	0 8 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	—	—	11 18 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	109 5 0	—	91 7 6

DEVONSHIRE (County of the City of Exeter).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	(a) 18 0 0	- - -	(a) 38 2 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		18 0 0		38 2 0	(a) Columns 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—		—	
(b) 4 13 0	- - -	(b) 3 4 6	- - -	(b) 23 18 6	—	(b) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4 13 0		3 4 6		23 18 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(c) Col. 7, 9.—Include Salaries, Fees, &c.
26 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	
3 17 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	30 8 6		—		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 - £247 13 3
20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1799 - 109 5 0
	20 0 0		—		—	Increase - £138 8 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	14 0 8	- - -	27 3 10	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained, the Charges being made under One Head; the Number of Felons also is not stated.
	- - -		14 0 8		27 3 10	
- - -	27 6 0	- - -	5 7 0	- - -	20 16 0	
10 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	There appears to be no Valuation of the County of the City of Exeter, nor does it appear in what Manner the Income in Discharge of the Expenditure is raised
7 6 11	- - -	(c) 93 12 0	- - -	(c) 105 15 11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	17 6 11		113 12 0		125 15 11	
- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 0	- - -	7 0 0	
- - -	23 10 0	- - -	10 1 0	- - -	4 17 0	
- - -	123 4 5	- - -	165 15 2	- - -	247 13 3	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o

DORSETSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	357 3 4	- - -	552 13 9
Gaols	Building, repairing or enlarging	2,385 10 10½	- - -	243 0 10¾	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	45 13 2	—
	Totals	—	2,385 10 10¼	—	288 14 0¾
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 804 17 8¼	- - -	(a) 1,710 16 1¾	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	71 11 7½	- - -	105 2 5	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		876 9 3¾		1,815 18 6¾
Vagrants		192 5 2	- - -	125 18 2½	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		192 5 2		125 18 2½
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 85 4 6	- - -	(b) 148 10 4	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		85 4 6		148 10 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Debt	100 0 0	- - -	369 7 6	- - -
	Lunatic Asylum	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		102 2 0		369 7 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	569 6 2	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		569 6 2
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	23 2 0	- - -	58 16 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	66 1 11½	- - -	171 4 1	- - -
	Totals		89 3 11½		230 0 1
Coroner	Totals	- - -	58 12 5	- - -	50 0 8
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		20 0 0		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	138 19 6½	- - -	109 19 11
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	28 1 5	- - -	53 16 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,333 12 6	- - -	4,334 5 3

DORSETSHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	4,718	17	1	-	-	-	1,371	7	3½	-	-	-	813	7	8	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
150	17	6½	-	-	-	2,382	2	0	-	-	-	461	9	10	—			
35	7	6	-	-	-	60	19	0½	-	-	-	61	4	5	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			186	5	0½				2,452	1	0½				522	14	3	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
(*a*)						(*a*)						(*a*)						
1,260	1	3¾	-	-	-	1,202	2	3½	-	-	-	1,735	9	5¾	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
102	7	3½	-	-	-	412	13	11	-	-	-	590	10	3½	—			(*c*) Col. 9.—The Expenditure was much increased by building the Lunatic Asylum; the total Cost of which was £5,955 0*s.* 3*d.* The Amount paid in 1829 and 1831 was £2,481 5*s.* 1¼*d.*—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1833, p. 38-9.)
-	-	-	-	-	-	31	7	9	-	-	-	87	10	2	—			
			1,362	8	7¼				1,646	3	11½				2,413	9	11¼	
100	11	3	-	-	-	278	9	10	—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			100	11	3				278	9	10				—			(*d*) Col. 5.—An Increase of Expenditure, caused by Militia Charges.
(*b*)																		
173	7	8	-	-	-	318	3	6	-	-	-	1,180	12	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	171	11	10	-	-	-	397	12	8	—			(*e*) Col. 7.—Includes the Salaries and Gratuities of the Gaoler and other Officers.
			173	7	8				489	15	4				1,578	4	8	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
2	2	0	—			—			—			—			—			(*f*) Col. 9.—The Charge for Special Constables caused an Increase in the Expenditure.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
18	13	0	-	-	-	44	17	0	-	-	-	29	1	10	—			
1	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	8	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*c*)3,473	15	1¾	—			
			22	6	4				44	17	0				3,499	11	7¾	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
(*d*) —			—			—			—			—			—			
832	16	7	-	-	-	187	1	1	-	-	-	44	2	1	—			
86	14	3	—			—			—			—			—			
			919	10	10				187	1	1				44	2	1	
—			—			—			—			(*f*) —			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,008	7	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			—						-	-	-				1,008	7	0	
12	12	0	—			—			—			—			—			
271	16	5	-	-	-	585	14	2½	-	-	-	611	14	4	—			
			284	8	5				585	14	2½				611	14	4	
-	-	-	61	3	9	-	-	-	104	6	3	-	-	-	104	11	0	
20	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	-	-	-	60	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	104	16	0	-	-	-	200	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	(*e*)421	9	0	-	-	-	700	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			20	0	0				586	5	0				960	0	0	
-	-	-	130	14	7				—						—			
-	-	-	40	13	8	-	-	-	225	1	8	-	-	-	2,041	18	4½	
-	-	-	8,020	7	2¾	-	-	-	7,962	2	8	-	-	-	13,605	12	11½	

Expenditure 1832 £13,605 12 11½
Do. 1792 4,333 12 6

Increase - £9,272 0 5½

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:

62 at the Assizes - £1,180 12 0
£19 0*s.* 10*d.* each.

95 at the Sessions - £397 12 8
£4 3*s.* 8*d.* each.

There appears to have been no Valuation of the County of Dorset by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51; but there is a Charge against the several Parishes (in what Proportion does not appear), amounting in the whole to £496 5*s.* 0½*d.*—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1833, p. 45.)

No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p 156.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

DORSETSHIRE (Town and County of Poole).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1819. 1. £ s. d.	1819. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 72 6 3	—
Houses of Correction		—	—
Shire Halls or other		—	—
County Buildings		—	—
	Totals	—	72 6 3
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	4 14 0	—
	Totals	—	4 14 0
Offenders		—	—
Vagrants		—	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals	—	—
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Window Tax	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	5 15 1	—
	Under Sheriff	—	—
	Totals	—	5 15 1
Coroner	Totals	—	—
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	3 12 8
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	82 18 7
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	169 6 7

DORSETSHIRE (Town and County of Poole).

1822.		1823.		NOTES.
3.	4.	5.	6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
(a) 0 12 0	- - -	(a) 0 10 8	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	0 12 0		0 10 8	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
28 0 6	- - -	34 8 8	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The building, repairing, and enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, and County Buildings is charged in each Column under one Head.
	28 0 6		34 3 8	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
- - -	- - -	14 17 10	—	
79 18 10½	- - -	59 10 0	—	
- - -	- - -	7 13 6	—	
	79 18 10½		82 1 4	
- - -	3 9 0	- - -	3 12 0	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	0 10 0	
- - -	20 0 5	- - -	29 4 5	
- - -	132 0 9½	- - -	150 2 1	

Expenditure, 1819	-	£169 6 7
Do. 1823	-	150 2 1
Decrease	-	£19 4 6

No Valuation appears of the Town and County of Poole, nor do the Accounts show by what Means the Income in discharge of the Expenditure is raised.

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

DURHAM.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1796. 1. £ s. d.	1796. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	693 16 0	—	588 8 10
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 656 18 0	—	(a) 192 4 8	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		656 18 0		192 4 8
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 190 9 10	—	(b) 351 3 10	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	161 6 10	—
	Totals		190 9 10		512 10 8
Vagrants		150 1 11	—	—	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		150 1 11		—
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 84 5 4	—	(c) 127 18 9	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		84 5 4		127 18 9
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	(d) —	—	(d) —	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	589 9 0	—	280 3 9	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	16 17 8	—
	Damages, late Lanchester Common	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	—	—	—	—
	Totals		589 9 0		297 1 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	116 11 5	—
	Meetings	—	—	(e) —	—
	Militia	269 12 0	—	2,214 6 11	—
	—— (Local)	—	—	—	—
	Totals		269 12 0		2,330 18 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	30 0 3	—	48 8 7	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		30 0 3		48 8 7
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Coroner	Totals	—	—	—	—
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	300 0 0	—	370 0 0	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Corn Inspectors	—	—	136 15 0	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		320 0 0		526 15 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	13 15 5	—	36 1 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	18 15 4	—	198 16 5
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	3,017 3 1	—	4,859 4 5

DURHAM.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	1,082 19 9	- - -	2,811 10 5	- - -	1,482 18 6	
(a)		(a)		(a)		
143 2 8	- - -	2,008 0 6	- - -	1,187 3 6	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — The building, repairing, and enlarging the Gaols, Houses of Correction, and County Buildings is charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	143 2 8	—	2,008 0 6	—	1,187 3 6	
(b)		(b)		(b)		(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
631 1 0	- - -	1,111 19 8	- - -	1,993 8 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
214 12 5	—	—	—	—	—	
	845 13 5		1,111 19 8		1,993 8 8	
- - -	- - -	489 1 3	- - -	1,172 18 3	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	—	489 1 3	—	1,172 18 3	
(c)		(c)		(c)		(d) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Very heavy Charges for the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage.
320 9 6	- - -	850 4 11	- - -	2,116 9 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	320 9 6		850 4 11		2,116 9 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) Col. 3, 5.—Militia Charges increased the Expenditure very considerably.
(d) - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	—	
160 2 6	- - -	(d) 80 11 0	- - -	(d) 70 7 6	—	
- - -	- - -	14 8 6	- - -	26 8 0	—	(f) Col. 9.—The Charge for Constables increased the Expenditure considerably.
- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	38 6 2	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	164 19 2	—	
	160 2 6		139 19 6		325 0 10	
224 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	(g) Col. 7, 9.—Include the Salaries of all Officers, except the Corn Inspector and Treasurer.
(e) —	—	—	—	—	—	
3,440 5 1	- - -	53 3 4	—	—	—	
30 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	3,695 3 2		53 3 4		—	
				(f)		
61 6 0	- - -	258 11 3	- - -	276 11 1	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £14,049 2 10
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - (f)	3,017 6 6	—	Do. 1796 - 3,017 3 1
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	61 6 0		258 11 3		3,293 17 7	Increase - £11,031 19 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	
144 14 0	- - -	522 5 4	- - -	592 10 0	—	
	144 14 0		522 5 4		592 10 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—	—	—	—	—	—	171 at Assizes and Sessions - - £2,116 9 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	£12 7s. each.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
		(g) —	—	(g) —	—	
370 0 0	- - -	1,050 19 0	- - -	1,518 2 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valuation of the County of Durham, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £728,434. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 55.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
83 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	26 14 6	- - -	51 2 0	—	
	553 15 0		1,077 13 6		1,569 4 1	
- - -	20 16 10	- - -	143 6 8	- - -	181 9 7	
- - -	161 0 1	- - -	16 6 11	- - -	134 2 10	
- - -	7,189 2 11	- - -	9,482 3 3	- - -	14,049 2 10	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o

ESSEX (East Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	170 18 4	- - -	550 0 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	28 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		1 15 9	- - -	420 0 0	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		11 9 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			41 9 2		420 0 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(c) 783 0 11	- - -	(c) 772 1 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	38 9 10	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		783 0 11		810 10 10
Vagrants		75 0 0	- - -	161 11 11	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		75 0 0		161 11 11
Prosecutions	Assizes	(d) 427 8 7	- - -	(d) 24 4 0	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		427 8 7		24 4 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, under 2 Will. 4. c. 45 & 64	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Burying dead Bodies washed ashore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	—	—	(e) —	—
	Militia	6 18 5	- - -	1,172 16 4	- - -
	Totals		6 18 5		1,172 16 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	34 13 0	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	174 2 3	- - -	503 7 8	- - -
	Totals		208 15 3		503 7 8
Coroner	Totals	- - -	209 18 6	- - -	44 15 0
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	81 0 3	- - -	165 0 2	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		101 0 3		205 0 2
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 1 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	761 14 6½	- - -	415 18 9½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,786 3 11½	- - -	4,343 6 2½

unty Rates in England — *continued.*

ESSEX (East Division).

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- -	635 14 0	- - -	578 18 4½	—	—	(*a*) Columns 7, 9.—Include the building, repairing, or enlarging the Gaols; Maintenance of Prisoners; and Salaries of the Gaolers and other Officers, excepting the Treasurer, Chaplain, and Surgeon.
		(*a*)		(*a*)		
- -	- - -	2,515 1 7	- - -	6,340 16 4	—	
- -	- - (*b*)	2,068 18 10½	- - (*b*)	2,449 18 0	—	
- -	- - -	159 11 2½	- - -	101 2 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		4,743 11 8		8,891 16 4	(*b*) Col. 7, 9.—The same as above.
(*c*)						
278 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
103 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	(*c*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of the Prisoners is charged in each Column under one Head.
- -	- - -	518 5 6	- - -	773 3 3	—	
	2,381 19 7		518 5 6		773 3 3	(*d*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head; for the Years 1822 and 1832, they are supposed to be included in the Columns 7, 9.
190 11 3	- - -	165 11 5½	- - -	171 19 3	—	
- -	- - -	25 13 0	- - -	218 7 0	—	
	190 11 3		191 4 5½		390 6 3	
(*d*)						
187 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	187 4 4		—		—	(*e*) Col. 3, 5.—Increase of Expenditure, by Payments to the Militia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*f*) Col. 7, 9.—Increase of Expenditure, by Payments to the Clerk of the Peace.
28 0 0	- - -	22 15 8	- - -	88 2 11	—	
- -	- - -	8 1 0	—	—	—	
- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 6	—	
23 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	71 0 0		30 16 8		94 12 5	Expenditure, 1832 £12,848 2 9½ Do. 1792 - 2,786 3 11½ Increase - £10,061 18 10
61 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
(*e*) —	—	—	—	—	—	
800 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	861 10 0		—		—	
- - -	- - -	257 2 3	- - -	209 7 1½	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained, the Charges being included in the Columns 7, 9. The Number of Felons also is not stated.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 13 10	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		257 2 3		369 0 11½	
—	—	(*f*) —	—	(*f*) —	—	
546 0 10	- - -	1,448 12 5	- - -	1,740 7 5	—	
	546 0 10		1,448 12 5		1,740 7 5	
- - -	140 15 6	- - -	187 10 0	—	—	Valuation of the Eastern Division of the County of Essex, 1816, £519,127.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1825, p. 60.)
- - -	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	105 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
140 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	378 1 3	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate: Colchester. Harwich. Maldon. Brightlingsea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	140 0 0		458 1 3		105 0 0	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 176.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	655 7 9	- - -	952 7 3	- - -	483 16 2	
- - -	5,810 3 3	- - -	9,366 9 10	- - -	12,848 2 9½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

ESSEX (West Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	99 14 8	- - -	(a)1,007 11 7
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	84 19 1	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		168 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other		83 14 7	- - -	53 4 1	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		336 19 5		53 4 1
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	555 0 1	- - -	1,626 9 2	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	114 15 4	- - -	102 5 6	- - -
	Totals		669 15 5		1,728 14 8
Vagrants		277 10 6	- - -	328 1 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		277 10 6		328 1 4
Prosecutions	Assizes	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		29 0 0		- - -
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	185 14 4	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		185 14 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	171 15 8	- - -
	—— (Local and Volunteers)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		171 15 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	286 3 8	- - -	337 10 0	- - -
	Totals		286 3 8		337 10 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	1 3 9	- - -	202 18 0
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	26 18 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		46 18 3		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	42 9 7½	- - -	127 12 1
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,789 15 3½	- - -	4,166 13 3

ESSEX (West Division).

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	(a) £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	2,037 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	(a) 464 4 2	(a) Columns 4, 6, 10.—Includes the Salaries of the County Surveyors.
		(b)		(b)		
23 2 10	- - -	1,425 0 1½	- - -	651 18 2	—	
82 14 6	- - -	2,670 3 1	- - -	2,612 9 1	—	
33 4 0	- - -	14 0 0	- - -	139 7 3	—	(b) Col. 7. 9.—The building, repairing, and enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, and other County Buildings; the Maintenance of the Prisoners; and the Salaries of the Officers, are all included in the Charges in these Columns.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	139 1 4		4,109 3 2½		3,403 14 6	
1,758 13 6½	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
94 18 0	- - -	334 1 3	- - -	389 10 10	—	
	1,853 11 6½		334 1 3		389 10 10	(c) Col. 5.—The Expenditure increased by the Militia Payments.
170 12 11	- - -	129 1 0	- - -	65 12 4	—	
- - -	- - -	20 8 0	- - -	3 2 6	—	(d) Col. 9.—Some Repairs to County Buildings are included.
	170 12 11		149 9 0		68 14 10	
411 18 10	- - -	1,491 3 6	- - -	2,409 2 7	—	
- - -	- - -	455 8 1	- - -	2,082 5 1	—	
	411 18 10		1,946 11 7		4,491 7 8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Expenditure, 1832 £10,700 15 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1792 - 1,789 15 3½
230 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 6	—	Increase - £ 8,910 19 10½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 10 0	—	
	230 13 1		- - -		67 15 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	
1,739 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 16 0	—	
70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	1,809 10 10		- - -		30 16 0	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
						185 at the Assizes - £2,409 2 7
- - -	- - -	230 7 3	- - -	183 6 4	—	£13 0s. 7d. each.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 17 8	—	318 at the Sessions £2,122 5 2
—	—	—	—	—	—	£6 13s. 5d. each.
	- - -		230 7 3		265 4 0	
36 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	
151 15 1	- - -	145 15 6	- - -	50 12 4	—	
	188 10 1		145 15 6		50 12 4	
- - -	113 14 3	- - -	77 15 3	- - -	315 7 5	Valuation of the West Division of the County of Essex - £ 519,127
20 0 0	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	105 0 0	—	Valuation of the whole County - - £ 1,096,604
—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 60.)
—	—	—	—	(d) —	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	367 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	35 0 0		80 0 0		472 11 6	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
						The Liberty of Havering atte Bower.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Saffron Walden.
						(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 184.)
- - -	276 4 7	- - -	950 6 2½	- - -	680 16 5	
- - -	7,266 16 10½	- - -	8,023 9 2½	- - -	10,700 15 2	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	16 0 0	- - -	469 12 11½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	2,079 9 10½	- - -	2,077 18 3	- - -
Houses of Correction		18 17 1½	- - -	48 7 4½	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			2,098 7 0		2,126 5 7½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	192 14 10	- - -	(a) 747 12 1½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	85 5 11	- - -	255 13 5	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		278 0 9		1,003 5 6½
Vagrants		349 19 1½	- - -	647 1 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		349 19 1½		647 1 4
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	74 1 6	- - -	(b) 203 13 8	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		74 1 6		203 13 8
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		2 2 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	75 11 3	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	149 5 8	- - -
	—— (Local and Volunteers)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		224 16 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	6 8 4	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	120 14 10	- - -	87 19 4	- - -
	Totals		120 14 10		94 7 8
Coroner	Totals	- - -	203 11 3	- - -	204 1 6
Salaries	Treasurer	12 12 0	- - -	17 17 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	115 0 6	- - -	110 1 4	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	87 15 10	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Govèrnor of Gaols	550 15 6	- - -	584 1 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	266 3 3	- - -	264 6 10	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		944 11 3		1,064 2 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	47 3 2	- - -	83 5 4
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	497 18 9	- - -	67 1 11
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,630 7 7½	- - -	6,189 16 5½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	204 18 11	-	-	-	43 7 8½	-	-	-	1,508 19 3	
2,069	18	6	- - -	471	6	0	- - -	301	5	7	—	
309	15	3½	- - -	219	2	1½	- - -	440	12	8	—	
-	-	-	- - -	180	9	7½	- - -	1,853	7	5	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of the Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
			2,379 13 9½				870 17 9				2,595 5 8	
(a)												
1,849	0	3	- - -	1,126	1	10	- - -	1,905	0	3	—	
-	-	-	- - -	938	10	6¼	- - -	1,252	6	7	—	
332	6	7	- - -	482	8	1	- - -	873	15	3	—	
-	-	-	- - -	257	15	10	- - -	475	18	0	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
			2,181 6 10				2,804 16 3¼				4,507 0 1	
466	5	3	- - -	1,055	7	2	- - -	1,224	18	11½	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			466 5 3				1,055 7 2				1,224 18 11½	(c) Col. 7.—Payments on account of the Lunatic Asylum increased the Expenditure.
(b)				(b)				(b)				
1,014	4	1	- - -	1,699	17	11	- - -	6,089	18	9	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			1,014 4 1				1,699 17 11				6,089 18 9	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(d) Col. 5.—Payments on account of the Militia increased the Expenditure.
3	3	0	—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	65	3	6	- - -	84	13	6	—	
-	-	-	- - (c)	1,130	4	10	—		—		—	
			3 3 0				1,195 8 4				84 13 6	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Expenditure, 1832 £22,176 13 9½
(d)	—		—		—		—		—		—	Do. 1792 4,630 7 7½
1,733	13	0	- - -	84	0	0	- - -	168	14	10	—	Increase - £17,546 6 2
96	0	8	—		—		—		—		—	
			1,829 13 8				84 0 0				168 14 10	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	187	14	7	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained, the Charges being made under one Head; the Number of Felons, also, is not stated.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			- - -				- -				187 14 7	
6	8	0	—		—		—		—		—	
179	1	3	- - -	359	13	6	- - -	1,696	2	11	—	
			185 9 3				359 13 6				1,696 2 11	
-	-	-	305 14 6	-	-	-	309 8 3	-	-	-	497 1 9	
25	5	0	- - -	25	5	0	- - -	125	5	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
133	12	10	—		—		—		—		—	The Valuation of the County of Gloucester is not stated.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 61.)
135	8	2	—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	48	3	0	- - -	101	16	6	—	
686	0	0	- - -	919	10	0	- - -	1,748	0	0	—	
388	10	0	- - -	848	10	6	- - -	960	4	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Borough of Tewkesbury.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 192.)
			1,368 16 0				1,841 8 6				2,935 5 6	
-	-	-	113 4 4		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	168 12 8	-	-	-	519 19 3	-	-	-	680 18 0	
-	-	-	10,221 2 3½	-	-	-	10,784 4 7¾	-	-	-	22,176 13 9½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of GLOUCESTER).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1794. 1. £ s. d.	1794. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	(a)22 9 4	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 9 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b)24 0 9	- -	(b)21 13 9	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	10 0 2	- - -	18 2 0	- - -
	Totals	- - -	34 0 11	- - -	39 15 9
Vagrants	- - - - - -	25 7 1	- - -	50 4 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	25 7 1	- - -	50 4 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 7 4 6	- - -	(c)32 11 2	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	7 4 6	- - -	32 11 2
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	1 1 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	1 1 0	- - -	2 2 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	297 4 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	297 4 9	- - -	- - -
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	—	- - -	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	8 0 6	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	8 12 0	- - -	2 2 6
Salaries	Treasurer	3 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	44 9 3	- - -	38 17 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	47 9 3	- - -	41 17 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	1 18 0	- - -	7 9 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	540 19 9¼	- - -	107 10 6¾
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	963 17 5¼	- - -	314 3 0¾

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Gloucester).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(a)9 15 0	- - -	52 1 6	- - -	32 3 11	—	
- - -	- - -	3 1 4	- - -	81 16 11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9 15 0		55 2 10		114 0 10	(a) Columns 3, 5.—Building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, or County Buildings, is charged in each Column under under one Head.
(b)57 7 11	- - -	(b) 112 7 3	- - -	(b) 183 15 7	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	113 8 9	- - -	84 12 11	—	
	57 7 11		225 16 0		268 8 6	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, is charged in each Column under one Head.
113 5 4	- - -	49 1 11	- - -	38 11 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	113 5 4		49 1 11		38 11 8	
(c)13 1 6	- - -	(c)71 10 10	- - -	(c) 123 0 4	—	(c)—Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	13 1 6		71 10 10		123 0 4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 2 0	- - -	10 0 0	—	—	—	(d) Col. 7.—Payments to the Lunatic Asylums caused a great Increase in the Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	(d) —	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	1,434 16 4	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	—	
- - -	- - -	65 4 6	- - -	100 0 0	—	
	2 2 0		1,515 0 10		106 0 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 £1,467 1 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1794 - 963 17 5¼
285 5 6	—	—	—	—	—	Increase - £503 4 5¾
	285 5 6		—		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—		—	
- - -	- - -	3 10 2	- - -	9 19 6	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained, the Charges being made under one Head. The Number of Felons also are not stated.
32 18 6	- - -	53 8 11	- - -	97 0 0	—	
	32 18 6		56 19 1		106 19 6	
- - -	10 2 6	- - -	12 2 6	- - -	4 2 6	
10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	30 1 0	- - -	30 1 0	—	
16 4 8	- - -	18 15 2	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
73 0 3	- - -	169 11 11	- - -	192 9 0	—	The Valuation of the County of the City of Gloucester is included in that of the County.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	129 4 11		218 8 1		222 10 0	
- - -	12 3 0	- - -	48 2 6	- - -	17 13 0	
- - -	282 7 7½	- - -	179 3 10	- - -	465 15 7	
- - -	917 13 9½	- - -	2,131 8 5	- - -	1,167 1 11	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

HAMPSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792.		1802.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	504 14 6	—	653 18 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	2,716 14 11	—	90 18 6	—
Houses of Correction		96 1 7	—	72 10 6	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		579 18 3	—	54 12 3	—
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		3,492 14 9		218 1 3
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	222 16 8	—	1,125 11 7	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	53 15 10	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	Totals		222 16 8		1,179 7 5
Vagrants		556 11 8	—	587 6 9	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		556 11 8		587 6 9
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	108 13 6	—	236 2 0	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		108 13 6		236 2 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	17 18 0	—	131 2 7	—
	Parliamentary Returns	116 0 6	—	68 5 0	—
	Interest of Debt	274 10 0	—	445 10 0	—
	Parliamentary Registration, under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64.	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	—	—	—	—
	Totals		410 10 6		644 17 7
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(d) —	—
	Militia	—	—	1,949 10 3	—
	Totals		—		1,949 10 3
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	24 14 4	—	35 19 4	—
	Clerk of Peace	269 13 9	—	204 8 10	—
	Totals		294 8 1		240 8 2
Coroner	Totals	—	155 3 5	—	186 7 5
Salaries	Treasurer	35 0 0	—	70 5 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	124 12 6	—	180 0 0	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	472 10 0	—	545 18 0	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	280 11 9	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	96 17 10	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		729 0 4		1,076 14 9
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	229 0 0	—	232 2 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	33 10 4	—	236 7 9
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	6,737 3 9	—	7,441 4 7

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

HAMPSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	3,178 17 10	-	-	-	716 7 3	-	-	-	1,355 17 0	
107	18	2	- - -	356	1	1	- - -	81	6	2	—	
,069	9	2	- - -	707	14	2	- - -	149	6	8	—	(*a*) Column 1. — Maintenance of Prisoners in the Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
40	12	7	- - -	158	15	0	- - -	433	13	4	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			1,217 19 11				1,222 10 3				664 6 2	
,064	4	11	- - -	749	14	8	- - -	798	18	1	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
70	17	4	- - -	1,094	19	3	- - -	1,394	10	11	—	
-	-	-	- - -	754	14	8	- - -	799	2	10	—	
			1,135 2 3				2,599 8 7				2,992 11 10	
464	14	8	—	—			—	—			—	(*c*) Col. 9.—The First Charge for Registration of Electors.
-	-	-	- - -	175	1	10	- - -	453	6	7	—	
			464 14 8				175 1 10				453 6 7	(*d*) Col. 3, 5.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Charges.
(*b*)												
198	9	0	- - -	623	13	6	- - -	1,942	1	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	152	12	6	- - -	894	18	4	—	
			198 9 0				776 6 0				2,836 19 4	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
												Expenditure, 1832 - £13,634 3 6
—			—	—			—	—			—	Do. 1792 - 6,737 3 9
83	17	0	—	—			—	—			—	
58	0	3	—	—			—	—			—	Increase - £ 6,896 19 9
545	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
								(*c*)				
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	388	9	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	167	10	6	—	
			686 17 3				- - -				555 19 10	
—			—	—			—	—			—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
(*d*)			—	—			—	—			—	104 at the Assizes £1,942 1 0 £18 13*s.* 5*d.* each.
1,015	15	10	- - -	145	18	3	- - -	68	9	6	—	
			1,015 15 10				145 18 3				68 9 6	166 at the Sessions £ 894 18 4 £5 7*s.* 9*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	197	15	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	21	0	0	- - -	91	18	4	—	
	—		—	—			—	—			—	
			- - -				21 0 0				289 14 2	
35	6	4	—	—			—	—			—	
323	3	0	- - -	429	19	9	- - -	1,058	11	2	—	Valuation of the County of Hants, 1821, £631,708.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 163.)
			358 9 4				429 19 9				1,058 11 2	
-	-	-	204 15 3	-	-	-	160 16 7	-	-	-	265 9 3	
70	5	0	- - -	60	0	0	- - -	105	15	6	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
185	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate :
-	-	-	- - -	143	17	0	- - -	113	14	6	—	
667	6	6	- - -	907	3	8	- - -	1,010	0	0	—	City of Winchester.
298	16	3	- - -	591	16	0	- - -	875	14	1	—	Borough of Portsmouth.
—			—	—			—	—			—	—— Andover.
—			—	—			—	—			—	—— Newport.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 208.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			1,221 7 9				1,702 16 8				2,105 4 1	
-	-	-	178 12 2	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	299 7 4	-	-	-	1,729 16 5	-	-	-	987 14 7	
-	-	-	10,160 8 7	-	-	-	9,680 1 7	-	-	-	13,634 3 6	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o

HAMPSHIRE (Town and County of the Town of SOUTHAMPTON).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	16 15 11	- - -	24 2 10¾	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - - -	3 10 11	- - -	4 1 2	- - -
Shire Halls or other	- - - - - - -	3 13 0	- - -	6 7 5½	- - -
County Buildings	- - - - - - -	0 12 6	- - -	8 11 5¼	—
	Totals		24 12 4		43 2 11½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 52 19 1	- - -	(a) 46 13 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	8 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		61 4 1		46 13 7
Vagrants	- - - - - - -	74 7 6	- - -	223 8 7	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		74 7 6		223 8 7
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 2 18 2	- - -	(b) 42 3 6	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		2 18 2		42 3 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	15 10 6	- - -	23 2 8	- - -
	Totals		15 10 6		23 2 8
Coroner	Totals	- - -	4 10 0	- - -	- - -
Salaries	Treasurer	3 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	32 0 0	- - -	34 10 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		35 0 0		37 10 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	5 14 6	- - -	6 6 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	52 10 4	- - -	53 8 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	276 7 5	- - -	475 16 10½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

HAMPSHIRE (Town and County of the Town of SOUTHAMPTON).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	32 13 7	—	—	—	—	
27 0 4	- - -	60 5 1	- - -	120 4 5	—	
1 11 5	- - -	1,112 11 3	- - -	299 9 10	—	
3 15 8	- - -	97 9 11	- - -	21 0 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	32 7 5		1,270 6 3		440 14 5	
(a) 45 5 4	- - -	(a) 87 5 6	- - -	(a) 128 8 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	9 9 5	- - -	8 16 0	—	
	45 5 4		96 14 11		137 4 8	
98 16 8	- - -	82 12 6	- - -	66 3 7	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	98 16 8		82 12 6		66 3 7	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
(b) 62 12 1	- - -	(b) 30 19 2	- - -	(b) 53 15 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	62 12 1		30 19 2		53 15 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	7 5 6	- - -	44 11 11	—	
	- - -		7 5 6		44 11 11	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 £1,089 13 11
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1792 276 7 5
—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase 813 6 6
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	99 16 1	- - -	72 5 8	—	A separate Charge of Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
	- - -		99 16 1		72 5 8	
- - -	16 6 4	- - -	17 11 0	- - -	20 5 0	
3 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	—	The Valuation of the Town and County of Southampton is included in the County of Hants.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
22 0 0	- - -	120 1 3	- - -	152 5 7	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25 0 0		123 1 3		180 5 7	
- - -	5 19 4	- - -	24 9 0	- - -	5 15 6	
- - -	39 18 2	- - -	110 0 3	- - -	68 12 6	
- - -	358 18 11	- - -	1,862 15 11	- - -	1,089 13 11	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

HEREFORDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	(a) 135 8 3	- - -	(a) 771 17 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(b) 3,597 8 0	- - -	9 16 0	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		3,597 8 0		9 16 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(c) 67 7 9	- - -	(c) 829 11 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	48 9 4	- - -	94 5 2	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		115 17 1		923 16 2
Vagrants		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Prosecutions	Assizes	(d) 124 10 9	- - -	(d) 229 2 2	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		124 10 9		229 2 2
Miscellaneous	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	726 17 9	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		726 17 9
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(f) —	—
	Militia	20 19 6	- - -	1,089 18 1	- - -
	Totals		20 19 6		1,089 18 1
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	180 3 1	- - -	281 1 0	- - -
	Totals		180 3 1		281 1 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	76 16 3	- - -	68 12 6
Salaries	Treasurer	143 0 0	- - -	561 0 5½	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		143 0 0		561 0 5½
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	51 10 1	- - -	43 6 11
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,445 13 0	- - -	4,705 8 0½

HEREFORDSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
-	- -	(a) 1,878	15 4	-	- -	(a) 1,023	17 4	-	-	(a) 634	10 4	
163	0 11¼	-	- -	186	4 0	-	- -	157	14 0	—		
18	11 7	-	- -	1,417	2 2½	-	- -	538	18 9	—		(a) Columns 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.—The Surveyor's Salary (£50 per Annum) is included in this Charge.
			181 12 6¼				1,603 6 2½				696 12 9	
(c) 942	6 1½	-	- -	(c) 564	15 10¾	-	- -	(c) 990	13 3½	—		(b) Col. 1.—Rebuilding the Gaol increased the Expenditure considerably.
-	- -	-	- -	127	6 10	-	- -	190	18 9½	—		
-	- -	-	- -	84	1 0	-	- -	174	6 0	—		(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
186	11 4		942 6 1½				776 3 8¾				1,355 18 1	
			186 11 4									(d) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
(d) 652	12 3	-	- -	450	16 11	-	- -	901	13 5	—		
-	- -	-	- -	132	4 8	-	- -	294	13 4	—		
			652 12 3				583 1 7				1,197 6 9	(e) Col. 9.—The First Charge for Registration of Electors.
47	3 4		—		—		—		—		—	
11	14 4		—		—		—		—		—	(f) Col. 3, 5.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
-	- -	-	- -	27	13 4	-	- -	3	3 0	—		
80	4 4	-	- -	87	10 0	-	- -	18	0 0	—		
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	95	5 0	—		Expenditure, 1832 £5,551 17 7¾
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	(e) 150	0 0	—		Do. 1792 4,445 13 0
			139 2 0				115 3 4				266 8 0	Increase - £1106 4 7¾
(f) —			—		—		—		—		—	
877	16 9½	-	- -	12	3 4		—		—		—	
			877 16 9½				12 3 4				—	
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	49	5 0	—		1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	70 at the Assizes £901 13 5 £12 17s. 7d. each.
	—		—		—		—		—		49 5 0	
6	8 0		—		—		—		—		—	49 at the Sessions £295 13 4 £6 0s. 5d. each.
166	5 11	-	- -	200	14 3	-	- -	138	18 2	—		
			172 13 11				200 14 3				138 18 2	
-	- -	-	72 13 3	-	- -		125 10 9	-	- -		112 15 6	
442	14 0	-	- -	50	0 0	-	- -	50	0 0	—		Valuation of the County of Hereford, 1819 £513,893.—(*Returns relating to County Rates* 1832, p. 67.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	- -	-	- -	683	4 8	-	- -	821	10 0	—		
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	City of Hereford, and a Part of the Liberties thereof.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			442 14 0				733 4 8				871 10 0	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates* 1825, p. 224.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	- -		94 7 0	-	- -		210 16 5	-	- -		228 13 0¾	
-	- -		5,641 4 6¼	-	- -		5,384 1 7¼	-	- -		5,551 17 7¾	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

HERTFORDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 7 4
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	600 0 0	- - -	308 12 3	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other	- - - - - -	294 0 0	- - -	41 1 9	- - -
County Buildings	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		894 0 0		349 14 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	246 0 0	- - -	186 1 4 (a)	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	49 3 8	- - -	43 13 8	- - -
	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		295 3 8		229 15 0
Vagrants	- - - - - -	253 5 6	- - -	398 17 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		253 5 6		398 17 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	52 8 4	- - -	54 1 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		52 8 4		54 1 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	92 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		94 3 10		2 2 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	587 13 5	- - -
	—— (Local)	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		587 13 5
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	11 11 4	- - -	8 8 4	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	151 11 6	- - -	101 15 0	- - -
	Totals		163 2 10		110 3 4
Coroner	Totals	- - -	33 15 6	- - -	69 19 2
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	41 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		20 0 0		41 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 7 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	323 3 11	- - -	521 17 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,129 3 7	- - -	2,395 17 5

County Rates in England — *continued.*

HERTFORDSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.				6.				7.				8.				9.				10.				
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
-	-	-		34	18	0		-	-	-		126	3	6		-	-	-		141	11	2		(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one head.
207	1	3		-	-	-		59	18	8		-	-	-		470	5	1		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		23	4	8		-	-	-		52	10	3		—				
80	10	0		-	-	-		66	4	2		-	-	-		113	19	10		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				287	11	3						149	7	6						636	15	2		(*b*) Col. 5, 9.—The Expenditure much increased by the Charge for Vagrants.
(*a*)																								
450	4	5		-	-	-		483	15	0		-	-	-		1,371	1	11		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		110	9	5		-	-	-		159	3	2		—				
77	0	9		-	-	-		243	7	6		-	-	-		707	3	9		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		154	0	0		—				
				527	5	2						837	11	11						2,391	8	10		(*c*) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
(*b*)																(*b*)								
592	16	11		-	-	-		225	7	0		-	-	-		953	9	2		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				592	16	11						225	7	0						953	9	2		
152	1	9		-	-	-		466	15	2		-	-	-		997	6	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		42	4	8		-	-	-		230	9	9		—				
				152	1	9						508	19	10						1,227	15	9		Expenditure 1832 £7,562 6 8
—				—				—				—				—				—				Do. 1792 2,129 3 7
																								Increase - £5,433 3 1
2	2	0		—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		9	1	6		-	-	-		3	8	6		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		141	13	4		-	-	-		100	0	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		(*c*)147	18	8		—				1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons
				2	2	0						150	14	10						251	7	2		115 at the Assizes - £997 6 0 £8 13*s.* 5*d.* each.
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
809	6	8		-	-	-		25	0	0		-	-	-		25	0	0		—				71 at the Sessions - £230 9 9, £3 4*s.* 11*d.*
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				809	6	8						25	0	0						25	0	0		
-	-	-		-	-	-		102	4	3		-	-	-		112	0	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		350	19	10		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				-	-	-						102	4	3						462	19	10		
19	19	0		—				—				—				—				—				Valuation of the County of Herts, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £222,270
150	3	4		-	-	-		181	6	8		-	-	-		298	4	0		—				Liberty of St. Alban's - 127,976
				170	2	4						181	6	8						298	4	0		
																								£350,246
-	-	-		61	3	0		-	-	-		121	19	6		-	-	-		99	15	9		
41	0	0		-	-	-		50	0	0		-	-	-		75	0	0		—				(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 69, 70.)
—				—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		75	0	0		-	-	-		200	0	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		75	0	0		-	-	-		75	0	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		4	11	0		-	-	-		7	15	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		360	0	0		-	-	-		360	0	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		142	15	0		-	-	-		184	0	0		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				Liberty of St. Albans.
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 232.)
				41	0	0						707	6	0						901	15	0		
-	-	-		22	1	4		—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		604	11	11		-	-	-		132	0	0		-	-	-		172	4	10		
-	-	-		3,305	0	4		-	-	-		3,268	1	0		-	-	-		7,562	6	8		

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	5 2 0	- - -	5 15 3
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	34 0 11½	- - -	1,026 16 2¾	- - -
Houses of Correction		8 18 6	- - -	26 14 5	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		10 15 2	- - -	67 1 4½	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		53 14 7½		1,120 11 11¾
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	38 0 9½	- - -	(a) 46 5 10¼	- -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	45 0 0	- - -	84 16 7	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		83 0 9½		131 2 5¼
Vagrants		40 4 0	- - -	94 15 2½	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		155 0 0	- - -	225 10 10½	- - -
	Totals		195 4 0		320 6 1
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	127 1 2	- - -	(b) 4 18 2	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		127 1 2		4 18 2
Miscellaneous	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	17 10 7	- - -	18 6 6	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	—	—	—	—
	Totals		17 10 7		19 6 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	10 12 2	- - -	139 8 4	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		10 12 2		139 8 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	9 3 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	72 6 10	- - -	101 9 7	- - -
	Totals		81 9 10		101 9 7
Coroner	Totals	- - -	33 6 4	- - -	35 0 8
Salaries	Treasurer	9 6 8	- - -	15 10 8	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		9 6 8		15 10 8
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	46 14 0½	- - -	38 0 10
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	320 16 4	- - -	355 3 1
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	983 18 6½	- - -	2,286 13 7

County Rates in England — *continued.*

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	12	6	0	-	-	-	28	4	1½	-	-	-	50	17	4¾	
34	11	5¾	-	-	-	87	3	0¼	-	-	-	211	17	1¾	—			
178	5	8	-	-	-	120	16	11½	—			—			—			(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
80	2	4	-	-	-	33	3	10½	-	-	-	23	8	4	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			292	19	5¾				241	3	10¼				235	5	5¾	
(*a*)												(*a*)						(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
258	15	9½	-	-	-	(*a*) 93	13	2¾	-	-	-	318	3	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
111	17	6	-	-	-	29	7	6	-	-	-	118	10	10½	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	0	6	—			(*c*) Col. 5.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
			370	13	3½				262	10	10¾				551	14	4½	
170	4	4½	-	-	-	97	4	11	-	-	-	628	6	0	—			
409	12	1½	-	-	-	296	13	6	—			—			—			
			579	16	6				393	18	5				628	6	0	
(*b*)						(*b*)												
119	11	2	-	-	-	157	18	6	-	-	-	196	10	0	—			Expenditure 1832 £3,166 11 5½
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	8	8	—			Do. 1792 983 18 6½
			119	11	2				157	18	6				247	18	8	Increase - £2,182 12 11
1	1	0	-	-	-	10	0	0	—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
15	14	0	-	-	-	6	18	0	-	-	-	8	1	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	0	8	—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			16	15	0				38	18	8				8	1	0	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—			—			—			—			—			—			17 at the Asssizes £196 10 0
(*c*) —			—			—			—			—			—			£10 19*s.* 4*d.* each.
376	3	11	-	-	-	38	6	1	—			—			—			6 at the Sessions £51 8 8
75	5	2	—			—			—			—			—			£8 11*s.* 5*d.* each.
			451	9	1				38	6	1				—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			-	-	-				-	-	-				283	10	0	Valuation of the County of Huntingdon, 1817 - £261,335
53	0	0	-	-	-	35	7	8	—			—			—			(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 71.)
210	10	0	-	-	-	177	5	11	-	-	-	256	5	9	—			
			263	10	0				212	13	7				256	5	9	
-	-	-	46	16	0	-	-	-	44	7	6	-	-	-	63	11	8	
50	10	0	-	-	-	50	10	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	0	6	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	7	4	—			The Borough of Huntingdon.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 240.)
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			50	10	0				50	10	0				333	7	10	
-	-	-	104	4	7¼	-	-	-	56	19	9½	—			—			
-	-	-	653	9	6	-	-	-	885	4	6¾	-	-	-	507	13	3½	
-	-	-	2,962	0	7½	-	-	-	2,411	5	11¾	-	-	-	3,166	11	5½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

KENT.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1. £ s. d.	2. £ s. d.	3. £ s. d.	4. £ s. d.
				1804.	
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 13 5
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	542 11 1	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	13 16 10	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	556 7 11
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	- - -	- - -	(b) 524 13 4	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	315 8 4	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	840 1 8
Vagrants		- - -	- - -	114 13 5	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 13 5
Prosecutions	Assizes	- - -	- - -	(c) 207 8 3	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	207 8 3
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	36 13 8	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Disturbances in 1830–31	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylum	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 13 8
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	497 15 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	497 15 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	37 16 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	287 13 6	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	325 9 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	296 14 6
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Roads	- - -	- - -	80 10 11	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	1,952 9 4	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	4 18 0	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,187 18 3
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	147 15 9
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,423 18 7

County Rates in England — *continued.*

KENT.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	2,024	8	10	-	-	-	485	16	9	-	-	-	1,012	9	9	(a) Columns 7, 9.—Include the Maintenance of Prisoners, the Expenditure for Buildings, the Salaries of Officers, the Gaol and Bridewell at Maidstone, and Gaol at St. Augustine near Canterbury.
						(a)						(a)						
21,520	6	2	-	-	-	18,614	2	9	-	-	-	6,509	11	7	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	709	1	1	-	-	-	178	15	7	—			
21	12	5	-	-	-	763	7	1	-	-	-	186	10	9	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			21,541	18	7				20,086	10	11				6,874	17	11	(b) Col. 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in these Columns under One Head. In Columns 7 and 9 the Maintenance is charged with the Repairs of Gaols.
(b)																		
1,770	18	7	—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
448	5	4	-	-	-	1,518	6	7	-	-	-	1,856	19	3	—			
			2,219	3	11				1,518	6	7				1,856	19	3	
211	1	1	—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			(c) Col. 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
			211	1	1				—						—			
(c)																		
618	9	7	-	-	-	1,835	15	10	-	-	-	2,959	12	3	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,454	12	10	-	-	-	3,348	10	8	—			
			618	9	7				3,290	8	8				6,308	2	11	(d) Col. 9.—Payments to Constables during the Riots and on account of the Lunatic Asylum increased the Expenditure very much.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
162	19	7	-	-	-	209	1	6	-	-	-	144	7	0	—			
2	6	0	—			—			—			—			—			Expenditure 1832 £30,722 9 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(d)1,207	0	4	—			Do. 1804 5,423 18 7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,940	12	11	—			Increase - £25,298 10 7
			165	5	7				209	1	6				12,292	0	3	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
402	13	2	-	-	-	136	4	0	-	-	-	137	10	0	—			
470	0	6	—			—			—			—			—			The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
			872	13	8				136	4	0				137	10	0	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,155	18	7	-	-	-	1,133	5	4	—			
			-	-	-				1,155	18	7				1,133	5	4	Valuation of the County of Kent, 1807, by virtue of 47 G. 3, c. 34, £1,056,854.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 74.)
59	17	0	—			—			—			—			—			
725	5	2	—			—			—			—			—			
			785	2	2				—						—			
-	-	-	257	14	0	-	-	-	349	18	1	-	-	-	408	14	6	
150	0	0	-	-	-	275	0	0	-	-	-	400	0	0	—			Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—			—			—			—			—			—			Rochester.
—			—			—			—			—			—			Maidstone.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
75	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 248.)
73	10	10	—			—			—			—			—			
3,065	19	3	—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
16	16	2	-	-	-	13	0	7	-	-	-	36	7	8	—			
			4,381	6	3				288	0	7				136	7	8	
-	-	-	148	15	3	-	-	-	240	17	0	-	-	-	262	1	7	
-	-	-	126	9	10	—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	33,352	8	9	-	-	-	27,761	2	8	-	-	-	30,722	9	2	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

KENT (City of Canterbury).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 2 14 1¾	— — —	— — —	— — —
Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	2 14 1¾	—	— — —
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 33 1 3½	— — —	(b) 25 10 6	— — —
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	10 1 2	— — —	4 12 2	— — —
	Totals	—	43 2 5½	—	30 2 8
Vagrants	—	— — —	— — —	19 18 0	— — —
Scotch and Irish Paupers	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	— — —	—	19 18 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 3 3 0	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	3 3 0	—	— — —
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 3 1	— — —	4 4 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	2 3 1	—	4 4 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	— — —	— — —	5 11 6	— — —
	Totals	—	— — —	—	5 11 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Totals	—	— — —	—	— — —
Coroner	— — — Totals	— — —	3 14 6	— — —	2 9 0
Salaries	Treasurer	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	— — —	—	— — —
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	— — —	16 19 7	— — —	9 4 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	— — —	71 16 9¼	— — —	71 9 6

County Rates in England — *continued.*

KENT (City of Canterbury).

1812.				1822.				1823.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	72 0 6		—		—	
(a)				(a)				(a)				(a) Columns, 1, 5, 7, 9.—Repairing Gaols, Houses of Correction, and County Buildings is charged in each Column under One Head.
25	15	10	- - -	99	0	2	- - -	58	11	4	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		• —		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			25 15 10				99 0 2				58 11 4	
(b)				(b)				(b)				(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
92	11	11	- - -	154	3	3	- - -	143	1	6	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	7	6	9	—	
			92 11 11				154 3 3				150 8 3	
94	2	10	- - -	36	19	5	- - -	1	10	0	—	(c) Col. 1, 5, 9.—The Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			94 2 10				36 19 5				1 10 0	
(c) 1	10	0	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	(c) 5	0	4½	—	(d) Col. 5.—A considerable increase in the Expenditure by Militia Payments.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			1 10 0				- - -				5 0 4½	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Expenditure 1823 - £461 4 4½
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Do. 1792 - 71 16 9¼
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Increase - £389 7 7¼
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
(d)	—		—		—		—		—		—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions (being under One Head) could not be ascertained; the Number of Felons also is not stated.
101	16	0	—		—		—		—		—	
			101 16 0				—				—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			—				—				—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	51	11	4	—	Valuation of the City of Canterbury, 1773, Rate at 1*d.* in the Pound, £41 1*s.*; Assessment, £9,852.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 75.)
			- - -				- - -				51 11 4	
-	-	-	6 9 2	-	-	-	9 11 6	-	-	-	12 16 0	
57	15	0	- - -	5	5	0	- - -	5	5	0	—	There has been no Valuation by virtue of 55 Geo. 3, c. 51.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
			57 15 0				5 5 0				5 5 0	White Friars.
-	-	-	0 7 0	-	-	-	18 15 0	-	-	-	144 6 9	Black Friars.
-	-	-	33 11 2	-	-	-	84 9 0	-	-	-	31 15 4	Grey Friars.
												Poor Priests' Hospital.
-	-	-	413 18 11	-	-	-	480 3 10	-	-	-	461 4 4½	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 256.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LANCASHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1819. 1. £ s. d.	1819. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	1,988 13 4
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 9,286 18 7	—
Houses of Correction	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	—	—	—
	Totals	—	9,286 18 7
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 3,033 7 11	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	7,375 14 6	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	—	—
	Totals	—	10,409 2 5
Vagrants	—	3,664 12 11	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers	—	—	—
	Totals	—	3,664 12 11
Prosecutions	Assizes	14,315 0 7	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	14,315 0 7
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	55 0 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	(c) 5,713 13 4	—
	Totals	—	5,768 13 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	214 13 5	—
	Totals	—	214 13 5
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	845 12 4	—
	Totals	—	845 12 4
Coroner	Totals	—	1,477 18 6
Salaries	Treasurer	600 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	600 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	8 0 7
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	1,921 8 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	50,500 14 0

County Rates in England — *continued.*

LANCASHIRE.

1822.						1832.				NOTES.
3.			4.			5.			6.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	3,749	4	5	-	-	-	1,758 7 3	
(a) 4,153	16	3	-	-	-	(a) 1,735	18	6½	—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
			4,153	16	3				1,735 18 6½	
(b) 2,492	8	7	-	-	-	(b) 3,363	17	5½	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, or County Buildings, is charged in each Column under One Head.
—			—			—			—	
3,195	14	8	-	-	-	2,762	12	8	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,443	6	4	—	
			5,688	3	3				8,569 16 5½	
1,548	18	7	—			—			—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
-	-	-	-	-	-	4,259	12	10½	—	
			1,548	18	7				4,259 12 10½	
12,799	5	6	-	-	-	5,044	16	3	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Payments on account of the Lunatic Asylum increased the Expenditure greatly.
-	-	-	-	-	-	20,611	19	1	—	
			12,799	5	6				25,656 15 4	
—			—			—			—	
25	0	0	—			—			—	Expenditure, 1832 - - £52,487 15 11½
—			—			—			—	Do. 1819 - - 50,500 14 0
-	-	-	-		-	75	11	6	—	
(c) 3,923	0	9	-	-	-	(c) 2,348	17	5	—	Increase - - £ 1,987 1 11½
			3,948	0	9				2,424 8 11	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
136	19	9	—			—			—	
			136	19	9				—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	571	14	0	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
-	-	-	-	-	-	902	13	5	—	126 at the Assizes - - £5,044 16 3 £40 0s. 1d. each.
—			—			—			—	
			-	-	-				1,474 7 5	2,587 at the Sessions - - £20,611 19 1 £7 19s. 4d. each.
—			—			—			—	
851	17	2	-	-	-	824	16	0	—	
			851	17	2				824 16 0	
-	-	-	1,380	19	9	-	-	-	2,552 15 6	Valuation of the County of Lancaster, 1829, £4,214,634.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 86.)
600	0	0	-	-	-	296	7	4	—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	2,511	10	0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 260.)
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
—			—			—			—	
			600	0	0				2,807 17 4	
-	-	-	14	5	8	—			—	
-	-	-	3,307	0	5	-	-	-	423 0 4	
-	-	-	38,173	11	6	-	-	-	52,487 15 11½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LEICESTERSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	260 2 4	- - -	159 9 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	762 17 11	- - -	180 7 4	- - -
Houses of Correction		51 4 5	- - -	116 4 0	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	36 8 8	- - -
	Totals	- - -	814 2 4	- - -	333 0 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	257 13 8	- - -	(a) 467 11 9	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	8 18 0	- - -	22 11 0	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	266 11 8	- - -	490 2 9
Vagrants		190 13 7	- - -	203 7 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	190 13 7	- - -	203 7 0
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	168 4 8	- - -	(b) 420 5 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	168 4 8	- - -	420 5 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration by virtue of 2 W. 4. c. 45.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	12 2 0	- - -	12 2 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	476 0 9	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	476 0 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	9 9 2	- - -	13 13 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	102 13 10	- - -	50 19 0	- - -
	Totals	- - -	112 3 0	- - -	64 12 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	63 4 10	- - -	62 17 1
Salaries	Treasurer	15 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	- - -	105 10 2	- - -	81 19 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	240 10 1	- - -	425 1 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,248 4 8	- - -	2,751 17 0

LEICESTERSHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	643	18	10	-	-	-	3,288	17	0	-	-	-	483	9	0	
517	8	0	-	-	-	270	7	0	-	-	-	415	2	4	—			
197	3	7	-	-	-	394	8	7	-	-	-	413	11	3	—			
76	3	5	-	-	-	488	16	5	-	-	-	61	12	11	—			
16	13	6	-	-	-	20	6	6	-	-	-	69	15	8	—			
			807	8	6				1,173	18	6				960	2	2	
(a)																		
935	1	10	-	-	-	446	6	7	-	-	-	778	13	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	284	15	10	-	-	-	1,019	14	10	—			
37	3	1	-	-	-	103	3	1	-	-	-	217	11	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	130	0	0	-	-	-	133	14	0	—			
			972	4	11				964	5	6				2,149	12	10	
198	0	3		—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	254	7	11	-	-	-	167	3	9		—		
			198	0	3				254	7	11				167	3	9	
(b)																		
491	1	1	-	-	-	675	8	8	-	-	-	1,833	1	4	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	491	9	7	-	-	-	954	17	10	—			
			491	1	1				1,166	18	3				2,787	19	2	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
2	2	0		—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
10	0	0	-		-	225	0	0	-	-	-	1,796	5	0		—		
												(c)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	267	14	0		—		
			12	2	0				225	0	0				2,063	19	0	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
378	17	7	-	-	-	17	6	2		—			—			—		
			378	17	7				17	6	2					—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	706	0	0	-	-	-	681	17	6		—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	13	10		—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
			-	-	-				706	0	0				1,006	11	4	
22	1	0		—			—			—			—			—		
96	5	0	-	-	-	155	17	0	-	-	-	216	5	2		—		
			118	6	0				155	17	0				216	5	2	
-	-	-	75	5	0	-	-	-	97	9	0	-	-	-	133	14	3	
20	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0		—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	90	10	0	-	-	-	132	12	6		—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	400	0	0	-	-	-	718	0	0		—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	198	16	0	-	-	-	365	0	0		—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
	—			—			—			—			—			—	
			20	0	0				789	6	0				1,315	12	6	
-	-	-	52	9	2		—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	2,080	1	2	-	-	-	1,048	17	4	-	-	-	1,793	3	7	
-	-	-	5,849	14	6	-	-	-	9,888	2	8	-	-	-	13,077	12	9	

(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.

(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.

(c) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.

Expenditure, 1832 £13,077 12 9
Do. 1792 2,218 4 8
Increase 10,829 8 1

Cost of Prosecuting Felons:
80 at the Assizes £1,833 1 4
£22 18s. 3d. each.
101 at the Sessions £954 17 10
£9 9s. 1d. each.

Valuation of the County of Leicester, by virtue of 44 Geo. 3, the same as the Assessment of 43 Geo. 3, intituled "An Act for granting certain Contributions on Profits from Property," &c. &c. £651,197.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 90.)

No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 268.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LINCOLNSHIRE (City and County of the City of Lincoln).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	(a) 9 0 0	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	- - -	—	9 0 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 8 10 7½	- - -	(b) 32 6 6	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	8 10 7½	—	32 6 6
Vagrants		24 0 11	- - -	39 5 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	24 0 11	—	39 5 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 31 11 6	- - -	(c) 13 0 4	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	31 11 6	—	13 0 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	1 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Under Sheriff	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	1 9 0	—	- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	11 6 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	11 2 5	- - -	4 3 9
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	30 1 0	- - -	35 1 2	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	30 1 0	—	35 1 2
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	7 2 8	- - -	8 16 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	113 18 1½	- - -	152 19 3

LINCOLNSHIRE (City and County of the City of Lincoln).

1812.				1822.				1823.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
(a) 96	3	0½	- - -	(a) 11	3	6	- - -	(a) 31	0	3	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			96 3 0½				11 3 6				31 0 3	(a) Columns 3, 5, 7, 9.—Building, repairing, and enlarging Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
(b) 73	8	2½	- - -	(b) 84	13	0	- - -	54	3	1	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	9	2	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	13	7	6	—	—			—	
			73 8 2½				98 0 6				63 5 7	
52	0	9½	- - -	24	6	5	- - -	0	18	0	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			52 0 9½				24 6 5				0 18 0	
39	6	4	- - -	108	16	6	- - -	(c) 44	18	5	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
0	10	0	- - -	7	18	8	—	—			—	
			39 16 4				116 15 2				44 18 5	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(d) Col. 9.—Expenditure increased by Payments to Special Constables.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
27	5	0	- - -	23	14	0	- - -	4	19	0	—	
0	8	6	- - -	2	9	4	- - -	8	7	4	—	
1	6	8	- - -	2	0	0	- - -	1	13	4	—	
460	17	0	- - -	332	16	7	- - -	4	5	0	—	Expenditure, 1823 - £487 17 4
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	3	4	2	—	Do. 1792 - 113 18 1½
			489 17 2				360 19 11				22 8 10	Increase - £373 19 2½
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
14	15	4	—	—			—	—			—	
			14 15 4				—				—	
—			—	—			—	(d) —			—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
25	0	0	- - -	25	0	0	- - -	155	10	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			25 0 0				25 0 0				155 10 0	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	1	19	0	—	
53	15	7	- - -	9	0	2	- - -	13	15	2	—	
			53 15 7				9 0 2				15 14 2	Valuation of the City of Lincoln, 1830, £47,833.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 107.)
-	-	-	17 15 0	-	-	-	12 9 0	-	-	-	12 9 0	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
80	0	0	- - -	80	0	0	- - -	80	0	0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 300.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			80 0 0				80 0 0				80 0 0	
-	-	-	2 17 0	-	-	-	14 3 6	-	-	-	17 6 7	
-	-	-	31 6 0½	-	-	-	48 12 7	-	-	-	44 6 6	
-	-	-	976 14 6	-	-	-	800 10 9	-	-	-	487 17 4	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentakes of KIRTON and SKIRBECK, in the Parts of HOLLAND).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	43 18 6	- - -
Houses of Correction		16 14 8	- - -	34 10 7	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		16 14 8		78 9 1
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	11 0 6½	- - -	(a) 13 16 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	6 12 1	- - -	15 11 1½	- - -
	Totals		17 12 7½		29 7 8½
Vagrants		78 11 0½	- - -	36 15 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	10 8 0	- - -
	Totals		78 11 0½		47 3 2
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	67 2 4	- - -	(b) 27 9 9	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		67 2 4		27 9 9
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	71 18 3	- - -
	Totals		- - -		71 18 3
Coroner	Totals	- - -	21 14 6	- - -	10 1 3
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		18 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	182 8 11	- - -	238 15 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	384 4 1	- - -	521 4 6½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck, in the Parts of Holland).

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	- - -	221 2 4	- - -	307 18 10	—	
121 14 3½	- - -	220 17 11	- - -	328 8 8	—	
45 8 5	- - -	579 14 6	- - -	39 5 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	167 2 8½		1,021 14 9		675 13 0	
(*a*) 125 8 1	—	—	—	—	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5. — Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 3 6	- - -	4 2 0	- - -	44 12 7	—	
	130 11 7		4 2 0		44 12 7	
33 17 6	- - -	122 16 2	- - -	83 7 8	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
10 19 6	—	—	—	—	—	
	44 17 0		122 16 2		83 7 8	
(*b*) 3 3 8	- - -	140 15 6	- - -	62 0 5	—	Salaries to Officers are included in the Charge for building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols and Houses of Correction.
- - -	- - -	39 16 2	- - -	112 6 8	—	
	3 3 8		180 11 8		174 7 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £1,592 4 9
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1792 - 384 4 1
- - -	- - -	6 6 10	- - -	50 0 7	—	Increase - £1,208 0 8
7 13 8	—	—	—	—	—	
	7 13 8		6 6 10		50 0 7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
97 18 10½	- - -	5 17 0	—	—	—	Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	97 18 10½		5 17 0		—	4 at the Assizes - £62 0 5
- - -	- - -	220 3 0	- - -	273 17 6	—	£15 10*s.* 1*d.* each.
—	—	—	—	—	—	20 at the Sessions - £112 6 8
—	—	—	—	—	—	£5 12*s.* 4*d.* each.
	- - -		220 3 0		273 17 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 10 2	- - -	121 13 8	- - -	155 17 9	—	Valuation of the Wapentakes of Kirton, and Skirbeck, County of Lincoln, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £77,639. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 93.)
	100 10 2		121 13 8		155 17 9	
- - -	24 19 0	- - -	56 3 6	- - -	57 7 3	
18 0 0	- - -	18 0 0	- - -	18 0 0	—	Places that do not contribute do the County Rate:
—	—	—	—	—	—	Borough of Boston.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 276.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18 0 0		18 0 0		18 0 0	
- - -	19 14 7	—	—	—	—	
- - -	260 4 8	- - -	54 6 11	- - -	59 1 4	
- - -	874 15 11	- - -	1,811 15 6	- - -	1,592 4 9	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentake of Elloe, in the Parts of Holland).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792.		1802.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	33 2 3½	- - -	78 8 6½	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - -	42 6 5	- - -	58 6 6	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - -	3 6 1	- - -	12 10 10½	- - -
	Totals	- - -	78 14 9½	- - -	149 5 11
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 31 2 0	- - -	(a) 31 13 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	8 11 4	- - -	13 15 2	- - -
	Totals	—	39 13 4	—	45 8 2
Vagrants	- - - - -	210 9 2½	- - -	101 14 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	210 9 2½	—	101 14 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 47 9 2½	- - -	(b) 14 12 1	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	47 9 2½	—	14 12 1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Under Sheriff	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	271 14 9	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	271 14 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	1 6 8	- - -	67 7 2	- - -
	Totals	—	1 6 8	—	67 7 2
Coroner	- - - - - Totals	- - -	20 17 3	- - -	30 14 5
Salaries	Treasurer	12 0 0	- - -	12 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	12 0 0	—	12 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	4 9 7	- - -	4 12 2
Incidental	Sundry Payments - - Totals	- - -	105 19 8	- - -	94 9 2½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	520 19 8½	- - -	791 18 4½

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

- - LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentake of Elloe, in the Parts of Holland).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
151 1 4	- - -	287 17 2	- - -	236 15 5	—	
115 14 5	- - -	184 7 6	- - -	1,247 2 11	—	
460 0 6	- - -	76 12 5	- - -	978 11 4	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	145 0 7	—	
	726 16 3		548 17 1		2,607 10 3	
(a)		(a)		(a)		(a) Columns, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
124 6 6	- - -	125 2 3	- - -	127 1 10	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	26 0 0	- - -	24 0 0	—	
	124 6 6		151 2 3		151 1 10	
128 9 0	- - -	181 14 4	- - -	30 6 2	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	128 9 0		181 14 4		30 6 2	
(b)		(b)		(b)		
) 41 10 5	- - -	208 8 11	- - -	207 2 1	—	(c) Col. 3, 5.—Militia Payments increased the Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	41 10 5		208 8 11		207 2 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 £3,584 17 6
- - -	- - -	2 7 0	- - -	7 12 0	—	Do. 1792 520 19 8½
5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 11 6	—	
- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	25 14 2	—	Increase - £3,063 17 9½
	5 0 0		32 7 0		34 17 8	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	
144 2 7	- - -	14 8 3	- - -	14 10 2	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
12 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	
	157 0 4		14 8 3		14 10 2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valuation of the Wapentake of Elloe, £107,050.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 276.)
93 3 2	- - -	142 14 7	- - -	171 18 6	—	
	93 3 2		142 14 7		171 18 6	
- - -	38 10 6	- - -	36 12 9	- - -	28 13 3	
12 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 284.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12 0 0		20 0 0		20 0 0	
- - -	33 19 6	- - -	29 8 10	- - -	35 13 6	
- - -	166 16 8	- - -	285 7 7	- - -	283 4 1	
- - -	1,527 12 4	- - -	1,651 1 7	- - -	3,584 17 6	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of LINDSEY).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1820. 1. £ s. d.	1820. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	30 0 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	158 12 2	—
Houses of Correction		541 6 7½	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—
	Totals	—	699 18 9½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 3,742 17 0½	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	2,470 12 5	—
	Totals	—	6,213 9 5½
Vagrants		—	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals	—	—
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 1,503 4 6	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	1,503 4 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Judges Lodgings	150 0 0	—
	Debtors Liberate	—	—
	Totals	—	150 0 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	22 2 8	—
	Totals	—	22 2 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	588 0 2	—
	Totals	—	588 0 2
Coroner	Totals	—	269 13 2
Salaries	Treasurer	50 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	862 0 0	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	912 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	454 12 10½
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	10,843 1 7½

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of LINDSEY).

1822.				1832.				NOTES.
3.			4.	5.			6.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	568 12 10	-	-	-	2,303 10 10¾	
213	8	6½	- - -	3,250	0	0	—	
59	5	10	- - -	219	10	8¾	—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
			272 14 4½				3,469 10 8¾	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
(*a*) 2,434	11	0	—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	(*a*) 2,173	6	4½	—	
416	10	10½	- - -	910	10	2½	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
			2,851 1 10½				3,083 16 7	
-	-	-	- - -	408	3	6	—	
	—		—		—		—	
			- - -				408 3 6	
(*b*) 973	8	7	- - -	866	3	7	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £13,735 8 7½
-	-	-	- - -	714	13	5	—	Do, 1820 - 10,843 1 7½
			973 8 7				1,580 17 0	Increase £2,892 7 0
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	16	19	0	—	
150	0	8	—		—		—	
10	2	6	—		—		—	Cost of Prosecuting Felons :
			160 3 2				16 19 0	23 at the Assizes - - £866 3 7 £37 13*s.* 2*d.* each.
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	97 at the Sessions - - 714 13 5 £7 7*s.* 4*d.* each.
37	11	6	- - -	47	0	9	—	
			37 11 6				47 0 9	
-	-	-	- - -	18	18	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	26	11	4	—	Valuation of the Parts of Lindsey, £897,417.— (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 106.)
	—		—		—		—	
			- - -				45 9 4	
	—		—		—		—	
598	8	0	- - -	704	6	4	—	
			598 8 0				704 6 4	
-	-	-	257 16 0	-	-	-	226 19 6	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate :
50	0	0	- - -	78	16	9	—	Borough and Town Corporate of Great Grimsby.
	—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 292.)
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	90	0	0	—	
694	0	0	—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	1,274	8	6	—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
			744 0 0	-	-	-	1,443 5 3	
-	-	-	79 16 9		—		—	
-	-	-	441 14 9	-	-	-	405 9 9	
-	-	-	6,985 7 10	-	-	-	13,735 8 7½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of County Rates in England — *continued.*

LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of KESTEVEN).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1823.		1832.	
		1	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—	—	387 5 9
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 709 6 10½	—	(b) 1,142 17 0	—
Houses of Correction		(a) —	—	(a) 682 10 6¼	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		2,428 11 7	—	—	—
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		3,137 18 5½		1,825 7 6¼
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	1,723 12 4	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	66 14 1	—	193 4 9	—
	Totals		1,790 6 5		193 4 9
Vagrants		52 12 11	—	221 15 3	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		52 12 11		221 15 3
Prosecutions	(c) Assizes	739 7 0	—	619 11 9	—
	Sessions	—	—	258 3 10½	—
	Totals		739 7 0		877 15 7½
Miscellaneous	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	10 5 0	—	10 0 0	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	27 8 7	—
	Judges Lodgings	(d) 57 2 10	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of W. 4, c. 45.	—	—	321 2 6	—
	Totals		67 7 10		358 11 1
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Militia	15 19 11	—	—	—
	Totals		15 19 11		—
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	21 17 10	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		21 17 10
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	342 8 4	—	753 7 10	—
	Totals		342 8 4		753 7 10
Coroner	Totals	—	82 16 0	—	70 9 0
Salaries	Treasurer	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	36 7 5	—
	Totals		40 0 0		76 7 5
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	40 15 3	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	16 3 0	—	301 3 6½
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	6,325 15 1½	—	5,087 5 7¼

NOTES.

(*a*) Columns 1, 3.—Expenditure increased by building, repairing, or enlarging Gaols, Houses of Correction, Shire Halls, and County Buildings.
(*b*) Col. 3.—Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers are included.
(*c*) Col. 1.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
(*d*) Col. 1.—First Charge for Judges Lodgings.

Expenditure, 1823, £6,325 15*s.* 1½*d.* - Ditto, 1832, £5,087 5*s.* 7½*d.* - Decrease, £1,238 9*s.* 6*d.*

Cost of prosecuting Felons { 10 at the Assizes - £619 11*s.* 9*d.* - £61 13*s.* 2*d.* each.
42 at the Sessions - £258 3*s.* 10½*d.* - £6 2*s.* 11*d.* each.

Valuation of the Parts of Kesteven, £506,676.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, pp. 94-96.)

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:—Borough of Stamford and Borough and Soke of Grantham.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 288.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of County Rates in England — *continued.*

MIDDLESEX.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1822. 1. £ s. d.	1822. 2. £ s. d.	1832. 3. £ s. d.	1832. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	1,866 13 0	- - -	613 3 9
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) —	—	(a) —	—
Houses of Correction		22,030 5 4	- - -	33,272 12 2	—
Shire Halls		1,245 16 1½	- - -	1,474 5 9	—
or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		23,276 1 5½		34,74 17 11
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	1,179 5 11	- - -	2,206 4 8	—
	Totals		1,179 5 11		2,206 4 8
Vagrants		5 10 0	—	—	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		719 7 8	- - -	2,950 5 3	—
	Totals		724 17 8		2,950 5 3
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	—	—
	Sessions	7,128 5 6	- - -	9,197 19 7	- - -
	Totals		7,128 5 6		9,197 19 7
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench, Marshalsea, and Fleet Prisons	350 0 0	- - -	350 5 0	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	—
	Interest of Debt	2,416 7 5¾	- - -	11,366 3 11½	—
	County Pauper Lunatics	83 19 9	- - -	1,370 9 1	—
	Lunatic Asylum	- - -	- - -	25 2 8½	—
	Totals		2,850 7 2¾		13,123 15 9
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	234 15 0	- - -	241 4 6	—
	Totals		234 15 0		241 4 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	50 17 1½	—
	Totals		- - -		70 17 1½
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	296 6 0	- - -	1,313 7 3	—
	Totals		296 6 0		1,313 7 3
Coroners	Totals	- - -	1,120 12 6	- - -	1,388 11 6
Salaries	Treasurer	368 3 4	- - -	750 0 0	—
	Surveyor, County	655 12 0	- - -	245 12 3	—
	Totals		1,023 15 4		995 12 3
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	192 8 4	- - -	835 7 11½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	39,893 7 11½	- - -	67,683 7 6

NOTES.

(*a*) Columns 1, 3.—Clothing and Maintenance of the Prisoners, and Salaries and Gratuities to the Officers, are included in the Sums charged in these Columns.

Expenditure, 1832, £67,683 7*s.* 6*d.* - Ditto, 1822, £39,893 7*s.* 11½*d.* - Increase, £27,789 19*s.* 6½*d.*

The Cost of each Prosecution at the Sessions could not be ascertained.

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:—The Liberty of the Tower; the Parish of Trinity, Minories; the Liberty of the Old Artillery Ground; the Society of the Middle Temple; the Society of Furnival's Inn.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 304.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1815. 1. £ s. d.	1815. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	— — —	(a) 4,764 13 2
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	— — —	— — —
Houses of Correction	—	— — —	— — —
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	—	8 10 2½	— — —
	Totals	—	8 10 2½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(c) 428 19 4½	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	11 16 1	— — —
	Totals	—	440 15 5½
Vagrants	—	25 8 11	— — —
Scotch and Irish Paupers	—	—	—
	Totals	—	25 8 11
Prosecutions	Assizes	(d) 172 0 1	— — —
	Sessions	— — —	— — —
	Totals	—	172 0 1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	3 2 6	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Totals	—	3 2 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	(e) 7 7 0	—
	Militia	339 5 6	— — —
	—— (Local)	125 0 0	—
	Totals	—	471 12 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	— — —	— — —
	Special, Expences of	— — —	— — —
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	— — —
Professional	Clerk of Assize	12 10 8	—
	Clerk of Peace	—	—
	Totals	—	12 10 8
Coroner	Totals	— — —	62 6 8
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	— — —
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	— — —	8 16 9½
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	— — —	(f) 705 0 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	— — —	6,694 16 11½

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

1822.						1832.						NOTES.
3.			4.			5.			6.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	(a) 341	6	1	-	-	-	(a) 475	15	4	
												(a) Columns 2, 4, 6.—The Surveyor's Salary (£100 per Annum) is included in these Charges.
(b) 673	1	0	-	-	-	(b) 1,391	4	8	—			
332	18	3	-	-	-	506	1	3	—			
12	18	6	-	-	-	840	19	2	—			(b) Col. 3, 5. — Maintenance and Clothing of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, and Salaries of Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer), are included in these Charges.
—			—			—			—			
			1,018	17	9				2,738	5	1	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			(c) Col. 1.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, as well as Salaries to Officers (excepting Treasurer), are charged under this Head.
121	7	11	-	-	-	151	9	10	—			
			121	7	11				151	9	10	
32	9	4	—			—			—			(d) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—			—			—			—			
			32	9	4							
(d) 707	6	6	—			—			—			(e) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Expenditure increased by Payments on account of Militia.
-	-	-	-	-	-	(d) 1,281	17	0	—			
			707	6	6				1,281	17	0	
—			—			—			—			(f) Col. 2, 4.—*Incidental.* The Charges under this Head appear high.
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			—						—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			Expenditure, 1815 - - £6,694 16 11½
(e) 236	17	8	-	-	-	(e) 115	0	6	—			Do. 1832 - - 5,121 1 6
—			—			—			—			
			236	17	8				115	0	6	Decrease - - £1,573 15 5½
28	2	0	—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	74	19	0	—			
—			—			—			—			
			28	2	0				74	19	0	
—			—			—			—			The Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—			—			—			—			
			—						—			
-	-	-	100	11	11	-	-	-	153	18	9	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons: 94 at Assizes and Sessions - £1,281 17 0 £13 12s. 8d. each.
74	16	0	-	-	-	74	16	0	—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			Valuation of the County of Monmouth, 1827, £305,698.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 112.)
			74	16	0				74	16	0	
—			—			—			—			Places that do not contribute to the County Rate: Borough of Monmouth. (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 308.)
-	-	-	(f) 146	0	0	-	-	-	55	0	0	
-	-	-	2,807	15	2	-	-	-	5,121	1	6	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NORFOLK.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1800. 1. £ s. d.	1800. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	417 6 8	- - -	688 12 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	271 8 0	- - -	134 11 6	- - -
Houses of Correction		110 2 5	- - -	52 2 9	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		44 12 4	- - -	123 18 6	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		426 2 9		310 12 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 1,386 17 10	- - -	(a) 1,227 4 11	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	101 15 7	- - -	86 3 2	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		1,488 13 5		1,313 8 1
Vagrants		424 7 10	- - -	432 11 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		424 7 10		432 11 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 283 4 6	- - -	(b) 297 1 4	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		283 4 6		297 4 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	(d) —	—	(d) —	—
	Militia	901 0 11	- - -	906 16 1	- - -
	Totals		901 0 11		906 16 1
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	11 14 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	56 0 6	- - -
	Totals		- - -		67 14 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	174 19 3	- - -	152 9 9
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		20 0 0		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	99 8 1	- - -	27 17 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	2,261 5 8	- - -	1,624 12 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	6,496 9 1	- - -	5,841 19 9

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

NORFOLK.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	996 15 2	-	-	-	284 19 1	-	-	-	1,373 15 10	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
621	8	11	- - -	309	15	3	- - -	975	11	4	—	
,455	15	3	- - -	2,802	15	3	- - -	750	13	10	—	
50	4	9	- - -	45	15	4	- - -	558	5	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			2,127 8 11				3,158 5 10				2,284 10 2	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Cost of Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions is charged in each Column under One Head.
a)												
,121	10	10	- - -	990	15	10	- - -	2,006	15	7	—	
-	-	-	- - -	1,988	19	8	- - -	1,604	18	5	—	
163	10	7	- - -	428	10	2	- - -	771	17	5	—	
-	-	-	- - -	362	0	10	- - -	420	7	8	—	(*c*) Col. 5, 7, 9.—Expenditure increased by Payments to Lunatic Asylums.
			1,285 1 5				3,770 6 6				4,803 19 1	
414	17	5	- - -	909	1	4	- - -	85	11	6	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			414 17 5				909 1 4				85 11 6	(*d*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
(*b*)												
501	2	6	- - -	1,292	12	4	- - -	1,945	9	3	—	
-	-	-	- - -	811	5	5	- - -	1,701	3	5	—	
			501 2 6				2,103 17 9				3,646 12 8	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Expenditure 1832 £19,052 14 3
-	-	-	- - -	25	0	0	- - -	25	0	0	—	Do. 1800 6,496 9 1
-	-	-	- - -	11	10	9	- - -	15	17	6	—	Increase £12,556 5 2
c)	-	-	- - -	105	1	6	- - -	103	15	11	—	
,300	0	0	- - (*c*)	777	2	4	- - (*c*)	1,247	4	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	15	0	0	- - -	100	0	0	—	
			9,300 0 0				933 14 7				1,347 4 10	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Cost of prosecuting Felons:
d)	—		—		—		—		—		—	
625	5	7	- - -	50	15	0	- - -	64	9	0	—	95 at the Assizes - £1,945 9 3 £20 9*s.* 7*d.* each.
			625 5 7				50 15 0				64 9 0	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	178	12	6	—	244 at the Sessions - £1,701 3 5 £6 15*s.* 4*d.* each.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			- - -				- - -				178 12 6	
22	4	0	- - -	108	17	4	- - -	118	2	4	—	There is no Valuation of the County of Norfolk, but a Levy to a certain Amount is made upon each Parish in proportion to the Sum required to be raised.
231	17	0	- - -	419	17	6	- - -	724	4	0	—	
			254 1 0				528 14 10				842 6 4	
-	-	-	194 16 6	-	-	-	250 19 3	-	-	-	419 8 9	
20	0	0	- - -	220	11	6	- - -	226	2	11	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	130	2	8	- - -	186	3	0	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
-	-	-	- - -	579	11	0	- - -	1,353	11	0	—	Borough of Great Yarmouth.
-	-	-	- - -	726	0	6	- - -	1,627	4	3	—	— King's Lynn.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	— Thetford.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 316.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	146	3	6	- - -	198	2	1	—	
			20 0 0				1,802 9 2				3,591 3 3	
-	-	-	7 6 2	-	-	-	113 10 3	-	-	-	151 5 7	
-	-	-	2,725 10 8	-	-	-	131 3 4	-	-	-	119 1 4	
-	-	-	18,452 5 4	-	-	-	14,037 16 11	-	-	-	19,052 14 3	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NORFOLK (City and County of Norwich).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	49 15 0	—	41 4 0	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	8 12 7	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	217 6 9	—
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		49 15 0		267 3 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	129 19 7	—	(a) 152 18 4	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	—	—	—	—
	Totals		129 19 7		152 18 4
Vagrants		29 5 0	—	77 3 6	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		29 5 0		77 3 6
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	133 9 1	—	(b) 20 16 0	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		133 9 1		20 16 0
Miscellaneous	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 4 6	—	2 12 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	10 12 2	—	62 9 11	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Totals		12 16 8		65 1 11
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	—	—	1 2 0	—
	Totals		—		1 2 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	16 12 4	—	18 9 4	—
	Totals		16 12 4		18 9 4
Coroner	Totals	—	21 19 10	—	54 6 5
Salaries	Treasurer	12 0 0	—	20 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	60 1 4	—	106 4 8	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Corn Inspectors	20 1 2	—	34 11 0	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Public Executioner and Pensioners	31 4 0	—	36 11 0	—
	Totals		123 6 6		197 6 8
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	3 12 0	—	18 15 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	21 1 5	—	70 10 11
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	541 17 5	—	943 13 11

NORFOLK (City and County of Norwich).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
194 9 0	- - -	325 1 4	- - -	287 12 0	—	
43 12 10	- - -	102 2 3	- - -	61 8 11	—	
160 7 11	- - -	274 17 0	- - -	358 2 6	—	(*a*) Columns, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	398 9 9		702 0 7		707 3 5	
(*a*) 213 12 10	- - -	(*a*) 678 14 2	- - -	(*a*) 753 19 9	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	125 10 0	- - -	176 6 0	—	
	213 12 10		804 4 2		930 5 9	
25 16 0	- - -	60 8 11	- - -	2 2 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 £3,153 11 8
	25 16 0		60 8 11		2 2 0	Do. 1792 541 17 5
						Increase - £2,611 14 3
(*b*) 35 4 6	- - -	(*b*) 286 5 0	- - -	(*b*) 314 14 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	35 4 6		286 5 0		314 14 6	
2 12 6	—	—	—	—	—	
26 5 3	- - -	27 6 6	- - -	28 7 0	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	28 17 9		27 6 6		28 7 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
61 9 6	- - -	66 4 0	- - -	76 13 6	—	
	61 9 6		66 4 0		76 13 6	The Valuation of the City and County of Norwich is included in the County of Norfolk.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—		—	
- - -	- - -	16 16 0	- - -	25 6 0	—	
3 10 6	- - -	103 2 0	- - -	117 1 2	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 324.)
	3 10 6		119 18 0		142 7 2	
- - -	35 14 0	- - -	72 17 6	- - -	92 9 8	
20 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
156 8 0	- - -	199 12 0	- - -	200 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
36 4 6	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
23 11 0	- - -	31 8 0	- - -	31 8 0	—	
	236 3 6		306 0 0		306 8 0	
- - -	36 5 6	- - -	108 15 2	- - -	100 9 3	
- - -	104 6 1	- - -	332 6 7	- - -	452 11 5	
- - -	1,179 9 11	- - -	2,886 6 5	- - -	3,153 11 8	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (Western Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging (a)	11,082 18 5	- - -	11 7 8	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - - -	9 6 0½	- - -	9 16 4	- - -
	Totals		11,092 4 5½		21 4 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (b)	- - -	- - -	(b) - - -	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	8 19 9½	- - -	7 10 2	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		8 19 9½		7 10 2
Vagrants	- - - - - -	154 1 0	- - -	200 3 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		154 1 0		200 3 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	82 9 10	- - -	239 13 2	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		82 9 10		239 13 2
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	4 4 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	3 3 7½	- - -	14 17 6	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	6 1 0	- - -
	Lunatics	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	474 5 0	- - -	389 4 3	- - -
	Pensioners of Billing Hospital	50 0 0	- - -	36 0 0	- - -
	Judges House	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		531 12 7½		448 4 9
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	180 2 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	- - -
	Totals		- - -		186 8 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	13 13 0	- - -	16 16 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		13 13 0		16 16 0
Coroner	- - - - Totals	- - -	55 15 6	- - -	26 2 6
Salaries	Treasurer	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	62 0 9½	- - -	84 5 2	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		72 0 9½		94 5 2
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	43 15 11	- - -	57 7 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	4 3 7½	- - -	7 9 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	12,058 16 6½	- - -	1,305 3 5

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (Western Division).

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	2 6 6	- - -	619 10 1	- - -	689 3 8	
- - -	- - -	282 18 5	- - -	513 17 0	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 8	—	
2,420 5 9	- - -	47 19 4	- - -	62 16 3	—	
101 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	2,521 5 9		330 17 9		591 19 11	
(*b*)		(*c*)		(*c*)		(*a*) Column 1. — Expenditure greatly increased by building a New Gaol.
- - -	- - -	985 14 1	- - -	1,025 6 11	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 16 4	—	
- - -	- - -	161 3 5	- - -	268 5 8	—	
- - -	- - -	186 10 0	- - -	151 13 0	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—It is not shown in what Manner the Expence of maintaining the Prisoners was defrayed.
	- - -		1,333 7 6		1,487 1 11	
160 6 2	- - -	(*d*) 551 2 9	- - -	(*d*) 804 7 6	—	(*c*) Col. 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head
	—	—	—	—	—	
	160 6 2		551 2 9		804 7 6	
170 5 6	- - -	1,412 17 6	- - -	1,055 17 2	—	(*d*) Col. 7, 9. — Expenditure increased by Vagrants.
- - -	- - -	50 5 5	- - -	288 12 4	—	
	170 5 6		1,463 2 11		1,344 9 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	
19 17 5	—	—	—	—	—	
11 2 6	- - -	46 12 6	- - -	248 19 0	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 10	—	
- - -	- - -	150 0 0	- - -	87 10 0	—	
36 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	87 7 10½	- - -	68 3 8½	—	
- - -	- - -	67 14 0	- - -	45 18 0	—	
	69 1 11		301 14 4½		477 6 6½	
15 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 11 10	- - -	14 8 9	- - -	10 1 5	—	
26 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	161 9 4		14 8 9		10 1 5	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	386 6 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		- - -		386 6 8	
14 14 0	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	179 4 2	—	
	14 14 0		- - -		179 4 2	
- - -	71 7 3	- - -	114 9 9	- - -	116 12 3	
30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	171 13 8	—	
180 1 1	- - -	472 10 0	- - -	691 4 6	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	210 1 1		565 10 0		924 18 2	
- - -	152 0 0	—	—	—	—	
- - -	3 15 6	- - -	335 4 4	- - -	322 11 3	
- - -	3,537 3 0	- - -	5,629 8 2½	- - -	7,334 2 11½	

	£	s.	d.
Expenditure, 1792 -	12,058	16	6½
Do. 1832 -	7,334	2	11½
Decrease -	£4,724	13	7

The Valuation of the County of Northampton is not known.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 125.)

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:

Town of Northampton.
Borough of Daventry.

(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 332.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (Eastern Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792.		1802.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	13 10 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	238 16 5	- - -	399 11 1½	- - -
Houses of Correction		140 18 1	- - -	14 8 5	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	379 14 6	—	413 19 6½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	(a) —	—
	in Houses of Correction	(a)38 6 2	- - -	253 17 9	- - -
	Conveyance of	12 11 6	- - -	23 11 2	- - -
	Totals		50 17 8		277 8 11
Vagrants		111 11 7½	- - -	153 9 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		111 11 7½		153 9 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b)41 7 0	- - -	(b)65 2 0	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		41 7 0		65 2 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	1 3 9	- - -	4 3 5	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Paid Treasurer of the Western Division	(c)600 0 0	—	—	—
	Totals		601 3 9		4 3 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	57 17 10	- - -	74 13 0	- - -
	Totals		57 17 10		74 13 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Coroner	Totals	- - -	45 5 9	- - -	60 1 5
Salaries	Treasurer	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	44 12 6	- - -	26 5 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Goals	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	57 11 5	—
	Returns of Prices of Corn	5 4 0	- - -	10 8 0	- - -
	Totals		59 16 6		104 4 5
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	6 10 4½	- - -	2 3 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,365 5 0	- - -	1,168 15 6½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (Eastern Division).

1812.				1822.				1829.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	27 0 0	-	-	-	66 3 0	—			—	
706	10	7½	—	—			—	—			—	
79	7	6	—	4	1	3	—	1	9	5	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			785 18 1½				4 1 3				1 9 5	
(*a*) —			—	—			—	—			—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
586	11	8½	—	(*a*)22	5	3	—	(*a*)51	19	0	—	
28	10	10	—	—			—	—			—	
			615 2 6½				22 5 3				51 19 0	
162	16	10	—	—			—	—			—	(*c*) Col. 1. — Expenditure increased by a Payment to the Treasurer of the Western Division.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			162 16 10				—				—	
(*b*)49	16	0	—	—			—	—			—	(*d*) Col. 5. — Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			49 16 0				—				—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
37	12	2	—	—			—	—			—	
4	19	0	—	—			—	—			—	Expenditure, 1792 - £1,365 5 0
—			—	—			—	—			—	1829 - 111 0 2
			42 11 2				—				—	Decrease - £1,254 4 10
—			—	—			—	—			—	
(*d*) —			—	—			—	—			—	
954	1	2	—	—			—	—			—	
			954 1 2				—				—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	34 14 0	—			—	—			—	The Valuation of the County of Northampton is not known.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 125.)
30	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
26	5	0	—	—			—	—			—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate :
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	12	0	0	- - -	12	0	0	—	The Liberty of the Soke and County of the City of Peterborough.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
5	4	0	—	—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 340.)
			61 9 0				42 0 0				42 0 0	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	4 10 0	-	-	-	52 10 8	-	-	-	15 11 9	
-	-	-	2,737 18 10	-	-	-	187 0 2	-	-	-	111 0 2	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o[f]

NORTHUMBERLAND.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	3,694 14 0½	- - -	1,374 7 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	15 15 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		476 4 8	- - -	14 6 6	- - -
Shire Halls or other		2 10 0	- - -	5 6 0	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		494 10 6		19 12 6
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (b)	398 8 8	- - -	(b) 434 7 8	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	Totals		398 8 8		434 7 8
Vagrants		96 14 1	- - -	139 17 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		96 14 1		139 17 0
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	286 19 7	- - -	(c) 128 18 10	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		286 19 7		128 18 10
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	6 12 10	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Under Sheriff	- - -	- - -	19 10 6	- - -
	Totals		- - -		26 3 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk (d)	- - -	- - -	73 8 3	- - -
	Meetings	—	—	(d) —	—
	Militia	40 3 6	- - -	1,057 0 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		40 3 6		1,130 8 3
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	347 6 0	- - -	307 6 10	- - -
	Totals		347 6 0		307 6 10
Coroner	Totals	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0
Salaries	Treasurer	40 0 0	- - -	80 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	34 0 0	- - -	34 0 0	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	55 0 0	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	60 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		189 0 0		289 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	25 1 8	- - -	27 1 2
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	27 18 8	- - -	154 9 5
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	5,640 16 8½	- - -	4,071 12 6

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1812.				1822.				1831.				NOTES.
5.				6.		7.		8.		9.		10.	
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-		1,093	9	10½	-	-	-	1,684	19	8	-	-	-	4,200	14	6½	
							(a)						(a)						
19	15	8		-	-	-	1,832	18	8	-	-	-	2,194	3	8	—			
9	5	0		—			—			—			—			—			
1	5	11		—			—			—			—			—			
																			(a) Columns 7, 9.—For the Years 1822 and 1831, the Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is included in the Charges under the Head building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction.
—				—			—			—			—			—			
				30	6	7				1,832	18	8				2,194	3	8	
(b)																			
708	10	2		—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
				708	10	2				—						—			
98	18	0		-	-	-	153	8	6	-	-	-	345	15	4½	—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
				98	18	0				153	8	6				345	15	4½	
(c)							(c)						(c)						
284	2	2½		-	-	-	570	6	0	-	-	-	552	14	3	—			(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—				—			—			—			—			—			
				284	2	2½				570	6	0				552	14	3	
—				—			—			—			—			—			
																			(d) Col. 3, 5, 7.—Expenditure increased by Payments on Account of Militia.
—				—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-		-	-	-	29	16	0	-	-	-	12	3	4	—			
63	17	0		—			—			—			—			—			(e) Col. 8, 10.—Salaries of the Officers are included.
111	12	10		—			—			—			—			—			
				175	9	10				29	16	0				12	3	4	
(d)																			
488	7	4		—			—			—			—			—			
(d)	—			—			(d)			—			—			—			
223	19	6		-	-	-	305	2	6	-	-	-	7	17	8	—			
30	0	0		—			—			—			—			—			
				742	6	10				305	2	6				7	17	8	
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
513	15	1		—			—			—			—			—			
				513	15	1				—						—			
-	-	-		40	0	0	—			—			—			—			
80	0	0		—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
45	5	0		—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
100	0	0		—			—			—			—			—			
120	0	0		—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
—				—			—			—			—			—			
				345	5	0				—						—			
-	-	-		100	14	4	—			—			—			—			
-	-	-		164	13	6	-	-	-	(e) 979	0	4	-	-	-	(e) 1,802	18	3½	
-	-	-		4,297	11	5	-	-	-	5,555	11	8	-	-	-	9,116	7	1½	

Expenditure, 1831 £9,116 7 1½
Do. 1792 5,640 16 8½
Increase - £3,475 10 5

The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.

Valuation of the County of Northumberland by virtue of 55 Geo. 3, c. 51, £977,507 0 0.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 151.)

No Return of any Place claiming exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 348.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NORTHUMBERLAND (Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1796.		1802.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	90 17 9	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 17 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 100 6 4	- - -	(a) 440 11 4	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	100 6 4		440 11 4	
Vagrants		41 12 10	- - -	152 19 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	41 12 10		152 19 0	
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 41 1 6	- - -	(b) 251 14 11	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	41 1 6		251 14 11	
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	119 10 9	- - -	107 5 9	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Erecting a Tread-mill in House of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	119 10 9		107 5 9	
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	62 17 4	- - -	69 19 6	- - -
	Totals	62 17 4		72 1 6	
Coroner	Totals	- - -	8 9 8	- - -	- - -
Salaries	Treasurer	60 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	25 16 6	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	85 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	165 0 0	- - -	205 16 6
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	538 18 5	- - -	1,349 16 7

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NORTHUMBERLAND (Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
16 4 6	- - -	23 18 5	- - -	142 16 7	—	
9 2 6	- - -	22 5 7	- - -	16 3 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(a) Columns, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25 7 0		46 4 0		158 19 7	
(a)		(a)		(a)		
774 11 10	- - -	729 11 3	- - -	656 19 5	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
36 0 0	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	80 7 0	—	
	810 11 10		784 11 3		737 6 5	
171 2 8	- - -	73 3 0	—	—	—	(c) Col. 9.—Expenditure increased by the Payment for a Tread-mill at the House of Correction.
- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	75 13 6	—	
	171 2 8		83 3 0		75 13 6	
(b)		(b)		(b)		
194 6 6	- - -	430 13 11	- - -	331 8 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	194 6 6		430 13 11		331 8 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 £2,292 17 10
						Do. 1796 538 18 5
						Increase - £1,753 19 5
6 10 2	—	—	—	—	—	
89 6 3	- - -	40 12 5	- - -	42 12 4	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
				(c)		
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	249 7 9	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
	95 16 5		40 12 5		292 0 1	
123 14 6	- - -	48 18 0	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
37 12 5½	- - -	51 1 7	- - -	40 2 9	—	
	161 6 11½		99 19 7		40 2 9	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valuation of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £104,207.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 152.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
0 10 8	- - -	23 15 8	- - -	19 7 0	—	
112 5 2½	- - -	131 12 10	- - -	176 11 6	—	
	112 15 10½		155 8 6		195 18 6	
- - -	29 0 0	- - -	27 0 0	- - -	41 0 0	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 356.)
60 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
23 11 6	- - -	52 13 6	- - -	47 9 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 0 0	- - -	248 0 0	- - -	248 0 0	—	
20 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	203 11 6		390 13 6		385 9 6	
- - -	38 4 7	- - -	20 16 6	- - -	31 19 6	
- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	3 0 0	
- - -	1,842 3 4	- - -	2,089 2 8	- - -	2,292 17 10	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
County Buildings	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (b)	257 3 3¾	- - -	(b) 303 18 6½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	29 10 11½	- - -	75 0 0	- - -
	Totals	- - -	286 14 3¼	- - -	378 18 6½
Vagrants		40 3 0	- - -	84 13 9	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	40 3 0	- - -	84 13 9
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	25 2 6	- - -	(c) 21 19 7	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	25 2 6	- - -	21 19 7
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	32 1 10¾	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 1 10¾
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	25 16 7	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 16 7
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	6 6 0	- - -	81 10 9	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	6 6 0	- - -	81 10 9
Professional	Clerk of Assize	1 1 0	- - -	1 1 0	—
	Clerk of Peace	18 11 3	- - -	27 11 0	- - -
	Totals	- - -	19 12 3	- - -	28 12 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	14 18 9	- - -	22 16 3
Salaries	Treasurer	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
	Clerk to the Magistrates	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 19 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	9 7 0	- - -	19 9 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	432 3 9¼	- - -	747 18 5½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North Division).

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 10	
- - -	- - -	(a) 1,080 15 7	- - -	(a) 1,702 3 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
48 6 0	- - -	28 8 9	- - -	27 9 4	—	(a) Columns 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners appears to be included in these Charges.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	48 6 0		1,109 4 4		1,729 12 6	
(b) 460 7 10½	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners is charged in each Column under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
21 13 1	- - -	86 16 2	- - -	129 17 4	—	
	482 0 11½		86 16 2		129 17 4	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
48 1 0	- - -	45 10 5	- - -	70 16 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	48 1 0		45 10 5		70 16 2	
(c) 80 19 0	- - -	(c) 420 18 1	- - -	(c) 664 2 4	—	(d) Col. 5. — Expenditure increased by Payments to the Lunatic Asylum and Militia.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	80 19 0		420 18 1		664 2 4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
7 13 1	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure 1832 £3,105 13 3½
—	—	—	—	—	—	1792 432 3 9¼
(d) 273 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 4 7	—	Increase - £2,673 9 6¼
	280 19 9		- - -		52 4 7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(d) 202 1 8	- - -	3 10 0	—	—	—	
90 4 5½	—	—	—	—	—	
	292 6 1½		3 10 0		—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons: 35 at the Assizes and Sessions - - £664 2 4 £18 19*s.* 2*d.* each.
12 12 0	- - -	12 12 0	- - -	12 12 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12 12 0		12 12 0		12 12 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
46 1 5	- - -	89 18 4	- - -	116 8 1	—	
	46 1 5		89 18 4		116 8 1	
- - -	16 14 3	- - -	25 3 0	- - -	34 4 3	The Valuation of the North Division of the County of Nottingham is stated by Mr. Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace, to be founded on the Basis of the Property Tax, but the Amount is not given.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 153.)
30 0 0	- - -	52 1 0	- - -	51 0 0	—	
10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	40 10 0		52 1 0	- - -	51 0 0	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 364.)
- - -	3 15 6	—	—	—	—	
- - -	22 9 1	- - -	62 9 6	- - -	240 17 2½	
- - -	1,474 15 1	- - -	1,908 2 10	- - -	3,105 13 3½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	44 10 5½	- - -	0 16 9
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	14 0 4	- - -	58 11 11	- - -
Houses of Correction		92 4 3½	- - -	31 15 2½	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			106 4 7½		90 7 1½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	115 9 9	- - -	215 2 5½ (a)	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	85 5 4	- - -	85 6 6	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		200 15 1		300 8 11½
Vagrants		270 14 9½	- - -	213 3 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		270 14 9½		213 3 4
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	43 17 6	- - -	267 5 4 (b)	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		43 17 6		267 5 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 15 4	- - -	2 15 4	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 15 4		2 15 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	5 14 2	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	(c)269 16 3	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		275 10 5
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	8 8 0	- - -	11 11 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	37 1 11	- - -	49 12 2	- - -
	Totals		45 9 11		61 3 2
Coroner	Totals	- - -	51 2 7	- - -	65 7 11
Salaries	Treasurer	35 0 0	- - -	98 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	138 15 8	- - -	146 16 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	40 16 5	- - -	86 9 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		214 12 1		331 5 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	22 4 0	- - -	6 19 3
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	106 10 3	- - -	192 4 2½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,108 16 7½	- - -	1,807 6 9½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South Division).

1812:				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	205	16	6	-	-	-	115	12	9	-	-	-	75	4	10½							
96	14	3	-	-	-	125	3	0½	-	-	-	604	13	10½	—									
6	3	8	-	-	-	67	6	6¾	-	-	-	780	6	8½	—									
-	-	-	-	-	-	36	15	7	-	-	-	1	11	0	—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
			102	17	11				229	5	2¼				1,386	11	7							
(*a*)																								
386	3	11½	-	-	-	302	0	4	-	-	-	353	9	10½	—									(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under one Head.
-	-	-	-	-	-	574	19	3	-	-	-	1,021	7	7½	—									
227	11	2½	-	-	-	216	4	9½	-	-	-	317	18	2	—									
-	-	-	-	-	-	199	10	8	-	-	-	183	4	4	—									
			613	15	2				1,292	15	0½				1,876	0	0							
227	5	8	-	-	-	394	10	0	-	-	-	805	6	9½	—									(*c*) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—Expenditure increased by Payments to the Lunatic Asylum and Militia.
—			—			—			—			—			—									
			227	5	8				394	10	0				805	6	9½							
(*b*)																								
555	2	0	-	-	-	242	17	8	-	-	-	584	17	9	—									
-	-	-	-	-	-	517	9	4	-	-	-	916	19	7	—									
			555	2	0				760	7	0				1,501	17	4							Expenditure, 1832 £10,638 9 5½
—			—			—			—			—			—									Do. 1792 1,108 16 7½
—			—			—			—			—			—									Increase - £9,529 12 10
—			—			—			—			—			—									
8	5	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	6	—									
(*c*)546	13	4	-	-	-	(*c*)203	4	3	-	-	-	(*c*)272	6	4	—									
170	18	5	-	-	-	299	3	4	-	-	-	145	0	0	—									
			725	16	9				502	7	7				423	5	10							1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—			—			—			—			—			—									31 at the Assizes £584 17 9
—			—			—			—			—			—									£18 17*s.* 4*d.* each.
(*c*)266	4	6	—			—			—			—			—									110 at the Sessions £916 19 7
317	13	7½	—			—			—			—			—									£8 6*s.* 8*d.* each.
			583	18	1½				—						—									
-	-	-	-	-	-	23	6	0	-	-	-	79	12	9	—									
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544	11	5	—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									Valuation of the County of Nottingham, by virtue of 55 Geo. 3, c. 51, is stated by Mr. Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace, to be founded on the Basis of the Property Tax, but the Amount is not given.—(*Returns relating to County Rates* 1832, p. 153.)
			-	-	-				23	6	0				1,624	4	2							
17	17	0	—			—			—			—			—									
120	5	5	-	-	-	268	14	1	-	-	-	371	18	7	—									
			138	2	5				268	14	1				371	18	7							
-	-	-	93	8	3	-	-	-	143	13	9	-	-	-	159	13	3							
77	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	-	-	-	50	0	0	—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
-	-	-	-	-	-	30	2	0	-	-	-	13	6	4	—									Randall Lodge, or Lodge on the Would, a small Farm of about 23 Acres.
157	16	8	-	-	-	243	5	0	-	-	-	311	4	4	—									
124	15	4	-	-	-	162	8	0	-	-	-	430	0	8	—									(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 372.)
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
—			—			—			—			—			—									
			359	12	0				485	15	0				804	11	4							
-	-	-	58	15	10½	—			—			—			—									
-	-	-	827	8	6½	-	-	-	518	13	2	-	-	-	1,609	15	8½							
-	-	-	4,491	19	2½	-	-	-	4,734	19	6¾	-	-	-	10,638	9	5½							

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Town and County of NOTTINGHAM).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1794. 1. £ s. d.	1794. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	68 4 3	- - -
Houses of Correction		0 6 0	- - -	57 13 1½	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		- - -	- - -	8 3 6	- - -
	Totals		0 6 0		134 0 10½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 10 6 8	- - -	(a) 128 19 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	7 0 0	- - -	28 0 0	- - -
	Totals		17 6 8		156 19 0
Vagrants		10 9 0	- - -	70 12 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		10 9 0		70 12 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	- - -	- - -	(b) 66 4 11	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		66 4 11
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	3 10 0	- - -	38 10 0	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		3 10 0		38 10 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	9 3 0	—
	Meetings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Militia	- - -	- - -	36 6 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		45 9 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	34 13 5	- - -	371 10 10	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		34 13 5		371 10 10
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	1 13 8	- - -	30 14 0	- - -
	Totals		1 13 8		30 14 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 12 0
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	6 5 0	- - -	33 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	4 10 6	- - -	18 2 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		10 15 6		61 12 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	0 10 0	- - -	15 15 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- -	13 19 10	- - -	332 12 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	93 4 1	- - -	1,358 12 5½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Town and County of Nottingham).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
54 1 3½	- - -	73 4 1	- - -	62 16 0	—	
32 4 2	- - -	1,261 16 3	- - -	866 19 3½	—	
- - -	- - -	76 3 1		—	—	
3 7 10½	- - -	181 19 3	- - -	138 14 9½	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
	89 13 4		1,593 2 8		1,068 10 1	
(*a*)		(*a*)		(*a*)		
386 15 10	- - -	1,292 1 0½	- - -	1,172 0 9½	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
20 0 0	- - -	197 0 0	- - -	183 0 0	—	(*b*) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
	406 15 10		1,489 1 0½		1,355 0 9½	
95 13 4	- - -	18 7 0	- - -	5 18 0	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	—	
	95 13 4		18 7 0		7 8 0	(*c*) Col. 5.—Payments to the Lunatic Asylum, and (Cols. 5, 7, 9,) the Charges for Constables, increased the Expenditure.
(*b*)		(*b*)		(*b*)		
258 2 5	- - -	1,278 5 10	- - -	1,070 18 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	258 2 5		1,278 5 10		1,070 18 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	—	Expenditure, 1823 £6,213 2 1½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	—	Do. 1794 93 4 1
119 18 6	- - -	22 17 6	- - -	13 19 4	—	Increase - £6,119 18 0½
- - -	- - -	0 18 4	- - -	8 18 0	—	
(*c*) —	—	—	—	—	—	
300 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	—	—	—	
	444 18 6		48 15 10		102 17 4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
- - -	- - -	14 15 6	- - -	10 13 0	—	
71 3 6	- - -	34 0 0	- - -	31 10 0	—	
47 5 0	- - -	28 18 0	- - -	29 13 0	—	
	118 8 6		77 13 6		71 16 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Valuation of the Town and County of Nottingham, 1830, £28,170.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 153.)
1,040 19 2	- - -	1,067 5 2½	- - -	708 17 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1,040 19 2		1,067 5 2½		708 17 6	
- - -	- - -	33 6 10	- - -	37 6 2	—	
63 18 4	- - -	247 14 4	- - -	233 16 7	—	
	63 18 4		281 1 2		271 2 9	
- - -	29 7 6	- - -	62 17 6	- - -	111 12 0	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 380.)
10 10 0	- - -	10 10 0	- - -	10 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
100 0 0	- - -	190 0 0	- - -	190 0 0	—	
30 0 0	- - -	227 12 1	- - -	214 18 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	140 10 0		488 2 1		475 8 6	
- - -	126 15 11½	- - -	65 7 3	- - -	103 8 9	
- - -	1,432 14 8½	- - -	373 10 9	- - -	866 1 11	
- - -	4,247 17 7	- - -	6,843 9 10	- - -	6,213 2 1½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

OXFORDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 957 8 5¾	—	(a) 794 16 9	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	957 8 5¾	—	794 16 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Vagrants		73 12 0½	—	18 0 9	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	73 12 0½	—	18 0 9
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	—	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Registration under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(b) —	—
	Militia	—	—	356 15 0	—
	Totals	—	—	—	356 15 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	90 10 8	—	115 1 9	—
	Totals	—	90 10 8	—	115 1 9
Coroner	Totals	—	—	—	—
Salaries	Treasurer	209 4 1	—	190 14 8	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	209 4 1	—	190 14 8
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	—	—	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	—	—	—	—
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	1,330 15 3¼	—	1,475 8 11

OXFORDSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.		NOTES.
5.		6.		7.		8.		9.	10.	
£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -		- - -		- - -		518 0 0		- - -	156 7 3	
(a)				(a)						
2,463 6 6		- - -		4,544 15 10		- - -		625 15 3	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
		2,463 6 6				4,544 15 10			625 15 3	(a) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners, Salaries of the Officers, and the Cost of Prosecutions are all included in each Column under One Head.
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		1,885 7 7	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		487 13 0	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		114 8 0	—	
		- - -				- - -			2,487 8 7	(b) Col. 9.—The Cost of Prosecutions, as well as the Charges for the Militia (Col. 3.), increased the Expenditure.
109 10 10		- - -		313 19 9		- - -		218 2 7	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
		109 10 10				313 19 9			218 2 7	
								(b)		
- - -		- - -		499 18 3		- - -		1,029 12 0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £8,799 15 0
- - -		- - -		292 12 3		- - -		669 2 11	—	Do. 1792 - 1,330 15 3¼
		- - -				792 10 3			1,698 14 11	Increase - £7,468 19 8¾
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		12 2 0	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		91 15 8	—	At the Assizes - £1,029 12 0
		- - -				- - -			103 17 8	At the Sessions 669 2 11
—		—		—		—		—	—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution could not be ascertained.
—		—		—		—		—	—	
84 15 3		- - -		0 12 0		- - -		37 0 0	—	
		84 15 3				0 12 0			37 0 0	
- - -		- - -		143 16 7		- - -		277 7 3	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		1,085 9 0	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
		- - -				143 16 7			1,362 16 3	No Valuation of the County of Oxford has taken place by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, but the several Places are assessed at £651,164.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 156.)
—		—		—		—		—	—	
153 3 0		- - -		544 1 11		- - -		849 8 0	—	
		153 0 3				544 1 11			849 8 0	
- - -		- - -		- - -		142 14 6		- - -	161 5 8	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 388.)
820 18 8½		- - -		70 0 0		- - -		70 0 0	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		- - -		789 11 0	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
		820 18 8½				70 0 0			859 11 0	
—		—		—		—		—	—	
- - -		- - -		- - -		15 0 0		- - -	239 7 10	
- - -		3,631 11 6½		- - -		7,085 10 10		- - -	8,799 15 0	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

RUTLANDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other		- - -	- - -	5 1 6	- - -
County Buildings		14 2 11	—	—	—
	Totals		14 2 11		5 1 6
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	62 1 1	- - -	(a) 174 3 2½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		62 1 1		174 3 2½
Vagrants		74 19 8	- - -	87 11 9	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		74 19 8		87 11 9
Prosecutions	Assizes	4 10 0	- - -	72 1 0	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		4 10 0		72 1 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 3 0	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Representation under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 3 0		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	0 8 0	- - -	55 5 2	- - -
	Totals		0 8 0		55 5 2
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	25 13 5	- - -	62 13 0	- - -
	Totals		25 13 5		62 13 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	27 8 1	- - -	14 5 3
Salaries	Treasurer	15 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		15 15 0		- - -
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	7 7 0	- - -	28 10 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	38 19 8	- - -	213 19 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	273 7 10	- - -	713 10 10½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

RUTLANDSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	74 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 15 3	
134 16 0	- - -	154 17 1½	- - -	105 5 11	—	
397 1 3	- - -	12 1 1	- - -	11 15 8	—	
—	531 17 3	—	166 18 2½	—	117 1 7	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Goals, and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under one Head.
(a) 152 0 3	- - -	(a) 230 13 2	- - -	(a) 169 14 3	—	
- - -	- - -	40 4 11	- - -	5 1 6	—	(b) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
- - -	152 0 3	- - -	270 18 1	20 1 6	194 17 3	
60 18 4	- - -	98 12 0	- - -	233 16 10	—	
	60 18 4		98 12 0		233 16 10	Expenditure, 1832 £1,364 17 7 Do. 1792 - 273 7 10 Increase - £1,091 9 9
66 10 6	- - -	39 19 2	- - -	53 3 4	—	
- - -	- - -	4 4 0	- - -	25 4 2	—	
	66 10 6		44 3 2		78 7 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
- - -	- - -	1 1 8	- - -	12 7 0	—	4 at the Assizes - £53 3 4 £13 8s. 4d. each.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	(b) 55 19 0	—	6 at the Sessions - £25 4 0 £4 6s. each.
	- - -		1 1 8		68 7 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
31 2 0	- - -	4 14 0	- - -	8 8 10	—	
	31 2 0		4 14 0		8 8 10	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 0 0	—	There is no Valuation of the County of Rutland; but the Magistrates order certain Payments to be made by the several Parishes, according to the Amount required for the Necessities of the County.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 157.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		- - -		28 0 0	
4 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	
64 12 6	- - -	37 16 10	- - -	67 2 1	—	
	68 16 6		37 16 10		67 2 1	
- - -	52 13 1	- - -	46 19 3	- - -	27 13 4	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 396.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—	
- - -	- - -	210 12 6	- - -	260 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		210 12 6		300 10 0	
- -	9 17 6	—	—	—	—	
- - -	58 1 6	- - -	108 3 1½	- - -	88 18 11	
- - -	1,106 9 3	- - -	989 18 10	- - -	1,364 17 7	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SHROPSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	1,254 18 9½	- - -	512 17 10
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	16 3 9½	- - -	280 5 10	- - -
Houses of Correction		10 3 6	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other		86 4 6½	- - -	420 19 10½	- - -
County Buildings		- - -	- - -	19 8 0	- - -
	Totals		112 11 10		720 13 8½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 235 2 9	- - -	(a) 511 16 2	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	161 19 6	- - -	441 10 7	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		397 2 3		953 6 9
Vagrants		328 1 0	- - -	238 6 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		65 1 3	- - -	205 15 4	- - -
	Totals		393 2 3		444 1 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 96 1 5	- - -	(b) 430 18 9	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		96 1 5		430 18 9
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	36 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Prisoners Wages	27 13 8	- - -	41 1 10½	- - -
	Totals		66 1 5		43 3 10½
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	16 6 10	- - -	1,526 14 8	- - -
	Totals		16 6 10		1,526 14 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	6 8 0	- - -	6 8 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	60 10 0	- - -	238 10 4	- - -
	Totals		66 18 0		244 18 4
Coroner	Totals	- - -	116 2 6	- - -	123 6 9
Salaries	Treasurer	25 5 0	- - -	120 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	169 0 0	- - -	684 19 4	- - -
	Gaolers Fees on Discharge of Prisoners	51 12 0	—	—	—
	Gaol, other Necessaries	59 15 2½	- - -	183 11 6½	- - -
	Governor of Houses of Correction	55 0 0	—	—	—
	House of Correction, other Necessaries	46 4 8	—	—	—
	Master of House of Correction, Fees	42 9 11	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		449 6 9½		988 10 10½
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	9 0 2	- - -	93 7 11
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	14 17 6	- - -	43 7 9
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,992 9 9	- - -	6,125 8 8½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

SHROPSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	3,554 18 7	-	-	-	1,055 3 8	-	-	-	1,509 14 5	
1,063	4	6	- - -	124	3	0	- - -	624	10	9	—	
379	17	4	- - -	238	2	4	- - -	618	10	7	—	
151	14	2	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	65	9	9	—	
			1,594 16 0				362 5 4				1,326 11 1	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head.
(*a*) 818	15	1	- - -	(*a*) 1,429	17	0	- - -	(*a*) 2,010	10	5	—	
186	19	2	- - -	302	15	6	- - -	461	15	7	—	
-	-	-	- - -	112	2	6	- - -	384	19	6	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in these Columns under One Head.
			1,005 14 3				1,844 15 0				2,857 5 6	
242	13	0	- - -	52	19	2	- - -	17	17	3	—	
34	16	5	277 9 5				52 19 2				17 17 3	(*c*) Col. 3, 5.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
(*b*) 316	0	6	- - -	749	15	0	- - -	1,663	4	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	386	10	2	- - -	1,204	9	6	—	
			316 0 6				1,136 5 2				2,867 13 10	
												£ s. d.
												Expenditure, 1832 - 11,644 11 2
2	2	0										Do. 1792 - 2,992 9 9
7	10	6	- - -	26	0	6	- - -	6	18	6	—	Increase - £8,652 1 5
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	51	3	8	—	
135	4	1	144 16 7				26 0 6				58 2 2	
(*c*) 1,497	18	2	- - -	42	13	0	- - -	40	2	6	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
			1,497 18 2				42 13 0				40 2 6	81 at the Assizes - £1,663 4 4 £20 10*s.* 8*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	217	1	5	—	110 at the Sessions - 1,204 9 6 £10 19*s.* each.
			- - -				- - -				217 1 5	
6	16	0										
535	6	8	542 2 8	598	12	4	598 12 4	614	4	1	614 4 1	There is no Valuation of the County of Salop since the 12 G. 2, the Amount of which is not stated. —(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 158.)
-	-	-	173 8 1	-	-	-	218 5 6	-	-	-	206 8 6	
120	0	0	- - -	120	0	0	- - -	120	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	157	15	0	- - -	269	5	6	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate :
775	3	6	- - -	761	0	0	- - -	1,029	13	10	—	Ludlow.
204	1	5½										Oswestry.
												Shrewsbury.
												Wenlock.
												(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 404.)
			1,099 4 11½				1,038 15 0				1,418 19 4	
-	-	-	81 5 3				—				—	
-	-	-	59 5 0	-	-	-	286 12 9	-	-	-	510 11 1	
-	-	-	10,346 19 5½	-	-	-	6,662 7 5	-	-	-	11,644 11 2	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SOMERSETSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	555 13 0½	—	317 14 10½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging (a)	1,265 8 9	—	129 17 0½ (a)	—
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		4 8 6	—	100 0 0	—
	Totals	—	1,269 17 3	—	229 17 0½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (c)	1,281 19 5½	—	3,243 1 5 (c)	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	181 12 9	—	339 15 2	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	1,463 12 2½	—	3,582 16 7
Vagrants		201 3 2½	—	291 14 2	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	201 3 2½	—	291 14 2
Prosecutions	Assizes (d)	158 13 0	—	479 10 2 (d)	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	158 13 0	—	479 10 2
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	98 8 6	—
	Debtors, Conveyance of Insolvent	—	—	48 15 0	—
	Under Sheriff	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	147 3 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	216 6 6	—
	Militia	—	—	1,689 7 9	—
	Totals	—	—	—	1,905 14 3
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	10 10 0	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	175 13 4	—	344 11 5	—
	Totals	—	186 3 4	—	344 11 5
Coroner	Totals	—	255 13 3	—	233 1 3
Salaries	Treasurer	92 14 0	—	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	40 0 0	—	50 0 0	—
	Surgeons	70 11 2	—	184 1 2	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	203 5 2	—	234 1 2
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	7 7 0	—	17 3 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	4 4 0	—	154 11 8
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	4,305 11 5½	—	7,937 19 7

County Rates in England — *continued.*

SOMERSETSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	735 12 0	- - -	1,521 14 9	- - -	1,020 15 6	
(a)		(b)		(b)		
2,736 16 4	- - -	3,528 15 1	- - -	2,698 10 3	—	
- - -	- - -	4,404 5 2	- - -	7,864 11 10	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under one Head.
7 1 10	- - -	64 2 8	- - -	43 11 9	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2,743 18 2		7,997 2 11		10,606 13 10	
(c)						
3,881 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Col. 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners, and the Salaries of Gaolers and Turnkeys are included in the Charge for building and repairing Gaols, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
328 15 7	- - -	1,425 11 1	- - -	1,401 11 1	—	
- - -	- - -	233 2 6	- - -	479 13 8	—	
	4,210 9 9		1,658 13 7		1,881 4 9	
267 1 9	- - -	193 2 4	—	—	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners is charged under one Head.
- - -	- - -	96 15 0	- - -	248 1 7	—	
	267 1 9		289 17 4		248 1 7	
(d)		(e)		(e)		(d) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
995 12 9	- - -	2,511 5 6	- - -	3,783 2 1	—	
- - -	- - -	1,473 2 6	- - -	2,059 15 5	—	
	995 12 9		3,984 8 0		5,842 17 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(e) Col. 7, 9.—The Expenditure considerably increased by the Prosecution of Prisoners, by Militia Payments (Col. 3, 5), and the Charge of the Clerk of the Peace.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	31 9 4	- - -	0 10 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
179 2 3	—	—	—	—	—	
	179 2 3		31 9 4		0 10 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
120 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	
1,487 3 1	- - -	218 5 8	- - -	66 2 9	—	
	1,607 11 3		218 5 8		66 2 9	
52 13 8	- - -	4 6 8	- - -	17 15 4	—	
- - -	- - -	65 15 0	- - -	157 7 11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	52 13 8		70 1 8		175 3 3	
94 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
396 6 6	- - -	1,310 3 9	- - -	619 11 5	—	
	490 16 6		1,310 3 9		619 11 5	
- - -	254 10 6	- - -	410 10 9	- - -	504 16 7	
230 6 0	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	200 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
50 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
138 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	
153 17 2	- - -	339 17 6	- - -	163 5 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	572 8 2		539 17 6		363 5 0	
- - -	94 17 3	—	—	—	—	
- - -	160 0 10	- - -	1,055 18 11	- - -	897 7 2	
- - -	12,364 14 10	- - -	19,118 4 2	- - -	22,226 9 10	

Expenditure, 1832 £22,226 9 10
Do. 1792 - 4,305 11 5½
Increase - £17,920 18 4½

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
262 at the Assizes £3,783 2 1 £14 8*s.* 9*d.* each.
344 at the Sessions £2,059 15 5 £5 19*s.* 9*d.* each.

The Valuation of the County of Somerset was made in 1818 upon the Basis of the Property Tax, but the Amount is not stated. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 158.)

No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 214.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	298 4 8	- - (a)	4,309 3 2¼
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	2,001 8 2	- - -	209 4 6½	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	3 4 11½	- - -	30 12 3	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - - -	4 6 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			2,008 19 1½		256 1 9½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	598 1 2½	- - -	753 1 11	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	84 7 0	- - -	58 9 6	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		682 8 2½		811 11 5
Vagrants	- - - - - -	916 18 7	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	425 4 5½	—
	Totals		916 18 7		425 4 5½
Prosecutions	Assizes	102 0 6	- - -	335 18 1	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		102 0 6		335 18 1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 8 8	- - -	2 8 8	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Exemption from County Rate	13 19 2	- - -	33 10 0	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	102 10 0	—
	Totals		16 7 10		238 8 8
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	1,402 6 0	- - -
	Totals		- - -		1,402 6 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	6 8 0	- - -	7 18 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	60 16 10	- - -	95 7 6	- - -
	Totals		67 4 10		103 5 6
Coroner	- - - - Totals	- - -	148 7 9	- - -	157 4 0
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	327 0 9	- - -	858 7 11	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	162 13 1½	- - -
	Corn Returns	14 18 0	- - -	13 8 0	- - -
	Totals		361 18 9		1,074 9 0½
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	10 4 8	- - -	19 6 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	3 7 10	- - -	65 16 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,616 2 9	- - -	9,198 14 11¾

County Rates in England — *continued.*

STAFFORDSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	(a)	8,458 5 1	-	-	(a)	4,065 6 10	-	-	(a)	5,667 10 2	
632	13	7	- - (b)	4,093	0	10	- - (b)	7,108	7	0	—	
37	16	11	- - -	101	3	9	—	—			—	
52	14	0	- - -	185	14	5	- - -	170	7	1	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(a) Columns 4, 6, 8, 10.—The Charges for repairing Bridges appear considerable.
			723 4 6				4,379 19 0				7,278 14 1	
1,429	19	9	—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
187	0	3	- - -	517	14	10	- - -	1,032	17	5	—	(b) Col. 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners, and the Salaries of Gaolers and Turnkeys are included in the Charges for building and repairing Gaols, &c.
-	-	-	- - -	460	0	0	- - -	810	0	0	—	
			1,617 0 0				977 14 10				1,842 17 5	
620	9	2	- - -	838	5	2	- - -	1,974	6	4	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			620 9 2				838 5 2				1,974 6 4	(c) Col. 7.—The Cost of the Lunatic Asylum, the Prosecutions, and the Charge for Constables, (Col. 9.) increased the Expenditure.
837	15	7	- - -	1,813	4	1	- - -	6,005	19	4	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			837 15 7				1,813 4 1				6,005 19 4	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
2	8	8	- - -	25	0	0	- - -	25	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	58	14	6	- - -	1	16	0	—	
350	0	0	- - (c)	9,507	17	4	- - -	51	6	6	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £26,603 16 7
36	17	11	- - -	13	0	5	- - -	17	7	2	—	Do. 1792 - 4,616 2 9
561	4	9	- - -	612	16	6	- - -	475	16	10	—	Increase - £21,987 13 10
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			950 11 4				10,217 8 9				571 6 6	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
2,671	6	7	- - -	87	5	6	- - -	17	6	6	—	
			2,671 6 7				87 5 6				17 6 6	
-	-	-	- - -	213	3	8	- - -	827	14	10	—	The Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained, the Number of Felons not being stated.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	442	4	10	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			- - -				213 3 8				1,269 19 8	
6	8	0	—	—			—	—			—	
396	11	0	- - -	340	1	3	- - -	888	0	9	—	
			402 19 0				340 1 3				888 0 9	
-	-	-	152 3 9	-	-	-	254 8 0	-	-	-	570 12 3	Valuation of the County of Stafford, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £1,099,994.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 162.)
40	0	0	- - -	40	0	0	- - -	60	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	80	0	0	- - -	227	10	0	—	
959	5	9	—	—			—	—			—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—			—	—			—	—			—	City of Lichfield.
—			—	—			—	—			—	Adbaston School Estate.
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 420.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
34	13	6	- - -	68	2	0	- - -	83	10	6	—	
15	10	0	—	—			—	—			—	
			1,049 9 3				188 2 0				371 0 6	
-	-	-	4 0 0	-	-	-	83 0 4	-	-	-	146 3 1	
-	-	-	26 12 4	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	17,513 16 7	-	-	-	23,157 19 5	-	-	-	26,603 16 7	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

STAFFORDSHIRE (City and County of LICHFIELD).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1816. 1. £ s. d.	1816. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	—	—
Houses of Correction		—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—
	Totals	—	—
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 45 8 6	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—
	Totals	—	45 8 6
Vagrants		22 2 9	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals	—	22 2 9
Prosecutions	Assizes	2 0 8	- - -
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	2 0 8
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	11 8 8	- - -
	Totals	—	11 8 8
Coroner	Totals	- - -	8 10 6
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments Totals	- - -	1 9 3
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	91 0 4

County Rates in England — *continued.*

STAFFORDSHIRE (City and County of Lichfield).

1822.						1823.						NOTES.
3.			4.			5.			6.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
(a) 105	13	6	-	-	-	(a) 108	2	0	—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			105	13	6				108	2	0	
37	7	0	-	-	-	43	18	5	—			
—			—			—			—			
			37	7	0				43	18	5	
56	1	0	-	-	-	95	12	5	—			
—			—			—			—			
			56	1	0				95	12	5	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
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—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
4	4	0	-	-	-	13	6	0	—			
			4	4	0				13	6	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
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—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUFFOLK (Beccles Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	613 0 11	- - -	288 5 2
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	600 0 0	- - -	134 18 0	- - -
House of Correction		18 14 8	- - -	45 18 5	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	0 17 0	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		618 14 8		181 13 5
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	30 14 8	- - -	87 6 6½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	8 16 6	- - -	31 16 2½	- - -
	Totals		39 11 12		119 2 9
Vagrants		0 13 0	- - -	74 13 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		0 13 0		74 13 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	(a) 9 6 6	- - -	(a) 210 0 9	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		9 6 6		210 0 9
Miscellaneou	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, s. 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	1 4 0	- - -	1 1 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Magistrates Clerks	- - -	- - -	27 16 4	- - -
	Rents of Prisons and Offices for Records	7 8 2	- - -	12 0 0	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		8 12 2		40 17 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	1 12 10	- - -	162 12 5½	- - -
	Totals		1 12 10		162 12 5½
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	51 14 1	- - -	76 11 0	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		51 14 1		76 11 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	47 16 0	- - -	76 14 6	- - -
	Totals		47 16 0		76 14 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	30 13 9	- - -	41 17 3
Salaries	Treasurer	15 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	25 10 4	- - -	25 10 0	- - -
	Surgeons	12 12 0	- - -	38 13 8	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	60 12 0	- - -	60 6 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	35 0 0	- - -	43 15 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Corn Inspectors	38 15 2	- - -	35 15 0	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	1 15 0	- - -	83 17 0	- - -
	Totals		189 4 6		307 16 8
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	1 9 11	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	26 2 3¾	- - -	70 18 11
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,638 11 9¾	- - -	1,651 3 4½

County Rates in England — *continued.*

SUFFOLK (Beccles Division).

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	228 6 0	-	-	-	23 16 4	-	-	-	89 15 1	
165	5	9	- - -	39	16	9	- - -	157	11	2	—	
8	5	0	- - -	1447	15	0	- - -	10	15	1	—	
148	8	7	- - -	22	17	0	- - -	25	8	6	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			321 19 4				1,510 8 9				193 14 9	
437	1	5¾	- - -	189	2	3	- - -	487	17	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	136	16	10	- - -	272	4	1	—	
21	11	1¼	- - -	211	5	11	- - -	290	1	7	—	
			458 12 7				537 5 0				1,050 3 0	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Cost of the Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions is charged under One Head.
114	14	6	- - -	35	4	5	—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			114 14 6				35 4 5				—	
(a)												
269	7	2	- - -	46	16	6	- - -	460	15	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	155	1	10	- - -	310	3	0	—	
			269 7 2				201 18 4				770 18 10	Expenditure, 1832 £3,619 5 11
												Do. 1792 1,638 11 9¾
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	101	17	1	—	Increase - £1,980 14 1¼
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
91	8	8	- - -	25	0	0	—		—		—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
6	13	6	—		—		—		—		—	11 at the Assizes - £460 15 10
5	5	0	—		—		—		—		—	£41 17s. 9½d. each.
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	233	11	8	—	
			103 7 2				25 0 0				335 8 9	36 at the Sessions - £310 3 0
	—		—		—		—		—		—	£8 12s. 3½d. each.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
173	19	0½	—		—		—		—		—	
			173 19 0½				—				—	
183	9	4	- - -	76	14	5	- - -	70	10	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	12	0	0	—	There is no Valuation of the Beccles Division of the County of Suffolk.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			183 9 4				76 14 5				82 10 6	
6	6	0	—		—		—		—		—	
94	2	11	- - -	154	3	3	- - -	172	12	3	—	
			100 8 11				154 3 3				172 12 3	
-	-	-	36 13 3	-	-	-	50 17 9	-	-	-	88 13 9	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
40	0	0	- - -	45	5	0	- - -	45	5	0	—	The Borough of Southwold.
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 432.)
36	0	0	—		—		—		—		—	
29	19	3	—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	25	0	0	—	
60	0	0	- - -	139	10	0	- - -	187	10	0	—	
88	18	0	- - -	207	12	0	- - -	293	1	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
91	10	6	—		—		—		—		—	
99	13	6	—		—		—		—		—	
			446 1 3				392 7 0				550 16 0	
-	-	-	33 14 10		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	31 14 0½	-	-	-	405 14 7	-	-	-	284 13 0	
-	-	-	2502 7 5	-	-	-	2413 9 10	-	-	-	3,619 5 11	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUFFOLK (Bury Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1801. 1. £ s. d.	1801. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 11 7
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 1,346 16 9	- - -	(a) 1,583 16 4	- - -
Houses of Correction	-	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other	-	6 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	- - -
County Buildings	-	—	—	—	—
	Totals		1,352 16 9		1,589 16 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Vagrants	-	33 8 6	- - -	11 16 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	-	180 1 8	- - -	159 8 8	—
	Totals		213 10 2		171 5 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 465 8 11	- - -	(b) 249 19 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		465 8 11		249 19 6
Miscellaneous	Sundry Orders under 55 G. 3, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Land Tax	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Magistrates Clerks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Rent of Militia Store Room, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	474 19 10	- - -	125 1 11	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		474 19 10		125 1 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	8 18 6	- - -	60 13 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	107 16 6	- - -	302 3 11	- - -
	Totals		116 15 0		362 16 11
Coroner	Totals	- - -	33 8 0	- - -	23 5 6
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		20 0 0		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	15 4 6	- - -	5 9 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,692 3 2	- - -	2,560 6 5

County Rates in England —*continued.*

SUFFOLK (Bury Division).

1812.						1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d	
-	-	-	1,622	18	3	-	-	-	531 4 4	-	-	-	161 15 2	
(a)						(a)				(a)				
1,490	10	1	-	-	-	3,434	7	8	- - -	2,392	8	7	—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
6	0	0		—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners and the Salaries of Gaolers and Turnkeys are included in the Charges for building and repairing Gaols, &c.
			1,496	10	1				3,434 7 8				2,392 8 7	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
56	4	1	-	-	-	516	12	2	- - -	398	16	2	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	157	13	2	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
			56	4	1				516 12 2				556 9 4	
46	12	3		—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	(c) Col. 9.—The Payments on Account of the Lunatic Asylum and (d Col. 5.) Militia increased the Expenditure.
			46	12	3				—				—	
(b)427	5	1	-	-	-	259	13	8	- - -	389	4	6	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	176	9	0	- - -	973	8	9	—	
			427	5	1				436 2 8				1,362 13 3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	32	18	4	- - -	32	7	9	—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	10	0	0	- - -	10	0	0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £6,824 10 8
—				—		—			—	—			—	Do. 1801 - 2,692 3 2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	29	15	0	—	Increase - £4,132 7 6
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	6	- - -	2	6	0	—	
131	5	0		—		--			—	—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	(c)708	0	10	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	0	- - -	4	16	0	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	50	0	0	- - -	50	0	0	—	
			131	5	0				99 8 10				837 5 7	
—				—		—			—	—			—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—				—		—			—	—			—	18 at the Assizes - £389 4
(d)378	18	4		—		—			—	—			—	£22 14s. 8d. each.
100	0	0		—		—			—	—			—	
			478	18	4				—				—	117 at the Sessions - £973 8 9
-	-	-	-	-	-	169	9	0	- - -	198	7	0	—	£8 6s. 5d. each.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- - -	601	7	2	—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
			-	-	-				169 9 0				799 14 2	
16	10	0	-	-	-	31	13	0	—	—			—	
153	8	3	-	-	-	210	10	4	- - -	168	9	4	—	Valuation of the Bury Division of the County of Suffolk, 1829, £324,625.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)
			169	18	3				242 3 4				168 9 4	
-	-	-	63	13	9	-	-	-	71 0 6	-	-	-	50 12 9	
20	0	0	-	-	-	20	7	10	- - -	20	17	0	—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	100	12	0	- - -	200	12	0	—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	60	12	0	- - -	100	12	0	—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—				—		—			—	—			—	Borough of Bury St. Edmund's.
—				—		—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 440.)
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
—				—		—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	-	-	-	33	8	0	- - -	95	12	4	—	
			20	0	0				181 11 10				417 13 4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 18 4	-	-	-	77 9 2	
-	-	-	7	11	6	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	1,520	19	7	-	-	-	5,751 18 8	-	-	-	6,824 10 8	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUFFOLK (Ipswich Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1. £ s. d.	2. £ s. d.	1805. 3. £ s. d.	4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	388 0 1
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	— — —	— — —	(a) 480 12 5	— — —
Houses of Correction		— — —	— — —	1,282 13 4	— — —
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		— — —	— — —	15 16 0	— — —
	Totals	—	—	—	—
		— — —	— — —	— — —	1,779 1 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	— — —	— — —	26 10 9	— — —
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	26 10 9
Vagrants		— — —	— — —	45 6 9	— — —
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	45 6 9
Prosecutions	Assizes	— — —	— — —	(b) 110 4 0	— — —
	Sessions	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	110 4 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Conveyance of Soldier's Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Interest of Money	— — —	— — —	5 0 0	—
	Lunatic Asylum	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	5 0 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	— — —	— — —	119 13 4	— — —
	—— (Local)	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	119 13 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	— — —	— — —	3 6 0	— — —
	Clerk of Peace	— — —	— — —	63 16 0	— — —
	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	67 2 0
Coroner	Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	21 10 3
Salaries	Treasurer	— — —	— — —	10 0 0	— — —
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Surgeons	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Surveyor, County	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Governor of Gaols	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	—— Houses of Correction	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Corn, Weights and Measures	— — —	— — —	90 9 4	— — —
	Examiners of Weights and Measures under 55 G. 3.	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Totals	—	—	—	100 9 4
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	15 2 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
	Total Annual Expenditure	— — —	— — —	— — —	2,678 0 9

County Rates in England—*continued.*

SUFFOLK (Ipswich Division).

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	1,903 5 11	-	-	-	158 4 2	-	-	-	7 10 0	
(a)												
620	19	9	- - -	1,402	15	0	—	—			—	
691	19	3	—	—			—	—			—	
80	14	8	- - -	144	12	9	- - -	157	13	1	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			1,393 13 8				1,547 7 9				157 13 1	
-	-	-	- - -	557	10	1	- - -	423	18	0	—	(a) Columns 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers are included in the Charges under the Head Building and Repairing Gaols, &c.
	—		—	—			—	—			—	
48	8	5	- - -	210	5	6	- - -	430	18	0	—	
			48 8 5				767 15 7				854 16 0	
50	4	0	- - -	178	3	11	—	—			—	(b) Col. 3, 5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
	—		—	—			—	—			—	
			50 4 0				178 3 11				—	
(b)												
144	17	6	- - -	78	16	6	- - -	316	2	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	221	14	2	- - -	534	2	3	—	
			144 17 6				300 10 8				850 4 9	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
												£ s. d.
-	-	-	- - -	5	0	0	- - -	5	0	0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - 4,091 18 5
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Do. 1805 - 2,678 0 9
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	8	4	6	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	Increase - £1,413 17 8
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	661	11	4	—	
			- - -				5 0 0				674 15 10	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
51	6	0	—		—		—		—		—	1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
21	16	0	—		—		—		—		—	
			73 2 0				—				—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			—				—					
1	4	0	- - -	21	3	0	- - -	58	18	10	—	The Valuation of the Ipswich Division of the County of Suffolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)
127	3	6	- - -	207	7	10	- - -	221	10	11	—	
			128 7 6				228 10 10				280 9 9	
-	-	-	34 17 0	-	-	-	49 10 6	-	-	-	78 3 3	
13	17	0	- - -	20	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	—	
	—		—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	69	2	6	- - -	54	12	0	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
-	-	-	- - -	18	12	0	- - -	25	7	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	54	18	0	- - -	50	3	0	—	The Borough of Ipswich.
-	-	-	- - -	209	4	11	- - -	714	18	1	—	The Town or Parish of Eye.
-	-	-	- - -	638	2	1	- - -	129	7	5	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 446.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
141	16	0	- - -	12	10	0	- - -	81	14	7	—	
-	-	-	- - -	168	4	8	- - -	81	14	7	—	
			188 13 0				1,190 14 2				1,167 16 8	
-	-	-	31 11 9	-	-	-	22 18 10	-	-	-	14 16 1	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	19 2 6	-	-	-	5 13 0	
-	-	-	3,997 0 9	-	-	-	4,467 18 11	-	-	-	4,091 18 5	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUFFOLK (Woodbridge Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1799. 1. £ s. d.	1799. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	338 12 1½	- - -	1,079 4 2
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	215 13 5¼	- - -	196 13 10¼	- - -
Houses of Correction		2 0 8	- - -	3 18 10½	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	200 9 0	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			217 14 1¼		401 1 8¾
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 34 0 1	- - -	(a) 28 17 5½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	7 5 6	- - -	12 12 6	- - -
	Totals		41 5 7		41 9 11½
Vagrants		27 17 1	- - -	54 4 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		27 17 1		54 4 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 19 8 6	- - -	(b) 88 1 2	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		19 8 6		88 1 2
Miscellaneous	Clerk to Magistrates	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	18 0 10	- - -
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Burying dead Bodies washed ashore	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		18 0 10
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	(d) —	—	(d) —	—
	Militia	477 17 3	- - -	124 10 5¾	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		477 17 3		124 10 5¾
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	2 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	54 5 6	- - -	65 18 0	- - -
	Totals		56 10 6		65 18 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	42 7 9	- - -	34 6 1
Salaries	Treasurer	15 5 0	- - -	35 8 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	25 2 6	- - -	25 2 6	- - -
	Surgeons	10 12 0	- - -	10 12 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	162 4 5	- - -	143 9 2¾	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	84 6 6	- - -	52 15 6	- - -
	Corn Inspector	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 8	- - -
	Totals		327 10 5		297 7 10¾
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	14 13 5¼	- - -	8 4 4½
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	6 15 7	- - -	7 18 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,570 12 4	- - -	2,220 7 4¼

County Rates in England — *continued.*

SUFFOLK (Woodbridge Division.)

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	331 17 0	-	-	-	1,294 19 2	-	-	-	49 17 8	
229	15	11	- - -	543	6	3	- - -	73	18	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	32	3	8	—	
97	9	2	- - -	5	7	4	- - -	20	4	5	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—The Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
			327 5 1				548 13 7				126 6 1	
(*a*) 112	17	0	- - -	264	10	8	- - -	295	13	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	203	13	11	- - -	240	5	8	—	
16	3	10½	- - -	32	4	0	- - -	139	14	4	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
			129 0 10½				500 8 7				675 13 6	
72	4	8½	- - -	66	3	0	- - -	0	8	9	—	(*c*) Col. 9.—The first Charge for Registration of Electors.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			72 4 8½				66 3 0				0 8 9	
(*b*) 56	1	6	- - -	28	9	0	- - -	117	17	8	—	(*d*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Militia Payments, the Charge for Constables (Col. 9), and the Salaries (Col. 10), increased the Expenditure considerably.
-	-	-	- - -	80	4	1	- - -	141	12	8	—	
			56 1 6				108 13 1				259 10 4	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	6	4	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	5	0	0	- - -	5	0	0	—	
			— —	—			— —	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	8	11	0	- - -	6	9	0	—	
			— —	—			— —	--			—	
-	-	-	- - -	50	0	0	- - -	10	0	6	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £2,349 1 4
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	243	15	1	—	Do. 1799 - 1,570 12 4
								(*c*)				Increase - £ 778 9 0
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	84	19	5	—	
-	-	-	- - -	7	7	3	- - -	2	18	6	—	
			- - -				70 18 3				359 6 6	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
(*d*) —			—	—			—	—			—	
524	3	6	- - -	1	6	0	- - -	1	3	0	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
12	2	0	—	—			—	—			—	5 at the Assizes - £117 17 8
			536 5 6				1 16 0				1 3 0	£23 11*s.* 6*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	139	19	11	- - -	146	13	8	—	27 at the Sessions - £141 12 8
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	50	14	7	—	£5 4*s.* 11*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	4	3	6	—	—			—	
			- - -				144 3 5				197 8 3	
2	5	0	- - -	9	12	0	- - -	5	2	10	—	The Valuation of the Woodbridge Division of the County of Suffolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates,* 1832, p. 167.)
75	9	3	- - -	190	7	4	- - -	135	3	8	—	
			77 14 3				199 19 4				140 6 6	
-	-	-	37 18 0	-	-	-	32 4 0	-	-	-	38 17 9	
25	5	0	- -	41	14	1	- - -	35	5	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
31	17	0	—	—			—	—			—	
17	8	4	—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
245	9	11	- - -	127	11	6	- - -	175	14	6	—	Borough of Bury.
-	-	-	- - -	155	6	6	- - -	139	3	6	—	— Ipswich.
—			—	—			—	—			—	— Eye.
—			—	—			—	—			—	— Aldborough.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates,* 1825, p. 454.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
45	12	0	- - -	102	19	7	- - -	107	3	3	—	
30	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
			395 12 3				427 11 8				457 6 3	
-	-	-	52 8 6	-	-	-	21 4 7	-	-	-	42 16 9	
-	-	-	54 6 2	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	2,070 13 10	-	-	-	3,416 14 8	-	-	-	2,349 1 4	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure o

SURREY.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1798. 1. £ s. d.	1798. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	369 19 5	- - -	138 16 0
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	2,596 8 11	- - -	2,427 0 0	- - -
Houses of Correction		5 6 0	- - -	39 8 5	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		35 0 0	- - -	73 13 9	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		2,636 14 11		2,540 2 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	1,930 11 3	- - -	(a) 2,811 10 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	18 3 5	- - -	38 7 10	- - -
	Totals		1,948 14 8		2,849 18 5
Vagrants		197 4 6	- - -	226 19 3	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	0 6 0	—
	Totals		197 4 6		227 5 3
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	216 16 0	- - -	(c) 473 4 1	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		216 16 0		473 4 1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	21 1 0	- - -
	Totals		2 2 0		23 3 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	2,551 19 11	- - -	1,439 15 4	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	(d) - -	- - -	(d) - -
	Totals		2,551 19 11		1,439 15 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	419 8 11	- - -	211 0 0	- - -
	Totals		451 18 11		211 0 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	159 10 6	- - -	244 7 6
Salaries	Treasurer	27 0 0	- - -	27 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	3 0 0	- - -	12 16 0	- - -
	Totals		30 0 0		39 16 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	320 10 4	- - -	189 3 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	8,885 11 2	- - -	8,383 5 1

SURREY.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	907 11 9	-	-	-	509 16 8	-	-	-	289 11 0	
				(b)				(b)				
342	19	9½	- - -	3,382	5	11	- - -	3,377	14	1	—	
28	7	4½	- - -	10,172	17	11	- - -	12,024	7	0	—	
90	0	0	- - -	134	15	10	- - -	333	19	7	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			461 7 2				13,689 19 8				15,736 0 8	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5. — Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
(a)												
3,938	6	1	—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
28	5	6	- - -	270	14	3	- - -	1,190	1	3	—	
			3,966 11 7				270 14 3				1,190 1 3	(b) Col. 7, 9. — Maintenance of the Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers are included in the Charges in these Columns.
287	0	6	- - -	711	10	9	- - -	493	12	0	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			287 0 6				711 10 9				493 12 0	
(c)												(c) Col. 1, 3, 5. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
557	18	6	- - -	1,156	14	0	- - -	1,987	16	8	—	
-	-	-	- - -	432	10	0	- - -	1,176	16	11	—	
			557 18 6				1,589 4 0				3,164 13 7	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	(d) Col. 2, 4, 6. — Militia Payments, and (Col. 8, 10,) the Charges under the Head Incidental, increased the Expenditure considerably.
3	3	0	—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	12	14	6	- - -	10	1	6	—	
			3 3 0				12 14 6				10 1 6	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
1,484	11	2	- - -	98	14	4	- - -	80	0	0	—	Expenditure 1832 £25,004 18 0
150	0	0	(d) — -		—		—		—		—	Do. 1798 - 8,885 11 2
			1,634 11 2				98 14 4				80 0 0	Increase £16,119 6 10
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	11	5	0	- - -	709	5	2	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
			- - -				11 5 0				709 5 2	
35	0	0	- - -	79	17	0	- - -	163	10	0	—	The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
574	6	1	- - -	610	2	4	- - -	770	13	1	—	
			609 6 1				689 19 4				934 3 1	
-	-	-	299 12 6	-	-	-	319 4 3	-	-	-	489 0 3	
20	0	0	- - -	157	0	0	- - -	207	0	0	—	Valuation of the County of Surrey, 1830, £1,762,787.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 171.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	97	0	3	—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 462.)
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—		—		—	
6	14	0	—		—		—		—		—	
			26 14 0				157 0 0				304 0 3	
-	-	-	3 15 0		—		—		—		—	
-	-	-	651 13 11	-	-	-	1,217 11 5	-	-	-	1,604 9 3	
-	-	-	9,409 5 2	-	-	-	19,277 14 2	-	-	-	25,004 18 0	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUSSEX (Eastern Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1802. 1. £ s. d.	1802. 2. £ s. d.	1812. 3. £ s. d.	1812. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	208 13 5	- - -	153 9 7
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 535 7 8	- - -	(a) 580 8 5	- - -
Houses of Correction		586 12 9	- - -	1,325 11 9	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		2 19 9	- - -	33 10 6	- - -
	Totals	—	1,125 0 2	—	1,939 10 8
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	102 13 9	- - -	133 15 8	- - -
	Totals		102 13 9		133 15 8
Vagrants		94 13 10	- - -	288 8 3	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		94 13 10		288 8 3
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 120 2 6	- - -	(b) 146 11 4	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		120 2 6		146 11 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	265 16 5	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Burying dead Bodies washed ashore	117 7 1	- - -	87 14 5	- - -
	Under Sheriff	—	—	—	—
	Lunatics	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		383 3 6		87 14 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	(c) —	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	521 6 4	- - -	465 15 4	- - -
	Totals		521 6 4		465 15 4
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	12 12 0	- - -	13 13 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	57 13 9	- - -	97 6 1	- - -
	Totals		70 5 9		110 19 1
Coroner	Totals	- - -	50 6 9	- - -	55 4 6
Salaries	Treasurer	12 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		12 0 0		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	—	—	—
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,688 6 0	- - -	3,401 8 10

County Rates in England — *continued.*

SUSSEX (Eastern Division).

1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	170 7 3	-	-	-	167 19 4	
(a) 593	0	10	- - -	(a) 831	1	6	—	
3,114	0	3	- - -	2,712	18	0	—	
139	10	11	- - -	188	0	4	—	
—			—	—			—	
			3,846 12 0				3,731 19 10	The Accounts previous to 1802 could not be made out. — (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 475.)
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
424	10	6	- - -	827	10	4	—	
			424 10 6				827 10 4	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of the Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers, with the exception of the Treasurer, are included in the Charges in these Columns.
195	5	10	- - -	27	13	3	—	
—			—	—			—	
			195 5 10				27 13 3	
268	16	6	- - -	1,164	3	5	—	(b) Col. 1, 3.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
366	14	6	- - -	435	15	5	—	
			635 11 0				1,599 18 10	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Payments and Professional Charges.
—			—	—			—	
15	0	0	- - -	15	0	0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - - £7,417 7 10
—			—	—			—	Do. 1802 - - 2,688 6 0
15	10	6	- - -	24	10	0	—	Increase £4,729 1 10
13	14	6	- - -	11	16	6	—	
—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	75	2	9	—	
			44 5 0				126 9 3	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
99	19	7	- - -	65	18	9	—	89 at the Assizes - - £1,164 3 5
			99 19 7				65 18 9	£13 1s. 7d. each.
—			—	—			—	85 at the Sessions - - £435 15 5
—			—	—			—	£5 2s. 6d. each.
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
(c) 40	7	8	- - -	(c) 94	4	6	—	Valuation of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, 1830, £374,382.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 175.)
385	1	4	- - -	569	15	4	—	
			425 9 0				663 19 10	
-	-	-	139 16 9	-	-	-	141 5 6	
20	0	0	- - -	20	0	0	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—			—	—			—	Rye.
—			—	—			—	Winchelsea.
—			—	—			—	Hastings.
—			—	—			—	Pevensey.
—			—	—			—	Seaford.
—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 476.)
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
			20 0 0				20 0 0	
-	-	-	99 3 5	-	-	-	44 12 11	
—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	6,101 0 4	-	-	-	7,417 7 10	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

SUSSEX (Western Division).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1812. 1. £ s. d.	1812. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	89 3 10¼	—
Houses of Correction		—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		6 0 1½	—
	Totals	—	—
			95 3 11¾
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 1,180 13 8	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	68 3 7	—
	Totals		1,248 17 3
Vagrants		9 4 6	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals		9 4 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 38 13 6	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals		38 13 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	(d) 531 10 6½	—
	Parliamentary Returns	7 0 0	—
	Totals		538 10 6½
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	555 18 3	—
	—— (Local)	129 11 7½	—
	Totals		(d) 685 9 10½
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	9 9 0	—
	Clerk of Peace	177 9 10	—
	Totals		186 18 10
Coroner	Totals	—	45 16 3
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	81 7 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	4 10 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	2,954 11 10¾

SUSSEX (Western Division).

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
3.	4.	5.	6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	79 15 3	- - -	76 6 2	
(a) 549 19 11	- - -	(a) 737 17 9	—	
1,057 16 8	- - -	1,050 19 1	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	1,607 16 7		1,788 16 10	The Accounts previous to 1812 could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 467.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
182 15 6	- - -	374 13 9	—	(a) Columns 3, 5.—Maintenance of the Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer) are included in the Charges in these Columns.
	182 15 6		374 13 9	
—	—	—	—	
50 14 7	- - -	31 3 0	—	
	50 14 7		31 3 0	(b) Col. 1.—Maintenance of the Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
199 2 4	- - -	454 12 2	—	
111 13 11	- - -	259 6 7	—	
	310 16 3		713 18 9	(c) Col. 1.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
66 7 0	- - -	10 3 6	—	(d) Col. 1, 2, 5.—Militia Payments, the Charge of the Clerk of the Peace, and for the Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage, increased the Expenditure considerably.
	66 7 0		10 3 6	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
49 4 0	- - -	35 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	
	49 4 0		35 0 0	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
166 3 1	- - -	(d) 501 0 1	—	The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
	166 3 1		501 0 1	
- - -	55 14 0	- - -	79 1 6	
17 12 6	- - -	43 10 0	—	Valuation of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, 1830, £458,469.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 181.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	17 12 6		43 10 0	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	94 8 2	- - -	139 16 2	
- - -	2,681 6 11	—	3,793 9 9	

Expenditure, 1832 - - £3,793 9 9
Do. 1812 - - 2,954 11 10¾

Increase - £838 17 10¼

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:

The City of Chichester.

(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 468.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WARWICKSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1819. 1. £ s. d.	1819. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	196 4 3½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	353 3 7	—
Houses of Correction	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other	—	128 6 2	—
County Buildings	—	—	—
	Totals		481 9 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 2,710 5 2½	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	213 16 5	—
	Totals		2,924 1 7½
Vagrants	—	459 12 7	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers	—	—	—
	Totals		459 12 7
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 1,400 5 4	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals		1,400 5 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyange of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	59 1 6	—
	Debtors Liberate	—	—
	Interest of Money	125 0 0	—
	Totals		184 1 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	173 16 0	—
	Totals		173 16 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	137 3 8	—
	Clerk of Pleace	82 9 0	—
	Totals		219 12 8
Coroner	Totals	—	39 19 0
Salaries	Treasurer	37 10 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals		37 10 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	79 3 8
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	217 10 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	6,413 6 9

County Rates in England — *continued.*

WARWICKSHIRE

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
3.	4.	5.	6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	398 10 6	- - -	5,965 16 5	
892 19 8	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
411 12 0	- - -	243 8 4	—	
—	—	—	—	
	1,304 11 8		243 8 4	
(a) 5,312 3 8	- - -	(a) 6,643 10 9	—	
—	—	—	—	
595 5 2	- - -	753 3 0	—	The Accounts previous to 1819 could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 483.)
	5,907 8 10		7,396 13 9	
570 12 9	- - -	1,366 11 8	—	
—	—	—	—	
	570 12 9		1,366 11 8	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of the Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and Inspector of Weights and Measures), are charged in these Columns under One Head.
(b) 3,617 10 7	- - -	2,533 15 6	—	
- - -	- - -	3,048 15 10	—	
	3,617 10 7		5,582 11 4	
—	—	—	—	
35 0 0	- - -	32 2 6	—	
- - -	- - -	0 4 8	—	(b) Col. 1, 3.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
- - -	- - -	24 8 7	—	
32 18 0	- - -	203 13 7	—	
29 2 11	- - -	22 4 7	—	
75 0 0	—	—	—	
	172 0 11		282 13 11	Expenditure, 1832 - - £22,503 17 5
—	—	—	—	Do. 1819 - - 6,413 6 9
—	—	—	—	Increase - £16,090 10 8
83 8 9	- - -	31 15 10	—	
	83 8 9		31 15 10	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	184 5 0	—	1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—	—	—	—	
	- - -		184 5 0	
234 7 0	—	—	—	
327 6 4	- - -	571 15 10	—	Valuation of the County of Warwick, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £1,173,080.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 181.)
	561 13 4		571 15 10	
- - -	237 0 3	- - -	353 6 5	
150 0 0	- - -	150 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—	—	—	—	The County of the City of Coventry.
—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 480.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	3 0 6	—	
	150 0 0		153 0 6	
- - -	133 19 1	- - -	170 7 3	
- - -	446 2 10	- - -	201 11 2	
- - -	13,547 10 6	- - -	22,503 17 5	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WARWICKSHIRE (County and City of Coventry).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	45 2 6	- - -	26 5 0	- - -
Houses of Correction		2 8 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
		47 11 4			26 5 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	120 5 4	- - -	(a) 126 11 11½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	11 15 4	- - -	5 5 6	- - -
	Totals	132 0 8			131 17 5½
Vagrants		51 19 1	- - -	50 6 10	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	51 19 1			50 6 10
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	84 13 1	- - -	(b) 54 6 0	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	84 13 1			54 6 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	5 11 10	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	14 11 3	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Taxes, Levies, and Insurance	11 14 7	- - -	21 6 0	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	11 14 7			41 9 1
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	67 15 8½	- - -
	Totals	- - -			67 15 8½
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	3 3 0	- - -	6 6 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	28 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	31 4 4			6 6 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	7 5 10	- - -	- - -
Salaries	Treasurer	30 0 0	- - -	72 12 1	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	145 0 0	- - -	250 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Assize of Bread	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	175 0 0			322 12 1
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	5 5 6	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	123 0 11	- - -	67 6 7
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	669 13 4	- - -	768 4 9

County Rates in England — *continued.*

WARWICKSHIRE (County and City of Coventry).

1812.				1822.				1823.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	128 0 0	-	-	-	28 8 9	
96	19	5	- - -	99	4	8	- - -	66	12	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	6	19	5	- - -	138	9	5	—	
74	3	0	—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			171 2 5				106 4 1				205 1 11	
(a)				(a)				(a)				
446	8	11	- - -	337	12	8	- - -	454	15	5	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — Maintenance of the Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
15	6	2	- - -	97	10	9	- - -	91	8	7	—	
			461 15 1				435 3 5				546 4 0	
194	8	3	- - -	174	15	4	- - -	125	4	11	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			194 8 3				174 15 4				125 4 11	
(b)				(b)				(b)				
80	8	6	- - -	310	14	4	- - -	272	2	1	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			80 8 6				310 14 4				272 2 1	
												Expenditure, 1823 - £2,207 5 1
—			—	—			—	—			—	Do. 1792 - 669 15 4
												Increase - £1,537 9 9
1	1	0	—	—			—	—			—	
53	17	0	- - -	32	1	6	- - -	17	7	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
73	3	0½	- - -	43	4	0	- - -	33	13	7	—	
30	18	2	- - -	33	12	3	- - -	20	6	6	—	
			158 19 2½				108 17 9				71 7 1	
—			—	—			—	—			—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
95	0	3¼	—	—			—	—			—	
			95 0 3¼				—				—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	The Valuation of the County and City of Coventry could not be ascertained.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			—				—				—	
6	6	0	- - -	22	4	0	- - -	23	18	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	133	7	0	- - -	148	8	2	—	
			6 6 0				155 11 0				172 6 6	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.— (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 488.)
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	23 7 3	-	-	-	15 10 6	
30	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	- - -	30	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
257	10	0	- - -	340	0	0	- - -	512	10	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	24	0	0	- - -	20	0	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	32	13	0	- - -	2	12	9	—	
			287 10 0				426 13 0				565 2 9	
-	-	-	38 16 4½	-	-	-	73 16 8	-	-	-	71 4 7	
-	-	-	173 2 0¾	-	-	-	137 3 4	-	-	-	134 12 0	
-	-	-	1,667 8 2	-	-	-	2,080 6 2	-	-	-	2,207 5 1	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditur e o

WESTMORELAND.

HEADS OF CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1821. 1. £ s. d.	1821. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing	- - -	(a) 3,250 15 3½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	14 5 3	- - -
Houses of Correction	-	562 5 6	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	-	12 5 9	- - -
	-	—	—
	Totals		588 16 6
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	28 12 2	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	8 2 1	- - -
	Conveyance of	2 14 6	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	24 18 7	- - -
	Totals		64 7 4
Vagrants	-	69 4 1	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	-	—	—
	Totals		69 4 1
Prosecutions	Assizes	102 18 7	- - -
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals		(b) 102 18 7
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	12 19 8	- - -
	Totals		12 19 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	120 7 8¼	- - -
	Special, Expences of	17 8 8¾	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals		137 16 5
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	79 2 2¼	- - -
	Totals		79 2 2¼
Coroner	Totals	- - -	63 13 2¼
Salaries	Treasurer	68 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	4 17 0	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	63 6 6	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	66 9 7	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals		202 13 1
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	61 19 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,634 6 2

County Rates in England — *continued.*

WESTMORELAND.

1822.				1832.				NOTES.
3.			4.	5.			6.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	821 12 2¼	-	-	-	144 2 11	
10	5	11	- - -	139	13	9	—	
100	15	11	- - -	39	19	10	—	
91	18	6	- - -	34	8	6	—	
—			—	—			—	
			203 0 4				214 2 1	
37	10	6	- - -	38	11	5	—	
67	9	1	- - -	160	15	4	—	
10	15	10	- - -	22	12	4	—	
4	6	0	- - -	92	2	8	—	Previous to 1821 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 122.)
			120 1 5				314 1 9	
51	7	0	- - -	112	14	4	—	
—			—	—			—	
			51 7 0				112 14 4	
124	16	7	- -	97	19	0	—	(*a*) Column 2.—The Expenditure considerably increased by a Payment on account of Bridges.
—			—	—			—	
			(*b*) 124 16 7				(*b*) 97 19 0	
—			—	—			—	(*b*) Col. 2, 4, 6.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
1	0	0	—	—			—	
			1 0 0				—	
—			—	—			—	Expenditure, 1821 - - £4,634 6 2
—			—	—			—	Do. 1832 - - 1,948 18 1
9	4	5	- - -	11	10	0	—	Decrease - £2,685 8 1
			9 4 5				11 10 0	
105	15	6	- - -	126	0	0	—	
8	13	5	- - -	8	12	0	—	
—			—	—			—	The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
			114 8 11				134 12 0	
—			—	—			—	
86	2	8¼	- - -	122	17	0	—	
			86 2 8¼				122 17 0	
-	-	-	52 4 5¼	-	-	-	41 1 0	1815.—Valuation of the County of Westmoreland, £270,859.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 189.)
68	0	0	- - -	60	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 512.)
6	16	6	- - -	75	0	0	—	
59	10	1	- - -	193	5	0	—	
23	9	4	- - -	79	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	
			157 15 11				407 5 0	
—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	49 17 5	-	-	-	348 13 0	
-	-	-	1,791 11 3¾	-	-	-	1,948 18 1	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WESTMORELAND (West Ward).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	23 1 0	- - -	18 7 6½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	4 19 8	- - -	3 15 0¾	- - -
Houses of Correction		11 6 3	- - -	4 14 10¾	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		2 2 4	- - -	0 1 2½	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
			18 8 3		8 11 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 1 1 9½	- - -	(a) 9 4 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	7 11 8	- - -	26 1 6¾	- - -
	Totals		8 13 5½		35 5 6¾
Vagrants		14 16 10½	- - -	15 0 2	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		14 16 10½		15 0 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 8 5 1½	- - -	(b) 6 3 4¼	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		8 5 1½		6 3 4¼
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	0 9 3½	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldier's Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		0 9 3½
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings,	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	87 11 5¼	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		87 11 5¼
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	1 14 7½	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	36 3 11½	- - -	15 10 8	- - -
	Totals		36 3 11½		17 5 3½
Coroner	Totals	- - -	1 8 4	- - -	2 8 3¾
Salaries	Treasurer	7 2 6	- - -	10 8 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		7 2 6		10 8 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	12 6 3¼	- - -	23 6 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	130 5 9¼	- - -	224 16 11½

WESTMORELAND (West Ward.)

1812.						1822.						1823.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	34	13	3	-	-	-	945	13	0	-	-	-	656	16	10¾	
8	18	9½	-	-	-	13	16	11	-	-	-	8	19	2½	—			
5	8	2	-	-	-	9	15	7¾	-	-	-	18	5	2¾	—			
0	8	3½	-	-	-	3	10	11¼	-	-	-	20	16	9¼	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			14	15	3				27	3	6				48	11	2½	
(*a*) 8	15	3¼	-	-	-	(*a*) 13	19	2½	-	-	-	(*a*) 27	12	3¾	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
0	11	2	-	-	-	7	1	7¼	-	-	-	7	2	10½	—			(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged in each Column under One Head. The Salaries of the Officers (excepting the Treasurer) are included in these Columns.
			9	6	5¼				21	0	9¾				34	15	2¼	
37	0	8½	-	-	-	46	13	7½	-	-	-	13	15	2	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			37	0	8½				46	13	7½				13	15	2	
(*b*) 10	16	4	-	-	-	(*b*) 33	10	4½	-	-	-	(*b*) 34	12	0	—			(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in each Column under One Head.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			10	16	4				33	10	4½				34	12	0	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
0	9	5	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	2	2	6	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	19	5	-	-	-	1	9	2¼	—			Expenditure, 1823 - £867 1 7¼
-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	8	-	-	-	7	8	11¼	—			Do. 1792 - 130 5 9¼
			0	9	5				15	14	7				11	0	7½	Increase - £736 15 10
0	7	8	—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
42	0	5¾	-	-	-	4	19	3¾	-	-	-	6	4	0	—			
6	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			The separate Cost of each Prosecution could not be ascertained
			48	8	1¾				4	19	3¾				6	4	0	
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			—						—						—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	5	-	-	-	2	13	0	—			1815.—Valuation of the West Ward of the County of Westmoreland, £42,013.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 185.)
20	3	3¾	-	-	-	25	2	0¼	-	-	-	22	0	5	—			
			20	3	3¾				28	2	5¼				24	13	5	
-	-	-	4	19	7¾	-	-	-	7	14	9	-	-	-	9	6	8½	
9	3	0	-	-	-	14	0	0	-	-	-	14	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 496.)
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			9	3	0				14	0	0				14	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	0½	-	-	-	0	15	6	
-	-	-	17	4	4¾	-	-	-	32	7	5¼	-	-	-	13	0	10¾	
-	-	-	206	19	10¾	-	-	-	1,178	17	10½	-	-	-	867	1	7¼	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WESTMORELAND (East Ward).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1804. 1. £ s. d.	1804. 2. £ s. d.	1812. 3. £ s. d.	1812. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	96 8 1½	- - -	55 12 3
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	17 15 2¾	- - -	20 0 6½	- - -
Houses of Correction		4 16 4½	- - -	0 4 11½	- - -
Shire Halls or other		0 8 1¼	- - -	0 6 2¼	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		22 19 8½		20 11 8½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 4 6 8½	- - -	(a) 6 11 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		4 6 8½		6 11 7
Vagrants		40 11 10¾	- - -	76 18 2½	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		40 11 10¾		76 18 2½
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 2 0 6½	- - -	(b) 12 8 3¼	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		2 0 6½		12 8 3¼
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	0 13 3½	- - -	0 13 3	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		0 13 3½		0 13 3
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	107 7 7	- - -	87 15 11	- - -
		36 18 3	- - -	8 19 9	—
	Totals		(c) 144 5 10		(c) 96 15 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	21 5 11¾	- - -	28 7 10½	- - -
	Totals		21 5 11¾		28 7 10½
Coroner	Totals	- - -	16 17 4¼	- - -	10 14 0¼
Salaries	Treasurer	6 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	13 10 1¼	- - -	17 3 3¼	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		19 10 1¼		23 3 3¼
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	0 4 10	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	55 12 0	- - -	52 14 8¼
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	424 16 4½	- - -	384 10 9½

WESTMORELAND (East Ward).

1822.						1823.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	(c) 1,889	11	8	-	-	-	869	5	7	
1	15	3	-	-	-	0	5	9	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	7	—			
4	1	6¾	-	-	-	32	10	5¾	—			
—			—			—			—			Previous to 1804 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 500.)
			5	16	9¾				34	15	9¾	
(a) 16	17	6	-	-	-	(a) 30	0	0¾	—			(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
9	11	5¾	-	-	-	6	2	2¾	—			
			26	8	11¾				36	2	3½	
63	7	6½	-	-	-	15	8	1	—			(b) Col. 1. 3, 5, 7,—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—			—			—			15	8	1	
			63	7	6½							
(b) 33	3	4¼	-	-	-	(b) 45	18	10¾	—			(c) Col. 2, 4.—Militia Payments and (Col. 6.) the Charge for building or repairing Bridges increased the Expenditure.
—			—			—			—			
			33	3	4¼				45	18	10¾	
—			—			—			—			
2	17	5¾	-	-	-	2	17	5¼	—			Expenditure, 1823 - - £1,182 19 1
—			—			—			—			Do. 1804 - - 424 16 4½
—			—			—			—			
2	9	10½	-	-	-	1	6	8	—			Increase - - £ 758 2 8½
13	3	6½	-	-	-	10	1	4¾	—			
			18	10	10¾				14	5	6½	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
3	0	5	-	-	-	3	0	5	—			The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained
—			—			—			—			
			3	0	5				3	0	5	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			—						—			
4	1	6½	-	-	-	3	16	10¾	—			1815.—Valuation of the East Ward of the County of Westmoreland, £56,851.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 185.)
34	0	2½	-	-	-	29	15	6¾	—			
			38	1	9				33	12	5½	
-	-	-	16	4	10¾	-	-	-	20	3	8¾	
20	0	0	-	-	-	20	0	0	—			No Return of any Place claiming exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 502.)
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
27	9	11¼	-	-	-	27	9	11¼	—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			47	9	11¼				47	9	11¼	
—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	107	6	6¾	-	-	-	62	16	4	
-	-	-	2,249	2	9¾	-	-	-	1,182	19	1	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WESTMORELAND (KENDAL WARD).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1809.						1812.					
		1.			2.			3.			4.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	-	-	-	131	6	0	-	-	-	40	1	5
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	0	14	9¾	-	-	-	7	8	1½	-	-	-
Houses of Correction		11	3	8½	-	-	-	27	15	3	-	-	-
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		0	12	7	-	-	-	0	14	9	-	-	-
			—			—			—			—	
	Totals				12	11	1¼				35	18	1½
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	11	16	9¾	-	-	-	22	17	1	-	-	-
	—— in Houses of Correction		—			—			—			—	
	Conveyance of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals				11	16	9¾				22	17	1
Vagrants		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotch and Irish Paupers			—			—			—			—	
	Totals				-	-	-				-	-	-
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	35	14	7	-	-	-	14	19	1	-	-	-
	Sessions		—			—			—			—	
	Totals				35	14	7				14	19	1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners		—			—			—			—	
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	0	14	9½	-	-	-	0	14	9½	-	-	-
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	2	18	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Parliamentary Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	0	-	-	-
	Debtors Liberate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interest of Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals				3	13	5				8	15	9½
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk		—			—			—			—	
	Meetings		—			—			—			—	
	Militia	69	13	4½	-	-	-	71	5	6	-	-	-
	—— (Local)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	12	11¼		—	
	Totals				69	13	4½				71	18	5¼
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances		—			—			—			—	
	Special, Expences of		—			—			—			—	
	Apprehending Vagrants		—			—			—			—	
	Totals					—						—	
Professional	Clerk of Assize	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Clerk of Peace	26	19	9	-	-	-	34	4	0½	-	-	-
	Totals				26	19	9				34	4	0½
Coroner	Totals	-	-	-	10	4	6	-	-	-	11	17	0
Salaries	Treasurer	6	0	0	-	-	-	6	0	0	-	-	-
	Clerk of the Peace		—			—			—			—	
	Chaplains		—			—			—			—	
	Surgeons		—			—			—			—	
	Surveyor, County		—			—			—			—	
	Governor of Gaols	60	6	2½	-	-	-	59	14	5¾	-	-	-
	—— Houses of Correction		—			—			—			—	
	Matrons of Gaols		—			—			—			—	
	—— Houses of Correction		—			—			—			—	
	Turnkeys of Gaols		—			—			—			—	
	—— Houses of Correction		—			—			—			—	
	Hall Keeper		—			—			—			—	
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures		—			—			—			—	
	Totals				66	6	2½				65	14	5¾
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	-	-	-	1	0	8½	-	-	-	6	8	4¾
	Total Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	369	6	5½	-	-	-	313	3	4¼

WESTMORELAND (KENDAL WARD).

1822.						1823.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	253	12	2	-	-	-	178	3	0	
5	13	3	-	-	-	44	1	11¼	—			
368	18	9½	-	-	-	38	10	1	—			
6	1	3	-	-	-	13	10	5¾	—			
—			—			—			—			
			380	13	3½				96	2	6	
(a) 50	1	9	-	-	-	(a) 43	14	11¾	—			
—			—			—			—			
7	3	4½	-	-	-	8	4	9½	—			
			57	5	1½				51	19	9¼	Previous to 1809, the Expenditure could not be made out. — (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 505.)
72	2	3¼	-	-	-	25	16	10	—			
—			—			—			—			
			72	2	3¼				25	16	10	
(b) 54	7	6	-	-	-	(b) 65	1	6¾	—			(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—			—			—			—			
			54	7	6				65	1	6¾	
—			—			—			—			(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
3	17	6	-	-	-	3	17	6	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	0	—			
33	13	8	-	-	-	1	1	0	—			
3	8	9¾	-	-	-	1	14	3½	—			
16	11	10	-	-	-	12	18	0	—			
			57	11	9¾				21	18	9½	
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
3	17	5½	-	-	-	3	17	5½	—			
—			—			—			—			
			3	17	5½				3	17	5½	
—			—			—			—			The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			—						—			
5	18	0	-	-	-	8	14	4	—			1815.—Valuation of Kendal Ward of the County of Westmoreland, £69,184.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p, 188.)
43	11	7	-	-	-	38	3	1½	—			
			49	9	7				46	17	5½	
-	-	-	7	7	0	-	-	-	18	8	6	
20	0	0	-	-	-	20	0	0	—			Places that do not contribute to the County Rate : Kirby Kendal. (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 508.)
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
94	10	2½	-	-	-	95	7	6½	—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			
			114	10	2½				115	7	6½	
-	-	-	3	2	7	-	-	-	4	17	8	
-	-	-	4	10	0	-	-	-	1	3	0½	
-	-	-	1,058	9	0	-	-	-	629	14	1½	

Expenditure, 1823 - - £629 14 1½
Do. 1809 - - 369 6 5½
Increase - £260 7 8

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WESTMORELAND (Lonsdale Ward).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1816. 1. £ s. d.	1816. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	79 0 4
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	219 19 7½	—
Houses of Correction		17 9 10¼	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		21 7 3¼	—
		—	—
	Totals		258 16 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 5 5 5¾	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	0 6 4	—
	Totals		5 11 9¾
Vagrants		30 11 0	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals		30 11 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	6 15 2½	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals		(b) 6 15 2½
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	12 13 9	—
	Debtors Liberate	1 3 6	—
	Interest of Money	9 16 3	—
	Totals		23 13 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	3 3 10	—
	—— (Local)	2 9 1¼	—
	Totals		5 12 11¼
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	0 2 9	—
	Clerk of the Peace	3 7 1	—
	Totals		3 9 10
Coroner	Totals	—	7 17 9
Salaries	Treasurer	14 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	17 12 4	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals		31 12 4
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	0 5 4½
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	0 13 5
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	454 0 3

WESTMORELAND (Lonsdale Ward).

1822.				1823.				NOTES.
3.		4.		5.		6.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
-	- -		35 17 7	-	- -		6 10 8½	
	18 4 5	-	- -		11 16 1⅓		—	
	144 16 10	-	- -		18 2 11½		—	
	1 19 0	-	- -		9 10 0		—	
	—		—		—		—	
			165 0 3				39 9 0¾	
(a)	4 14 1	-	- -	(a)	14 16 6¼		—	Previous to 1816 the Expenditure could not be made out. — (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 510.)
	—		—		—		—	
	1 11 3½	-	- -		4 0 0		—	
			6 5 4½				18 16 6¼	
	27 15 5	-	- -		10 19 5½		—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5. — Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
	—		—		—		—	
			27 15 5				10 19 5½	
	12 0 0	-	- -		22 0 0		—	(b) Col. 2, 4, 6.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
	—		—		—		—	
		(b)	12 0 0			(b)	22 0 0	
	—		—		—		—	
	1 7 6	-	- -		1 7 6		—	
-	- -	-	- -		8 6 6		—	Expenditure, 1816 - - £454 0 3
	7 18 11		—		—		—	Do. 1823 - - 192 12 4½
	1 4 3	-	- -		0 12 1¾		—	
	5 17 6	-	- -		4 11 4		—	Decrease - - £261 7 10½
			16 8 2				14 17 5¾	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	1 7 6	-	- -		1 7 6		—	
	—		—		—		—	
			1 7 6				1 7 6	1823.—The separate cost of each Prosecution could not be ascertained.
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
			—				—	
	2 2 0	-	- -		3 1 9		—	
	15 5 0	-	- -		16 18 3¾		—	1815.—Valuation of Lonsdale Ward, County of Westmoreland, £34,466. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 189.)
			17 7 0				20 0 0¾	
-	- -		6 4 3	-	- -		3 2 6	
	14 0 0	-	- -		14 0 0		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	17 12 4	-	- -		17 12 4		—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 512.)
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
	—		—		—		—	
-	- -	-	- -		9 1 0		—	
			31 12 4				40 13 4	
-	- -		0 15 0	-	- -		2 8 1	
-	- -		11 11 1	-	- -		12 7 8	
-	- -		332 3 11½	-	- -		192 12 4½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

WILTSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	19 8 1	- - -	132 10 1½
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	848 17 2	- - -	528 11 7¾	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	- - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	848 17 2	—	528 11 7¾
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 607 9 11¼	- - -	(a) 591 6 2	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	131 1 6	- - -	162 5 7	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		738 11 5¼		753 11 9
Vagrants		211 1 4	- - -	194 7 11	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		211 1 4		194 7 11
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 69 7 0	- - -	(b) 79 4 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		69 7 0		79 4 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 10 8	- - -	2 10 8	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	58 16 0	- - -
	Interest of Money	87 15 0	- - -	54 6 6	- - -
	Totals		90 5 8		115 13 2
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	2,466 11 3½	- - -
	Totals		- - -		2,466 11 3½
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	16 16 0	- - -	17 17 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	103 0 5	- - -
	Totals		16 16 0		120 17 5
Coroner	Totals	- - -	139 4 3	- - -	256 17 3
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		20 0 0		30 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	0 12 0	- - -	17 11 3
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	25 7 0	- - -	49 13 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	2,179 9 11¼	- - -	4,745 9 5¾

WILTSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	936 5 0½	- - -	863 14 6	- - -	713 9 0	
817 14 4	- - -	6,103 5 7	- - -	396 19 5	—	
,831 0 7	- - -	405 11 2	- - -	609 18 10	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6,648 14 11		6,508 16 9		1,006 18 3	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, and Salaries of Officers (with the exception of the Treasurer), are charged in these Columns under One Head.
(*a*)						
905 1 6¾	- - -	1,049 11 5	- - -	961 2 7	—	
- - -	- - -	2,069 3 9	- - -	2,018 10 3	—	
242 4 3	- - -	561 13 1	- - -	737 7 5	—	
- - -	- - -	258 11 0	- - -	177 9 8	—	
	1,147 5 9¾		3,938 19 3		3,894 9 11	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged in these Columns under One Head.
- - -	- - -	1,134 4 10	- - -	1,400 19 0	—	
154 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	154 19 0		1,134 4 10		1,400 19 0	
(*b*)						
561 10 8	- - -	1,089 9 0	- - -	1,677 8 2	—	
- - -	- - -	503 4 6	- - -	583 0 3	—	
	561 10 8		1,592 13 6		2,260 8 5	(*c*) Col. 3, 5.—The Expenditure increased by Militia Payments.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Expenditure, 1832 £13,111 18 1½
2 10 8	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	25 0 0	—	Do. 1792 2,179 9 11¼
—	—	—	—	—	—	
						Increase - £20,932 8 2¼
57 18 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 2 6	—	
70 0 0	- - -	1,187 13 2	- - -	594 13 4	—	
	130 9 2		1,212 13 2		656 0 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
(*c*) —	—	—	—	—	—	128 at the Assizes - £1,677 8 2
,409 19 0	—	—	—	—	—	£13 2*s.* 1*d.* each.
	2,409 19 0		—		—	142 at the Sessions - £583 0 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	£4 2*s.* 1*d.* each.
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		- - -		24 12 0	
34 13 0	- - -	127 12 4	- - -	195 15 8	—	1818.—Valuation of the County of Wilts, £1,184,565.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 194.)
200 14 9	- - -	373 10 7	- - -	449 3 11	—	
	235 7 9		501 2 11		644 19 7	
- - -	24 13 0	- - -	276 14 10	- - -	267 7 6	
30 0 0	- - -	150 0 0	- - -	150 0 0	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	City of New Sarum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	Borough of Marlborough.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	820 15 0	- - -	1,124 10 0	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 520.)
- - -	- - -	596 6 0	- - -	767 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30 0 0		1,567 1 0		2,041 10 0	
- - -	97 4 0	- - -	165 6 2	- - -	75 12 2	
- - -	51 6 10	- - -	111 4 9	- - -	125 11 5½	
- - -	12,427 15 2¼	- - -	17,872 11 8	- - -	13,111 18 1½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

WORCESTERSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1801. 1. £ s. d.	1801. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	33 9 1	- - -	25 12 1
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	258 19 7	- - -	110 15 2	- - -
Houses of Correction	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
County Buildings	- - - - -	27 8 0	- - -	24 15 0	- - -
	Totals		286 7 7		135 10 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (b)	844 10 4	- - -	878 1 4	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of - - -	62 0 1	- - -	52 7 0	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation - -	239 1 8	- - -	145 0 0	- - -
	Totals		1,145 12 1		1,075 8 4
Vagrants	- - - - -	463 13 0	- - -	311 10 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers	- - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		463 13 0		311 10 0
Prosecutions	Assizes (c)	638 5 4	- - -	413 17 11	- - -
	Sessions - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		638 5 4		413 17 11
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison - - - -	3 3 0	- - -	6 6 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 6	- - -
	Interest of Money - - -	14 11 0	- - -	7 16 6	—
	Lunatic Asylums - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		17 14 0		40 8 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Meetings - - - -	(d) —	—	(d) —	—
	Militia - - - -	2,015 13 10	- - -	1,527 19 9	- - -
	Totals		2,015 13 10		1,527 19 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants - -	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize - - -	6 8 0	- - -	6 8 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace - - -	186 5 3	- - -	18 5 0	- - -
	Totals		192 13 3		24 13 0
Coroner	- - - - Totals	- - -	115 7 7	- - -	129 4 6
Salaries	Treasurer - - - -	50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace - - -	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons - - - - -	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols - - -	679 0 4	- - -	467 0 7	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction -	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols - - -	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction -	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols - - -	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction -	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper - - -	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures -	55 14 0	- - -	24 3 0	- - -
	Totals		784 14 4		541 3 7
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	35 18 0	- - -	133 2 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	23 14 9	- - -	55 19 9
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	5,753 2 10	- - -	4,414 9 7

WORCESTERSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	94 7 10	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	320 1 5	
(a) 5,453 2 4	- - -	700 16 8	- - -	332 14 11	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
184 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	Previous to 1801 the Expenditure could not be ascertained.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 522.)
	5,637 6 5		700 16 8		332 14 11	
(b) 626 18 2	- - -	(b) 1,264 9 2	- - -	(b) 1,648 6 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
87 13 0	- - -	200 14 1	- - -	456 13 2	—	(a) Column 5.—In 1812 the Expenditure was considerably increased by building and repairing the Gaol.
63 18 3	- - -	203 18 0	- - -	576 18 0	—	
	778 9 5		1,669 1 3		2,681 17 8	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
227 17 0	- - -	309 3 7	- - -	495 19 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	227 17 0		309 3 7		495 19 2	
(c) 307 18 3	- - -	613 13 3	- - -	1,141 14 9	—	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
- - -	- - -	503 3 4	- - -	1,487 11 10	—	
	307 18 3		1,116 16 7		2,629 6 7	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(d) Col. 1, 3, 5.—The Expenditure considerably increased by Militia Payments.
2 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
15 15 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
34 4 6	- - -	112 18 6	- - -	249 2 10	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £9,206 6 1
	52 1 6		112 18 6		249 2 10	Do. 1801 - 5,753 2 10
—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase - £3,453 3 3
(d) —	—	—	—	—	—	
2,427 6 10	- - -	130 11 10	- - -	110 9 10	—	
	2,427 6 10		130 11 10		110 9 10	
- - -	- - -	155 10 6	- - -	365 2 0	—	1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
- - -	- - -	9 0 0	- - -	286 17 1	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		164 10 6		651 19 1	
6 8 0	—	—	—	—	—	
33 0 3	- - -	97 16 11	- - -	366 0 1	—	
	39 8 3		97 16 11		366 0 1	1825.—Valuation of the County of Worcester, £779,605.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 205.)
- - -	128 12 0	- - -	133 18 6	- - -	195 6 6	
50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 3 0	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
790 10 11	- - -	736 15 0	- - -	1,060 5 0	—	Manor of Grafton.
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 528.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
23 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	863 12 11		786 15 0		1,173 8 0	
- - -	59 12 7	—	—	—	—	
- - -	19 1 6	—	—	—	—	
- - -	10,635 14 6	- - -	5,244 19 4	- - -	9,206 6 1	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

WORCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Worcester).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1809. 1. £ s. d.	1809. 2. £ s. d.	1812. 3. £ s. d.	1812. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	—	—	—	—
Houses of Correction		2 19 10	- - -	21 18 1	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	2 19 10	—	24 18 1
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a)31 18 11	- - -	(a)50 0 10	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	16 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	48 4 9	—	50 0 10
Offenders		—	—	—	—
Vagrants		4 7 3	- - -	3 12 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	4 7 3	—	3 12 4
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b)40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	40 0 0	—	- - -
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	100 11 0	- - -	188 14 11	—
	Totals	—	100 11 0	—	188 14 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	70 4 11½	- - -	123 8 6	- - -
	Totals	—	70 4 11½	—	123 8 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	5 11 0	- - -	10 9 6
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	66 7 8	- - -	92 8 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	338 6 5½	- - -	493 12 8

WORCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Worcester).

1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
66 6 11	- - -	111 5 2	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	66 6 11		111 5 2	
(a) 96 3 1	- - -	(a) 102 18 8	—	
—	—	—	—	
12 12 0	- - -	71 4 0	—	
	108 15 1		174 2 8	
—	—	—	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
35 8 6	- - -	16 10 3	—	
—	—	—	—	
	35 8 6		16 10 3	
(b) 95 7 3	- - -	(b) 176 7 2	—	(b) Col. 1, 5, 7.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	
	95 7 3		176 7 2	(c) Col. 6, 8.—The Salaries of the Officers are supposed to be included in these Charges.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1823 - - £886 11 11
—	—	—	—	Do. 1809 - - 338 6 5½
—	—	—	—	
20 0 2	- - -	20 3 0	—	Increase £548 5 5½
	20 0 2		20 3 0	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	1823.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	
3 1 6	- - -	37 3 6	—	The Valuation of the County of the City of Worcester is included in the County.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 205.)
49 8 10	- - -	43 0 10	—	
	52 10 4		80 4 4	
- - -	11 8 3	- - -	13 8 6	
—	—	—	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 534.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	16 17 9	- - -	21 12 2	
- - -	(c) 218 14 4	- - -	(c) 272 18 8	
- - -	625 8 7	- - -	886 11 11	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

YORKSHIRE (East Riding).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	79 16 0½	- - -	245 5 8
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		814 14 5	- - -	8 18 2	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		211 17 4	- - -	411 0 0	- - -
		- - -	- - -	1,050 0 0	—
	Totals		1,026 11 9		1,469 18 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 32 9 2	- - -	(a) 63 0 6	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	4 13 6	- - -	2 10 8	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		37 2 8		65 11 2
Vagrants		59 7 8	- - -	157 18 4	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		59 7 8		157 18 4
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 54 0 4	- - -	(c) 17 6 2	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		54 0 4		17 6 2
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	0 13 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	27 9 9	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		28 2 9
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	(e) —	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	1,896 2 9	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		1,896 2 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	213 14 0	- - -	322 14 0	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		213 14 0		322 14 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	245 13 10½	- - -	149 5 3	- - -
	Totals		245 13 10½		149 5 3
Coroner	Totals	- - -	116 14 0	- - -	108 11 0
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	41 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	50 0 0	- - -	68 5 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Corn Inspectors	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Totals		110 0 0		149 5 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	23 12 6	- - -	128 19 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,966 12 10	- - -	4,738 19 7

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

YORKSHIRE (East Riding).

1812.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	285	18	7	-	-	-	147	17	6	-	-	-	169	9	7	
						(b)						(b)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	763	18	7	-	-	-	5,259	18	5	—			
2,790	0	0	-	-	-	4,538	12	7	-	-	-	1,634	10	5	—			
919	10	5	—			—			—			—			—			(a) Columns 1, 3, 5. — Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			3,709	10	5				5,302	11	2				6,894	8	10	
(a)																		
619	13	3	—			—			—			—			—			(b) Col. 7, 9. — Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer) are included in the Charges under the Heads building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
99	1	3	-	-	-	88	9	10	-	-	-	160	0	6	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	189	6	8	-	-	-	25	12	8	—			
			718	14	6				277	16	6				185	13	2	
226	11	5	-	-	-	135	8	0	-	-	-	130	0	1	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			226	11	5				135	8	0				130	0	1	
(c)						(c)						(c)						(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
447	9	0	-	-	-	358	5	2	-	-	-	764	19	4	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			447	9	0				358	5	2				764	19	4	
—			—			—			—			—			—			(d) Col. 9.—First Charge for Registration of Electors.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
115	14	3	—			—			—			—			—			(e) Col. 3, 5.—Militia Payments increased the Expenditure considerably.
23	18	0	-	-	-	0	17	4	-	-	-	76	1	10	—			
62	18	8	—			—			—			—			—			
95	5	10	—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	7	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	22	12	6	-	-	-	137	14	6	—			
												(d)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	4	6	—			
			297	16	9				23	9	10				419	6	5	
—			—			—			—			—			—			Expenditure, 1832 £10,612 1 2
—			—			—			—			—			—			Do. 1792 - 1,966 12 10
(e)																		Increase - £8,645 8 4
2,560	6	2	-	-	-	42	4	4	-	-	-	58	8	1	—			
46	10	0	—			—			—			—			—			
			2,606	16	2				42	4	4				58	8	1	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons: 77 at Assizes and Sessions - £764 19s. 4d. £9 18s. 8d. each.
453	7	10	-	-	-	627	14	9	-	-	-	765	6	8	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	4	8	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
			453	7	10				627	14	9				813	11	4	
2	2	0	—			—			—			—			—			
222	3	11	-	-	-	266	18	5	-	-	-	257	4	6	—			1815. — Valuation of the East Riding of the County of York, £729,000.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 208.)
			224	5	11				266	18	5				257	4	6	
-	-	-	132	3	9	-	-	-	238	2	8	-	-	-	153	11	0	
100	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0	-	-	-	100	0	0	—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	0	0	-	-	-	25	0	0	—			Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—			—			—			—			—			—			
167	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			The Town and Liberties of Beverley.
—			—			—			—			—			—			The Town of Hedon.
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 542.)
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
—			—			—			—			—			—			
30	0	0	—			—			—			—			—			
			297	0	0				120	0	0				125	0	0	
-	-	-	62	4	10	—			—			—			—			
-	-	-	229	1	2	-	-	-	387	6	7	-	-	-	640	8	10	
-	-	-	9,691	0	4	-	-	-	7,927	14	11	-	-	-	10,612	1	2	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of

YORKSHIRE (North Riding).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	2,276 4 7	- - -	1,595 8 3
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 440 15 3½	- - -	(a) 1,253 11 1	- - -
Houses of Correction		287 9 0	- - -	570 5 11	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals		728 4 3¾		1,823 17 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Offenders		—	—	—	—
Vagrants		176 7 9½	- - -	273 10 1	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		176 7 9½		273 10 1
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 266 8 10	- - -	(b) 295 6 0	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		266 8 10		295 6 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	7 10 5¾	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	59 2 9	- - -	12 1 9	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		66 13 2¾		12 1 9
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	54 8 0	- - -	152 9 3	- - -
	Totals		54 8 0		152 9 3
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	204 16 9	- - -	170 15 6
Salaries	Treasurer	45 12 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Crier of the Court	27 11 0	- - -	39 2 0	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Corn Returns	66 11 0	- - -	43 10 6	- - -
	Totals		139 11 0		145 12 6
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery Totals	- - -	182 7 8	- - -	1,078 18 0½
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	4,095 5 2	- - -	5,547 18 4½

YORKSHIRE (North Riding).

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.		6.		7.		8.		9.		10.		
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
-	- -	4,691	19 6	-	- -	2,150	10 0	-	- -	1,163	17 0	
(a)				(a)				(a)				
1,700	5 6	-	- -	1,128	12 2	-	- -	6,790	18 0	—		
736	2 11	-	- -	1,582	5 6	-	- -	1,795	7 1	—		
-	- -	-	- -	5	12 6	-	- -	5	12 6	—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
		2,436	8 5			2,716	10 2			8,591	17 7	
—		—		—		—		—		—		(a) Columns 1,3,5.—Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers (excepting the Treasurer, Crier of the Court, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and Corn Returns,) are included in the Charges under the Head Building and repairing Gaols, &c. In Cols. 7 and 9 the same Remark will apply, excepting the Treasurer and County Surveyor's Salaries only.
—		—		—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	296	18 1	-	- -	394	13 10	—		
-	- -	-	- -	117	4 11	-	- -	47	18 1	—		
		-	- -			414	3 0			442	11 11	
—		—		—		—		—		—		
385	16 10	-	- -	719	1 6	-	- -	355	11 0	—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
		385	16 10			719	1 6			355	11 0	
(b)												(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
531	3 8	-	- -	475	4 7	-	- -	440	9 2	—		
-	- -	-	- -	397	1 8	-	- -	592	17 11	—		
		531	3 8			872	6 3			1,033	7 1	
—		—		—		—		—		—		(c) Col. 9.—First Charge for Registration of Electors.
25	0 0	—		—		—		—		—		
132	2 6	—		—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	96	17 0	—		
51	19 6	—		—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	65	14 4	—		—		—		
								(c)				
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	461	15 0	—		
		299	2 0			65	14 4			558	12 0	
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
462	12 11	-	- -	141	14 6	-	- -	41	0 0	—		1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
		462	12 11			141	14 6			41	0 0	12 at the Assizes - £440 9 2
425	0 0	-	- -	629	7 0	-	- -	850	0 0	—		£36 14s. 1d. each.
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	61	16 11	—		62 at the Sessions - £592 17 11
—		—		—		—		—		—		£9 11s. 3d. each
		425	0 0			629	7 0			911	16 11	
—		—		—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	1,017	17 4	-	- -	779	0 1	—		
		-	- -			1,017	17 4			779	0 1	Valuation of the North Riding of the County of York, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £776,742.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 213.)
-	- -	232	6 0½	-	- -	150	7 1	-	- -	229	14 9	
141	0 0	-	- -	200	0 0	-	- -	150	0 0	—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	180	10 0	-	- -	301	6 0	—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 550.)
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
—		—		—		—		—		—		
49	6 6	—		—		—		—		—		
164	5 8	—		—		—		—		—		
42	12 0	—		—		—		—		—		
		397	4 2			380	10 0			451	6 0	
-	- -	734	6 8	—		—		—		—		
-	- -	-	- -	-	- -	336	8 8	-	- -	397	17 8	
-	- -	10,506	0 2½	-	- -	9,594	9 10	-	- -	14,956	13 0	

Expenditure, 1832 - £14,956 13 0
Do. 1792 - 4,095 5 2

Increase - £10,861 7 10

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1797. 1. £ s. d.	1797. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	6,758 7 6	- - -	6,852 19 9
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	2,395 0 0	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	—	—	—
		- - -	- - -		2,395 0 0
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	635 1 6	- - -	1,260 8 4	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	950 18 7½	- - -	2,285 2 11	- - -
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		1,586 0 1½		3,545 11 3
Vagrants		596 4 3½	- - -	1,104 12 3	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		596 4 3½		1,104 12 3
Prosecutions	Assizes (a)	1,282 8 0	- - (a)	2,164 15 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		1,282 8 0		2,164 15 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	187 9 8	- - -	31 0 9	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Casual Poor	98 1 10½	- - -	46 0 8	- - -
	Lunatic Asylums	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Register Office	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Gratuities	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveying Insolvent Debtors	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		285 11 6½		80 1 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	(c) —	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	3,115 16 10	- - -	1,963 9 5	- - -
	Totals		3,115 16 10		1,963 9 5
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	147 4 0	- - -	147 4 0	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		147 4 0		147 4 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	673 7 7	- - -	716 7 10	- - -
	The Riding Solicitor's Bills	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		673 7 7		716 7 10
Coroner	Totals	- - -	535 5 0	- - -	509 4 0
Salaries	Treasurer	160 0 0	- - -	160 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	667 18 7½	- - -	306 4 6	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Corn Returns	3 18 0	- - -	17 14 0	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	1,085 17 4	- - -	839 4 3	- - -
	Totals		1,917 13 11½		1,323 2 9
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	213 17 8	- - -	279 10 7
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	7 0 10
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	17,129 6 6	- - -	21,344 19 7

ounty Rates in England — *continued.*

YORKSHIRE (West Riding).

1813.						1822.						1832.						NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	11,413	17	8	-	-	-	4,062	6	8	-	-	-	4,700	0	0	
-	-	-	-	-	-	620	0	0	-	-	-	12,899	4	2	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	0	0	—			
,000	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
			1,000	0	0				620	0	0				13,249	4	2	
,911	10	8	-	-	-	1,722	1	8	-	-	-	2,168	14	0	—			
,847	14	6½	-	-	-	3,481	11	10	-	-	-	4,500	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,455	4	6	-	-	-	3,806	2	5	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	3,083	14	0	-	-	-	2,398	17	1	—			(*b*) Col. 9.—First Charge for the Registration of Electors.
			5,759	5	2½				9,742	12	0				12,873	13	6	
,399	18	6		—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,602	9	5	-	-	-	800	0	0	—			(*c*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Militia Payments, the Charge for Constables, and Professional Charges (*d*) Col. 8, 10, greatly increased the Expenditure.
			1,399	18	6				1,602	9	5				800	0	0	
a)																		
,030	13	6½	-	-	-	2,205	18	10	-	-	-	4,555	18	8	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,721	1	8	-	-	-	7,720	13	6	—			
			3,030	13	6½				3,927	0	6				12,276	12	2	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	10	6	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
714	14	9½	-	-	-	56	14	11	-	-	-	36	3	8	—			Expenditure, 1832 £53,477 2 5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0	-	-	-	5	6	0	—			Do. 1797 17,129 6 6
696	16	8½	-	-	-	440	18	5		—			—		—			Increase - £36,347 15 11
-	-	-	-	-	-	1,369	8	8	-	-	-	1,419	19	7	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	74	16	3	-	-	-	252	9	7	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	70	0	0	-	-	-	81	0	0	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*b*)236	12	3	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	457	7	11	—			
			1,411	11	6				2,013	3	3				2,708	9	6	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
c)	—			—			—			—			—			—		88 at the Assizes - £4,555 18 8
,885	15	3½	-	-	-	171	9	1	-	-	-	87	10	8	—			£51 15*s.* 5*d.* each.
			4,885	15	3½				171	9	1				87	10	8	976 at the Sessions - £7,720 13 6
722	5	10	-	-	-	2,787	17	2	-	-	-	2,480	7	8	—			£7 18*s.* 2½*d.* each.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
			722	5	10				2,787	17	2				2,480	7	8	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
915	2	3	-	-	-	829	3	10	-	-	-	1,219	4	10	—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	384	2	10	-	-	-	289	7	6	—			Valuation of the West Riding of the County of York, £1,670,827 —(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 224.)
			945	2	3				1,213	6	8				1,508	12	4	
-	-	-	515	15	8	-	-	-	762	5	4	-	-	-	1,043	13	11	
210	0	0	-	-	-	400	0	0	-	-	-	500	0	0	—			
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	600	0	0	-	-	-	600	0	0	—			No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 558.)
160	10	7		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
15	12	0		—			—			—			—			—		
759	12	9		—			—			—			—			—		
			1,145	15	4				1,000	0	0				1,100	0	0	
-	-	-	446	5	2½	-	-	-	365	1	2	-	-	-	387	5	6	
-	-	-	612	13	8	-	-	-	73	5	11	-	-	-	261	13	0	
-	-	-	33,318	19	8	-	-	-	28,340	17	2	-	-	-	53,477	2	5	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

YORKSHIRE (County of the City of York).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1797. 1. £ s. d.	1797. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	42 13 10	—	19 9 8
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	146 15 0	—	1,058 7 11	—
Houses of Correction		27 17 0	—	20 3 0	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		174 12 0		1,078 10 11
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 36 9 5	—	(a) 72 16 5	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	6 19 0	—	94 7 6	—
	Totals		43 8 5		167 3 11
Vagrants		65 6 0	—	42 5 6	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		65 6 0		42 5 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 40 6 10	—	(b) 60 14 4	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		40 6 10		60 14 4
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	4 12 2	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	23 4 6	—	21 9 8	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	38 18 5	—	—	—
	Under Sheriff	—	—	—	—
	Debtors Liberate	—	—	—	—
	Paupers confined in Lunatic Asylum	—	—	—	—
	Totals		62 2 11		26 1 10
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	55 2 0	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	57 17 6	—	18 15 0	—
	Totals		112 19 6		18 15 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	11 7 0	—	3 0 0	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		11 7 0		3 0 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	2 2 0	—	4 4 4	—
	Clerk of Peace	35 17 0	—	26 5 6	—
	Law Charge	—	—	—	—
	Totals		37 19 0		30 9 10
Coroner	Totals	—	22 14 6	—	22 2 9
Salaries	Treasurer	60 18 0	—	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	95 7 8	—	113 13 0	—
	—— Houses of Correction	45 4 0	—	40 10 0	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	123 8 0	—	61 0 0	—
	Totals		324 17 8		215 3 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—	—	0 17 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	0 17 0	—	0 8 0
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	939 4 8	—	1,685 2 3

County Rates in England — *continued.*

YORKSHIRE (County of the City of York).

1812.				1822.				1823.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	25 5 6	-	-	-	20 7 6	-	-	-	51 3 9	
116	5	11	- - -	231	13	8	- - -	121	2	0	—	
2,425	9	5	- - -	131	2	3½	- - -	655	7	3	—	
-	-		- - -	10	0	0	- - -	6	5	2	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			2,541 15 4				372 15 11½				782 14 5	
(a)				(a)				(a)				
159	18	6	- - -	256	13	3	- - -	270	15	8	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
100	13	0	- - -	275	5	2	- - -	199	6	0	—	
			260 11 6				531 18 5				470 1 8	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
94	10	0	- - -	15	0	0	- - -	3	0	0	—	
29	1	3	- - -	3	10	3	- - -	0	11	6	—	
			123 11 3				18 10 3				3 11 6	
(b)				(b)				(b)				
114	9	6	- - -	312	5	2	- - -	379	19	2	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			114 9 6				312 5 2				379 19 2	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
38	2	2	- - -	28	0	7	- - -	18	19	8	—	Expenditure, 1823 - £2,534 1 2
1	5	6	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	6	10	1	—	Do. 1797 - 939 4 8
24	12	10	- - -	6	3	6	—	—			—	Increase - £1,594 16 6
-	-	-	- - -	4	5	0	- - -	8	7	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	20	6	8	- - -	26	11	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	32	11	4	- - -	30	3	3	—	
			64 0 6				91 7 1				90 11 10	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
4	13	4	- - -	1	14	0	- - -	1	6	6	—	1823.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
			4 13 4				1 14 0				1 6 6	
6	0	0	- - -	156	3	0	- - -	6	0	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
			6 0 0				156 3 0				6 0 0	The Valuation of the County of the City of York to the County Rates, £105,576.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 226.)
1	1	0	- - -	9	14	8	- - -	21	2	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	50	1	2	- - -	54	4	8	—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	32	5	0	—	
			1 1 0				59 15 10				107 12 0	
-	-	-	14 4 9	-	-	-	32 3 3	-	-	-	32 17 9	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
81	11	9	- - -	100	0	0	- - -	100	0	0	—	Liberty of St. Peter-cum-Belfrey.
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 566.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
166	0	0	- - -	220	3	10	- - -	205	0	0	—	
70	0	0	- - -	169	18	0	- - -	172	6	0	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
62	10	0	- - -	77	5	0	- - -	93	18	0	—	
			380 1 9				567 6 10				571 4 0	
-	-	-	1 19 0	-	-	-	33 5 10	-	-	-	36 0 7	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	1 10 11	-	-	-	0 18 0	
-	-	-	3,537 13 5	-	-	-	2,199 4 0½	-	-	-	2,534 1 2	

Comparative Statement of Expenditure

YORKSHIRE (Town of Kingston-upon-Hull).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1796. 1. £ s. d.	1796. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	—	—	—	—
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		633 19 8	- - -	31 15 8	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	633 19 8	—	31 15 8
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(b) 125 10 3	- - -	(b) 260 1 0	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -
	Totals		125 10 3		285 1 0
Vagrants		5 0 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		5 0 0		35 0 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 3 3 0	- - -	(c) 63 10 2	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		3 3 0		63 10 2
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	1 1 0	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		1 1 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salaries	Treasurer	10 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	40 0 0	- - -	100 0 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	20 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		70 0 0		150 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	5 5 0	- - -	19 13 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	842 17 11	- - -	586 1 4

County Rates in England — *continued.*

YORKSHIRE (Town of Kingston-upon-Hull).

1812.				1822.				1823.				NOTES.
5.				6.				7.				8.				9.				10.				
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
—				—				—				—				—				—				
59	13	1		-	-	-		64	1	0		-	-	-		41	5	3		—				
9	8	2		-	-	-		56	14	4		-	-	-		38	17	10		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				69	1	3						120	15	4						80	3	1		
(b)								(b)								(b)								
359	16	9		-	-	-		596	2	5		-	-	-		622	7	9		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
6	0	0		-	-	-		73	4	0		-	-	-		91	7	0		—				
				365	16	9						669	6	5						713	14	9		(a) Column 1.—The Expenditure considerably increased by a Payment for repairing Gaols, &c.
47	10	0		—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				47	10	0						—								—				
(c)								(c)								(c)								(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under one Head.
94	5	9		-	-	-		174	1	5		-	-	-		290	18	10		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				94	5	9						174	1	5						290	18	10		(c) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				—								—								—				Expenditure, 1823 - £1,605 7 6
—				—				—				—				—				—				Do. 1796 - 842 17 11
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				Increase - £762 9 7
71	2	11		—				—				—				—				—				
				71	2	11						—								—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				1823.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				—								—								—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		8	17	0		-	-	-		3	16	0		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		1	6	0		—				
				-	-	-						8	17	0						5	2	0		Valuation of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £101,429.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 209.)
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		59	15	6		-	-	-		83	5	6		
30	0	0		-	-	-		20	0	0		-	-	-		20	0	0		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		50	0	0		-	-	-		50	0	0		—				No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 574.)
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
100	0	0		-	-	-		100	0	0		-	-	-		100	0	0		—				
40	0	0		-	-	-		60	0	0		-	-	-		60	0	0		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				170	0	0						230	0	0						230	0	0		
-	-	-		5	19	0		-	-	-		49	13	11		-	-	-		58	17	8		
-	-	-		20	8	3		-	-	-		148	16	0		-	-	-		143	5	8		
-	-	-		844	3	11		-	-	-		1,461	5	7		-	-	-		1,605	7	6		

ENGLAND.

Places that claim Exemption from Payment to County Rates.

The following Places were returned as claiming Exemption from contributing to the County Rates, consequently their Expenditure is not included in the Accounts.

Abingdon, Reading, Wallingford, Windsor	Berks.
Buckingham, Chipping Wycombe	Buckingham.
Cambridge Town, Franchise of Ely	Cambridge.
St. Ives, Helston, Penryn, Truro, Tregoney, Grampound, Lostwithiel, Saltash, East Looe, West Looe, Launceston, Bodmin, Fowey, Penzance, Falmouth	Cornwall.
Poole Town	Dorset.
Colchester, Harwich, Maldon, Brightlingsea, Havering-atte-Bower, Saffron Walden	Essex.
Tewkesbury	Gloucester.
Winchester, Portsmouth, Andover, Newport, Southampton Common	Hants.
City of Hereford	Hereford.
St. Alban's	Hertford.
Huntingdon	Huntingdon.
Rochester, Maidstone, White Friars, Black Friars, Grey Friars, Poor Priests' Hospital	Kent.
Boston, Stamford, Grantham, Great Grimsby	Lincoln.
Tower Within, Tower Without, Trinity, Minories, Old Artillery Ground, Middle Temple, Furnival's Inn	Middlesex.
Monmouth	Monmouth.
Great Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Thetford	Norfolk.
Northampton, Daventry, Peterborough	Northampton.
Randall's Lodge	Nottingham.
Ludlow, Oswestry, Shrewsbury, Wenlock	Salop.
Lichfield, Adbaston School Estate	Stafford.
Southwold, Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, Eye, Aldborough	Suffolk.
Chichester, Rye, Winchelsea, Hastings, Pevensey, Seaford	Sussex.
Coventry	Warwick.
Kirkby Kendal	Westmoreland.
New Sarum, Marlborough	Wilts.
Manor of Grafton	Worcester.
Beverley, Hedon, St. Peter-cum-Belfrey	York.

A TABLE,

SHOWING

THE INCREASE OR DECREASE

IN THE

EXPENDITURE

OF

COUNTY RATES IN ENGLAND,

UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS,

As compared between the Years 1792 and 1832, or such other Year as could be procured nearest to each Period.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND, between the Years 1792 and an Analysis of the EXPENDITURE, showing

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE. 1792, or other Year.	EXPENDITURE. 1832, or other Year.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BRIDGES. Building or repairing. Increase. 1.	BRIDGES. Building or repairing. Decrease. 2.	GAOLS, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Increase. 3.	GAOLS, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Decrease. 4.	PRISONERS. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Increase. 5.	PRISONERS. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Decrease 6.	VAGRANTS. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Increase. 7.	VAGRANTS. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Decrease. 8.	PROSECUTIONS. Assizes and Sessions. Increase. 9.	PROSECUTIONS. Assizes and Sessions. Decrease. 10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
BEDFORDSHIRE	964 13 6	5,010 19 9	4,046 6 3	- - -	96	- -	207	- -	521	- -	813	- -	664	- -
BERKSHIRE	1,874 14 4	9,560 6 3	7,685 11 11	- - -	605	- -	- -	136	4,808	- -	978	- -	1,191	- -
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	2,279 10 10	21,661 9 7	19,381 18 9	- - -	7,891	- -	- -	779	3,827	- -	560	- -	2,080	- -
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (County)	1,092 2 6	3,472 9 8	2,380 7 2	- - -	- -	- -	- -	27	765	- -	115	- -	642	- -
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely)	85 16 0	1,216 17 7	1,131 1 7	- - -	- -	- -	157	- -	348	- -	13	- -	197	- -
CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Wisbech, and North Part of the Hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely)	288 1 9	1,712 15 5	1,424 13 8	- - -	- -	- -	47	- -	277	- -	19	- -	283	- -
CHESHIRE	10,297 4 8	37,162 1 4	26,864 16 8	- - -	544	- -	3,110	- -	6,717	- -	- -	138	7,894	- -
CHESHIRE (County of the City of Chester)	117 16 3	805 15 9	687 19 6	- - -	- -	- -	54	- -	301	- -	- -	49	179	- -
CORNWALL	2,089 19 3	7,652 6 1	5,562 6 10	- - -	255	- -	970	- -	1,254	- -	113	- -	941	- -
CUMBERLAND	1,578 13 3	5,948 3 7	4,369 10 4	- - -	1,185	- -	31	- -	934	- -	136	- -	1,181	- -
DERBYSHIRE	7,320 13 8¾	12,388 9 1	5,067 15 4¼	- - -	3,895	- -	174	- -	2,382	- -	- -	257	1,174	- -
DEVONSHIRE	7,090 12 4½	14,598 19 3	7,508 6 10½	- - -	397	- -	- -	1,693	3,174	- -	- -	242	2,822	- -
DEVONSHIRE (County of the City of Exeter)	109 5 0	247 13 3	138 8 3	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	38	- -	- -	- -	23	- -
DORSETSHIRE	4,333 12 6	13,605 12 11½	9,272 0 5½	- - -	456	- -	- -	1,863	1,537	- -	- -	192	1,193	- -
DORSETSHIRE (Town and County of Poole)	169 6 7	150 2 1	- - -	19 4 6	- -	- -	- -	72	- -	4	34	- -	- -	- -
DURHAM	3,017 3 1	14,049 2 10	11,031 19 9	- - -	789	- -	531	- -	1,803	- -	1,022	- -	2,032	- -
ESSEX (East Division)	2,786 3 11½	12,848 2 9½	10,061 18 10	- - -	- -	170	(h)8,850	- -	- -	10	315	- -	- -	427
ESSEX (West Division)	1,789 15 3½	10,700 15 2	8,910 19 10½	- - -	265	- -	(e)3,067	- -	- -	280	- -	209	1,462	- -
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	4,630 7 7½	22,176 13 9½	17,546 6 2	- - -	1,492	- -	497	- -	4,229	- -	875	- -	6,015	- -
GLOUCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Gloucester)	963 17 5¼	1,467 1 11	503 4 5¾	- - -	- -	- -	114	- -	234	- -	13	- -	116	- -
HAMPSHIRE	6,757 3 9	13,654 3 6	6,896 19 9	- - -	851	- -	- -	2,858	2,770	- -	- -	193	2,728	- -
HAMPSHIRE (Town and County of the Town of Southampton)	276 7 5	1,089 13 11	813 6 6	- - -	- -	- -	116	- -	76	- -	- -	8	51	- -
HEREFORD	4,445 13 0	5,551 17 7¾	1,106 4 7¾	- - -	499	- -	- -	2,901	1,240	- -	- -	- -	1,073	- -
HERTFORDSHIRE	2,129 3 7	7,562 6 8	5,433 3 1	- - -	141	- -	- -	258	2,096	- -	700	- -	1,175	- -

BERKSHIRE.—(a) Column 20. In the Expenditure of 1832 (with the Exception of the Treasurer), the Amount of Officers' Salaries is not stated, nor under what Head they were included. In 1792 the Salaries of all the Officers amounted to £320; in 1832 the Treasurer's Salary alone was £200; the Remainder cannot be ascertained.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—(b) Column 19. The Officers' Salaries (excepting the Treasurer's) are included in the Charge for the Maintenance of Prisoners.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely).—(d) Column 19. With the Exception of the Treasurer, the Amount of Officers' Salaries is not stated, or the Head under which they are included.

CHESHIRE (County of the City of Chester).—(e) Column 19. The Salaries of the Treasurer, Clerk of the Peace, and Chaplain only are stated.

and 1832 (or such other Year as could be procured nearest to each Period), with the INCREASE or DECREASE of each COUNTY; the INCREASE or DECREASE under the several Heads.

LIEUTENANCY and MILITIA.		CONSTABLES. Chief and Special.		PROFESSIONAL. Clerks of Assize and Peace.		CORONERS.		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		INCIDENTAL. Sundry Payments.		MISCELLANEOUS. PRINTING, &c.		TOTAL INCREASE of County or Place.	TOTAL DECREASE of County or Place.	COUNTY.
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- -	126	607	- -	272	- -	41	- -	814	- -	14	- -	123 6 3	- - -	4,046 6 3	—	BEDFORDSHIRE.
- -	- -	- -	- -	419	- -	51	- -	- -	(a) 120	- -	136	25 11 11	- - -	7,685 11 11	—	BERKSHIRE.
25	- -	740	- -	805	- -	60	- -	(b) 40	- -	(c) 3,705	- -	427 18 9	- - -	19,381 18 9	—	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.
- -	34	238	- -	106	- -	27	- -	660	- -	- -	140	28 7 2	- - -	2,380 7 2	—	CAMBRIDGESHIRE (County).
- -	- -	43	- -	- -	- -	14	- -	185	- -	102	- -	62 1 7	- - -	1,131 1 7	—	CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Ely, Isle of Ely).
- -	42	106	- -	211	- -	47	- -	(d) 10	- -	197	- -	269 13 8	- - -	1,424 13 8	—	CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Hundred of Wisbech, and North Part of the Hundred of Witchford, Isle of Ely).
- -	- -	766	- -	485	- -	250	- -	2,948	- -	1,756	- -	2,532 16 8	- - -	26,864 16 8	—	CHESHIRE.
- -	20	10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(e) 153	- -	27	- -	32 19 6	- - -	687 19 6	—	CHESHIRE (County of the City of Chester).
42	- -	- -	- -	234	- -	51	- -	1,187	- -	- -	42	557 6 10	- - -	5,562 6 10	—	CORNWALL.
- -	407	185	- -	162	- -	160	- -	938	- -	- -	234	98 10 4	- - -	4,369 10 4	—	CUMBERLAND.
- -	1,156	447	- -	1,008	- -	69	- -	504	- -	- -	3,215	42 15 4¼	- - -	5,067 15 4¼	—	DERBYSHIRE.
- -	- -	- -	- -	584	- -	310	- -	961	- -	1,016	- -	179 6 10½	- - -	7,508 6 10½	—	DEVONSHIRE.
- -	31	- -	- -	27	- -	20	- -	(f) 125	- -	4	- -	- - -	67 11 9	138 8 3	—	DEVONSHIRE (County of the City of Exeter).
44	- -	1,008	- -	522	- -	46	- -	940	- -	2,013	- -	3,268 0 5½	- - -	9,272 0 5½	—	DORSETSHIRE.
- -	- -	- -	- -	77	- -	3	- -	- (g) -	- -	- -	53	- - -	4 4 6	- - -	19 4 6	DORSETSHIRE (Town and County of Poole).
- -	269	3,263	- -	592	- -	- -	- -	1,249	- -	116	- -	- - -	96 0 3	11,031 19 9	—	DURHAM.
- -	6	369	- -	1,532	- -	- -	209	4	- -	- -	278	91 18 10	- - -	10,061 18 10	—	ESSEX (East Division).
30	- -	265	- -	- -	236	314	- -	426	- -	638	- -	68 19 10½	- - -	8,910 19 10½	—	ESSEX (West Division).
168	- -	187	- -	1,576	- -	294	- -	1,991	- -	183	- -	39 15 2	- - -	17,546 15 2	—	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
- -	297	- -	- -	106	- -	- -	4	175	- -	- -	75	121 4 5¾	- - -	503 4 5¾	—	GLOUCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Gloucester).
68	- -	289	- -	764	- -	110	- -	1,376	- -	954	- -	- - -	82 0 3	6,896 19 9	—	HAMPSHIRE.
- -	- -	- -	- -	57	- -	16	- -	145	- -	16	- -	44 6 6	- - -	813 6 6	—	HAMPSHIRE (Town and County of the Town of Southampton).
- -	20	40	- -	- -	42	36	- -	728	- -	228	- -	216 4 7¾	- - -	1,106 4 7¾	—	HEREFORD.
25	- -	462	- -	135	- -	66	- -	881	- -	- -	151	161 3 1	- - -	5,433 3 1	—	HERTFORDSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE (County of the City of Exeter)—(f) Column 19. The Salaries of the Treasurer and County Surveyor only are stated.

DORSETSHIRE (Town and County of Poole)—(g) Column 19. The Expenditure does not show the Amount of Salaries, nor is it stated under what Head they are included.

ESSEX (East Division)—(h) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers (excepting the Treasurer's) are included in the Charge for building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction.

ESSEX (West Division)—(i) Column 3. The same Remark applies to this Division of the County also.

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure of County Rates in England between the Years 1792 and 1832 (or such other Year as could

County.	Expenditure. 1792, or other Year.	Expenditure. 1832, or other Year.	Increase.	Decrease.	Bridges. Building or repairing. Increase.	Bridges. Building or repairing. Decrease.	Gaols, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Increase.	Gaols, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Decrease.	Prisoners. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Increase.	Prisoners. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Decrease.	Vagrants. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Increase.	Vagrants. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Decrease.	Prosecutions. Assizes and Sessions. Increase.	Prosecutions. Assizes and Sessions. Decrease.
					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	983 18 6½	3,166 11 5½	2,182 12 11	- - -	45	- -	182	- -	468	- -	433	- -	120	- -
KENT	5,423 18 7	30,722 9 2	25,298 10 7	- - -	814	- -	(k)6,318	- -	1,016	- -	- -	114	6,101	- -
KENT (City of Canterbury)	71 16 9¼	461 4 4½	389 7 7¼	- - -	- -	- -	56	- -	107	- -	1	- -	2	- -
LANCASHIRE	50,500 14 0	52,487 15 11½	1,987 1 11½	- - -	- -	230	- -	7,551	- -	1,840	595	- -	11,341	- -
LEICESTERSHIRE	2,248 4 8	13,077 12 9	10,829 8 1	- - -	223	- -	146	- -	1,883	- -	- -	23	2,619	- -
LINCOLNSHIRE (City and County of the City of Lincoln)	113 18 1½	487 17 4	373 19 2½	- - -	- -	- -	31	- -	55	- -	- -	24	31	- -
LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck)	384 4 1	1,592 4 9	1,208 0 8	- - -	- -	- -	(m) 659	- -	27	- -	5	- -	107	- -
LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentake of Elloe)	520 19 8½	3,584 17 6	3,063 17 9½	- - -	- -	- -	2,529	- -	112	- -	- -	180	160	- -
LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of Lindsey)	10,843 1 7½	13,735 8 7½	2,892 7 0	- - -	2,273	- -	2,770	- -	- -	3,130	408	- -	77	- -
LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of Kesteven)	6,325 15 1½	5,087 5 7½	- - -	1,238 9 6	387	- -	- - (o)	[1,312	- -	1,597	169	- -	138	- -
MIDDLESEX	39,893 7 11½	67,683 7 6	27,789 19 6½	- - -	- -	1,253	11,470	- -	1,027	- -	2,226	- -	2,069	- -
MONMOUTHSHIRE	6,694 16 11½	5,121 1 6	- - -	1,573 15 5½	- -	4,289	(p)2,730	- -	- -	289	- -	25	1,109	- -
NORFOLK	6,496 9 1	19,052 14 3	12,556 5 2	- - -	956	- -	1,858	- -	3,315	- -	- -	339	3,363	- -
NORFOLK (City and County of Norwich)	541 17 5	3,153 11 8	2,611 14 3	- - -	- -	- -	658	- -	801	- -	- -	27	181	- -
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (West Division)	12,058 16 6½	7,334 2 11½	- - -	4,724 13 7	689	- -	- -	10,501	1,479	- -	650	- -	1,262	- -
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (East Division)	1,365 5 0	111 0 2	- - -	1,254 4 10	- -	11	- -	378	1	- -	- -	111	- -	41
NORTHUMBERLAND	[5,640 16 8½	9,116 7 1½	3,475 10 5	- - -	506	- -	(q)1,700	- -	- -	398	249	- -	266	- -
NORTHUMBERLAND (Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne)	538 18 5	2,292 17 10	1,753 19 5	- - -	- -	- -	158	- -	637	- -	34	- -	290	- -
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North Division)	432 3 9¼	3,105 13 3½	2,673 9 6¼	- - -	3	- -	1,729	- -	- -	157	30	- -	639	- -
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South Division)	1,108 16 7½	10,638 9 5½	9,529 12 10	- - -	31	- -	1,280	- -	1,676	- -	535	- -	1,458	- -
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Town and County of Nottingham)	93 4 1	6,213 2 1½	6,119 18 0½	- - -	- -	- -	1,068	- -	1,338	- -	- -	3	1,070	- -
OXFORDSHIRE	1,330 15 3¼	8,799 15 0	7,468 19 8¾	- - -	156	- -	- -	(r) 332	2,487	- -	145	- -	1,698	- -
RUTLANDSHIRE	273 7 10	1,364 17 7	1,091 9 9	- - -	151	- -	103	- -	132	- -	4	- -	74	- -
SHROPSHIRE	2,992 9 9	11,644 11 2	8,652 1 5	- - -	255	- -	1,214	- -	2,460	- -	- -	376	2,771	- -
SOMERSETSHIRE	4,305 11 5½	22,226 9 10	17,920 18 4½	- - -	465	- -	(s)9,337	- -	418	- -	47	- -	5,684	- -

KENT.—(k) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Officers of the Gaols and Bridewell at Maidstone and St. Augustine, near Canterbury, are included in this Charge.

KENT (City of Canterbury).—(l) Column 19. The Expenditure does not show under what Head the Salaries of the Officers were paid, excepting the Treasurer's.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck)—(m) Column 3. The Salaries of the Officers, with the Exception of the Treasurer's, are included in this Charge.

LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentake of Elloe).—(n) Column 19. The Expenditure does not show under what Head the Salaries of the Officers were paid, excepting the Treasurer's.

LIEUTENANCY and MILITIA.		CONSTABLES. Chief and Special.		PROFESSIONAL. Clerks of Assize and Peace.		CORONERS.		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		INCIDENTAL. Sundry Payments.		MISCELLANEOUS. PRINTING, &c.		TOTAL INCREASE of County or Place.	TOTAL DECREASE of County or Place.	COUNTY.
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
-	10	283	- -	175	- -	30	- -	324	- -	187	- -	- - -	54 7 1	2,182 12 11	—	HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
-	360	1,133	- -	- -	325	112	- -	- -	1,751	- -	147	12,501 10 7	- - -	25,298 10 7	—	KENT.
-	- -	- -	- -	51	- -	9	- -	(l) 5	- -	15	- -	143 7 7¼	- - -	389 7 7¼	—	KENT (City of Canterbury).
-	214	1,474	- -	- -	21	1,075	- -	2,207	- -	- -	1,498	- - -	3,350 18 0½	1,987 1 11½	—	LANCASHIRE.
-	- -	1,006	- -	104	- -	70	- -	1,300	- -	1,553	- -	1,948 8 1	- - -	10,829 8 1	—	LEICESTERSHIRE.
-	- -	155	- -	15	- -	1	- -	50	- -	37	- -	40 19 2½	- - -	373 19 2½	—	LINCOLNSHIRE (City and County of the City of Lincoln).
-	- -	273	- -	155	- -	36	- -	18	- -	- -	123	51 0 8	- - -	1,208 0 8	—	LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck).
14	- -	- -	- -	170	- -	8	- -	(n) 8	- -	178	- -	64 17 9½	- - -	3,063 17 9½	—	LINCOLNSHIRE (Wapentake of Elloe).
25	- -	45	- -	116	- -	- -	43	531	- -	- -	49	- - -	130 13 0	2,892 7 0	—	LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of Lindsey).
-	15	21	- -	411	- -	- -	12	36	- -	285	- -	250 10 6	- - -	- - -	1,238 9 6	LINCOLNSHIRE (Parts of Kesteven).
7	- -	70	- -	1,017	- -	268	- -	- -	28	643	- -	10,273 19 6½	- - -	27,789 19 6½	—	MIDDLESEX.
-	356	74	- -	- -	12	91	- -	54	- -	- -	650	- - -	10 15 5½	- - -	1,573 15 5½	MONMOUTHSHIRE.
-	837	178	- -	842	- -	245	- -	3,571	- -	- -	2,142	1,546 5 2	- - -	12,556 5 2	—	NORFOLK.
76	- -	- -	- -	126	- -	71	- -	183	- -	431	- -	111 14 3	- - -	2,611 14 3	—	NORFOLK (City and County of Norwich).
10	- -	386	- -	166	- -	61	- -	852	- -	318	- -	- - -	96 13 7	- - -	4,724 13 7	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (West Division).
-	57	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	45	- -	17	9	- -	- - -	604 4 10	- - -	1,254 4 10	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (East Division).
-	33	- -	- -	- -	347	- -	40	- -	189	1,775	- -	- - -	13 9 7	3,475 10 5	—	NORTHUMBERLAND.
40	- -	- -	- -	133	- -	33	- -	220	- -	3	- -	205 19 5	- - -	1,753 19 5	—	NORTHUMBERLAND (Town and County of Newcastle upon Tyne).
-	- -	6	- -	97	- -	20	- -	21	- -	231	- -	54 9 6¼	- - -	2,673 9 6¼	—	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (North Division).
-	- -	1,624	- -	326	- -	108	- -	500	- -	1,503	- -	398 12 10	- - -	9,529 12 10	—	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (South Division).
71	- -	674	- -	270	- -	111	- -	465	- -	853	- -	202 18 0½	- - -	6,119 18 0½	—	NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Town and County of Nottingham).
37	- -	1,362	- -	759	- -	161	- -	650	- -	239	- -	106 19 8¾	- - -	7,468 19 8¾	—	OXFORDSHIRE.
8	- -	28	- -	42	- -	- -	- -	285	- -	50	- -	214 9 9	- - -	1,091 9 9	—	RUTLANDSHIRE.
24	- -	217	- -	548	- -	90	- -	969	- -	496	- -	- - -	15 18 7	8,652 1 5	—	SHROPSHIRE.
66	- -	175	- -	433	- -	249	- -	160	- -	893	- -	- - -	6 1 7½	17,920 18 4½	—	SOMERSETSHIRE.

MIDDLESEX.—(*o*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Officers, (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's), are included in this Charge.

MONMOUTH.—(*p*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer's), are included in this Charge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—(*q*) Column 3. Maintenance of the Prisoners is included in this Charge.

OXFORDSHIRE.—(*r*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer's) are included in this Charge.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—(*s*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Gaolers and Turnkeys, are included in this Charge.

(continued)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND between the Years 1792 and 1832 (or such other Year as could

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE. 1792, or other Year.	EXPENDITURE. 1832, or other Year.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BRIDGES. Building or repairing. Increase.	BRIDGES. Building or repairing. Decrease.	GAOLS, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Increase.	GAOLS, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Decrease.	PRISONERS. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Increase.	PRISONERS. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Decrease.	VAGRANTS. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Increase.	VAGRANTS. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Decrease.	PROSECUTIONS. Assizes and Sessions. Increase.	PROSECUTIONS. Assizes and Sessions. Decrease.
					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
STAFFORDSHIRE	4,616 2 9	26,603 16 7	21,987 13 10	- - -	5,369	- -	(t)5,270	- -	1,160	- -	1,058	- -	5,903	- -
STAFFORDSHIRE (CITY and COUNTY of LICHFIELD)	91 0 4	274 10 10	183 10 6	- - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	(u) 63	- -	21	- -	93	- -
SUFFOLK (BECCLES DIVISION)	1,638 11 9¾	3,619 5 11	1,980 14 1¼	- - -	- -	524	- -	425	1,011	- -	- -	- -	761	- -
SUFFOLK (BURY DIVISION)	2,692 3 2	6,824 10 8	4,132 7 6	- - -	161	- -	(v)1,040	- -	556	- -	- -	213	897	- -
SUFFOLK (IPSWICH DIVISION)	2,678 0 9	4,091 18 5	1,413 17 8	- - -	- -	381	- -	1,622	828	- -	- -	45	740	- -
SUFFOLK (WOODBRIDGE DIVISION)	1,570 12 4	2,349 1 4	778 9 0	- - -	- -	289	- -	91	634	- -	- -	27	240	- -
SURREY	8,885 11 2	25,004 18 0	16,119 6 10	- - -	-	80	(w) 13,100	- -	- -	758	296	- -	2,948	- -
SUSSEX (EAST DIVISION)	2,688 6 0	7,417 7 10	4,729 1 10	- - -	- -	41	(x)2,606	- -	725	- -	- -	67	1,479	- -
SUSSEX (WEST DIVISION)	2,954 11 10¾	3,793 9 9	838 17 10½	- - -	76	- -	(y)1,693	- -	- -	874	22	- -	675	- -
WARWICKSHIRE	6,413 6 9	22,503 17 5	16,090 10 8	- - -	5,769	- -	- -	238	(z)4,472	- -	907	- -	4,182	- -
WARWICKSHIRE (COUNTY and CITY of COVENTRY)	669 15 4	2,207 5 1	1,537 9 9	- - -	28	- -	158	- -	414	- -	74	- -	188	- -
WESTMORELAND	4,634 6 2	1,948 18 1	- - -	2,685 8 1	- -	3,106	- -	374	250	- -	43	- -	- -	5
WESTMORELAND (WEST WARD)	130 5 9¼	867 1 7¼	736 15 10	- - -	633	- -	30	- -	26	- -	- -	1	26	- -
WESTMORELAND (EAST WARD)	424 16 4½	1,182 19 1	758 2 8½	- - -	773	- -	12	- -	32	- -	- -	25	43	- -
WESTMORELAND (KENDAL WARD)	369 6 5½	629 14 1½	260 7 8	- - -	47	- -	84	- -	40	- -	25	- -	30	- -
WESTMORELAND (LONSDALE WARD)	454 0 3	192 12 4½	- - -	261 7 10½	- -	73	- -	219	13	- -	- -	20	16	- -
WILTSHIRE	2,179 9 11¼	13,111 18 1½	10,932 8 2¼	- - -	694	- -	158	- -	3,156	- -	1,189	- -	2,191	- -
WORCESTERSHIRE	5,753 2 10	9,206 6 1	3,453 3 3	- - -	287	- -	46	- -	1,536	- -	32	- -	1,991	- -
WORCESTERSHIRE (COUNTY of the CITY of WORCESTER)	338 6 5½	886 11 11	548 5 5½	- - -	- -	- -	109	- -	126	- -	12	- -	136	- -
YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING)	1,966 12 10	10,612 1 2	8,645 8 4	- - -	90	- -	(gg) 5,868	- -	(dd) 148	- -	71	- -	710	- -
YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING)	4,095 5 2	14,956 13 0	10,861 7 10	- - -	- -	1,113	(hh) 7,863	- -	(ee) 442	- -	179	- -	767	- -
YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING)	17,129 6 6	53,477 2 5	36,347 15 11	- - -	- -	2,058	(ii) 13,249	- -	(ff) 11,287	- -	204	- -	10,994	- -
YORKSHIRE (COUNTY of the CITY of YORK)	939 4 8	2,534 1 2	1,594 16 6	- -	9	- -	608	- -	427	- -	- -	62	339	- -
YORKSHIRE (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL)	842 17 11	1,605 7 6	762 9 7	- - -	- -	- -	- -	553	588	- -	- -	5	287	- -
TOTALS £	301,806 11 4½	742,487 8 3¾	452,388 0 9¼	11,757 3 10	40,351	13,618	116,115	34,153	86,754	9,337	15,370	2,885	116,664	473

STAFFORDSHIRE.—(*t*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in this Charge.

STAFFORDSHIRE (CITY of LICHFIELD).—(*u*) Column 5. Salaries of the Officers are included in this Sum.

SUFFOLK (BURY DIVISION).—(*v*) Column 3. Maintenance of the Prisoners is included in this Charge.

SURREY.—(*w*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in this Charge.

SUSSEX (EAST DIVISION).—(*x*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer's) are included in this Charge.

SUSSEX (WEST DIVISION).—(*y*) Column 3. The same Remark applies to this Division of the County also.

WARWICKSHIRE.—(*z*) Column 5. Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer's and Inspector of Weights and Measures) are included in this Charge.

WESTMORELAND.—(*aa*) Column 20. In 1832 the Salaries of the Officers (excepting the Treasurer's) are included in the Charge for Maintenance of Prisoners.

WESTMORELAND (LONSDALE WARD).—(*bb*) Column 20. The same Remark applies to Lonsdale Ward in 1792.

procured nearest to each Period), with the INCREASE or DECREASE of each COUNTY; and an Analysis of the EXPENDITURE — *continued*.

LIEUTENANCY and MILITIA.		CONSTABLES. Chief and Special.		PROFESSIONAL. Clerks of Assize and Peace.		CORONERS.		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		INCIDENTAL. Sundry Payments.		MISCELLANEOUS. PRINTING, &c.		TOTAL INCREASE of COUNTY or PLACE.	TOTAL DECREASE of COUNTY or PLACE.	COUNTY.
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			
1.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
17	- -	1,269	- -	821	- -	422	- -	10	- -	- -	3	691 13 10	- - -	21,987 13 10	—	STAFFORDSHIRE.
-	- -	- -	- -	2	- -	- -	5	- -	- -	9	- -	0 10 6	- - -	183 10 6	—	STAFFORDSHIRE (City and County of Lichfield).
-	1	31	- -	125	- -	58	- -	361	- -	258	- -	324 14 1¼	- - -	1,980 14 1¼	—	SUFFOLK (Beccles Division).
-	474	799	- -	52	- -	17	- -	397	- -	- -	15	915 7 6	- - -	4,132 7 6	—	SUFFOLK (Bury Division).
-	119	- -	- -	213	- -	57	- -	1,067	- -	5	- -	670 17 8	- - -	1,413 17 8	—	SUFFOLK (Ipswich Division).
-	476	197	- -	84	- -	- -	4	130	- -	- -	6	386 9 0	- - -	778 9 0	—	SUFFOLK (Woodbridge Division).
-	2,471	709	- -	483	- -	330	- -	274	- -	1,284	- -	4 6 10	- - -	16,119 6 10	—	SURREY.
-	456	- -	- -	593	- -	91	- -	8	- -	- -	- -	- - -	208 18 2	4,729 1 10	—	SUSSEX (East Division).
-	650	- -	- -	315	- -	34	- -	23	- -	135	- -	- - -	610 2 1¾	838 17 10¼	—	SUSSEX (West Division).
-	142	184	- -	352	- -	314	- -	116	- -	- -	16	190 10 8	- - -	16,090 10 8	—	WARWICKSHIRE.
-	- -	- -	- -	141	- -	8	- -	390	- -	11	- -	125 9 9	- - -	1,537 9 9	—	WARWICKSHIRE (County and City of Coventry).
-	1	- -	3	43	- -	- -	22	205	- (*aa*) -	287	- -	- - -	2 8 1	- - -	2,685 8 1	WESTMORELAND.
6	- -	- -	- -	- -	12	8	- -	7	- -	1	- -	12 15 10	- - -	736 15 10	—	WESTMORELAND (West Ward).
-	141	- -	- -	12	- -	4	- -	23	- -	7	- -	13 2 8½	- - -	758 2 8½	—	WESTMORELAND (East Ward).
-	66	- -	- -	20	- -	8	- -	49	- -	- -	- -	23 7 8	- - -	260 7 8	—	WESTMORELAND (Kendal Ward).
-	4	- -	- -	17	- -	- -	4	9	- (*bb*) -	12	- -	- - -	8 7 10½	- - -	261 7 10½	WESTMORELAND (Lonsdale Ward).
-	- -	24	- -	628	- -	128	- -	2,021	- -	100	- -	643 8 2¼	- - -	10,932 8 2¼	—	WILTSHIRE.
-	1,905	651	- -	174	- -	80	- -	389	- -	- -	23	195 3 3	- - -	3,453 3 3	—	WORCESTERSHIRE.
-	100	- -	- -	10	- -	8	- -	- -	- (*cc*) -	206	- -	41 5 5½	- - -	548 5 5½	—	WORCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Worcester).
58	- -	600	- -	12	- -	37	- -	15	- -	617	- -	419 8 4	- - -	8,645 8 4	—	YORKSHIRE (East Riding).
-	13	952	- -	779	- -	25	- -	312	- -	397	- -	271 7 10	- - -	10,861 7 10	—	YORKSHIRE (North Riding).
-	3,028	2,323	- -	835	- -	508	- -	- -	817	244	- -	2,606 15 11	- - -	36,347 15 11	—	YORKSHIRE (West Riding).
-	111	- -	5	70	- -	10	- -	247	- -	- -	- -	62 16 6	- - -	1,594 16 6	—	YORKSHIRE (County of the City of York).
-	- -	- -	- -	5	- -	83	- -	160	- -	138	- -	59 9 7	- - -	762 9 7	—	YORKSHIRE (Kingston-upon-Hull).
861	14,448	25,967	8	21,416	995	7,064	388	35,157	2,922	24,379	8,996	44,118 11 9	5,362 14 9¾	452,388 0 9¼	11,757 3 10	TOTALS.

WORCESTERSHIRE (County of the City of Worcester).—(*cc*) Column 20. The Salaries of the Officers are included in the Charge under the Head "Incidental."

YORKSHIRE (East Riding).—(*dd*) Column 5. The Charge for the Maintenance of Prisoners in 1832 is included under the Head "Building or Repairing Gaols, &c."

—— (North Riding).—(*ee*) Column 5. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in the Charge under the Head "Building or Repairing Gaols, &c."

YORKSHIRE (North Riding).—(*ff*) Column 5. It appears that the Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in the Charge for Maintenance of Prisoners.

—— (East Riding).—(*gg*) Column 3. Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included.

—— (North Riding).—(*hh*) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in this Charge.

—— (West Riding).—(*ii*) Column 3. Salaries of the Officers (with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's) are included in this Charge.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY RATES in

ANGLESEY.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792.		1802.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	0 4 6	- - -	13 7 4	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		1 0 7	- - -	1 0 0	- - -
		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	1 5 1	—	14 7 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 8 19 0	- - -	(a) 61 6 7	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	8 19 0	—	61 6 7
Vagrants		8 12 0	- - -	17 5 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	8 12 0	—	17 5 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 24 14 8	- - -	(c) 103 14 8	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	24 14 8	—	103 14 8
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	3 3 6	- - -	4 18 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	1 7 0	- - -
	Debtors liberate	6 4 8	- - -	5 19 5	—
	Dead Bodies cast up by the Sea	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	9 8 2	—	12 4 5
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	146 9 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	146 9 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	6 2 0	- - -	6 2 0	- - -
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	6 2 0	—	6 2 0
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	- - -
	Totals	—	- - -	—	3 5 0
Coroner	Totals	- - -	16 2 3	- - -	25 13 0
Salaries	Treasurer	12 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	5 0 0	- - -	30 8 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	17 0 0	—	50 8 0
Printing &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	5 2 8
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	6 19 6	- - -	20 17 4
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	101 2 8	- - -	466 16 2

in the several COUNTIES in WALES, under their respective Heads.

ANGLESEY.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	- - -	- - -	57 4 11	- - -	79 14 6	
		(b)		(b)		
164 1 4	- - -	127 1 7	- - -	311 1 3	—	
335 14 7	- - -	19 10 4	- - -	10 9 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	499 15 11		146 11 11		321 10 3	
(a) 14 10 2	—	—	—	—	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under one Head; and in Cols 7, and 9, (b) Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers (excepting the Treasurer) are included in the Charges for building and repairing Gaols, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	22 9 8	- - -	16 4 6	—	
	14 10 2		22 9 8		16 4 6	
22 2 10	- - -	86 19 1	- - -	47 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	22 2 10		86 19 1		47 10 0	
(c)		(c)				(c) Cols. 1, 3, 5, 7.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
46 3 4	- - -	190 10 6	- - -	666 18 9	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 5 7	—	
	46 3 4		190 10 6		703 4 4	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £1,505 19 5½
—	—	—	—	—	—	Do. 1792 - 101 2 8
5 9 6	- - -	13 18 6	- - -	20 17 0	—	Increase - £1,404 16 9½
—	—	—	—	—	—	
7 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	12 12 6		13 8 6		20 17 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—	—	—	—	—	—	
93 1 10	- - -	14 15 6	- - -	18 0 1½	—	6 at the Assizes - £666 18 9
24 16 6	—	—	—	—	—	£111 3s. 1½d. each.
	117 18 4		14 15 6		18 0 1½	2 at the Sessions - £36 5 7
						£18 2s. 9½d. each.
6 2 0	- - -	6 9 6	- - -	6 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6 2 0		6 9 6		6 0 0	Valuation of the County of Anglesey, £15,137.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 229.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
38 13 0	- - -	52 2 0	- - -	90 12 11	—	
	38 13 0		52 2 0		90 12 11	
- - -	49 13 0	- - -	34 19 9	- - -	46 0 0	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
20 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	—	The Borough of Beaumaris, and the Liberties thereof.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
22 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 582.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	25 9 6	- - -	25 0 0	—	
30 6 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	72 16 0		85 9 6		85 0 0	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	14 2 2	- - -	14 3 6	- - -	71 5 10	
- - -	894 9 3	- - -	725 14 4	- - -	1,505 19 5½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	123 9 5	- - -	117 1 10
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	3 8 10	- - -	6 6 5	- - -
Houses of Correction	-	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	-	2 13 3	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		6 2 1		6 6 5
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 16 6 4½	- - -	(a) 49 3 4	- - -
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	32 1 0	- - -
	Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		16 6 4½		81 4 4
Vagrants		18 15 10	- - -	9 7 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		18 15 10		9 7 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(c) 11 5 10	- - -	(c) 95 17 4	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		11 5 10		95 17 4
Miscellaneous	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	5 16 6	- - -
	Payments for Work and Materials, and for Damage done in making new Roads	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Erecting a Tread Wheel in the County Gaol	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 2 0		7 18 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Militia	- - -	- - -	35 3 0	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		35 3 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Peace	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Expence of procuring the last Commission of the Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		30 0 0		- - -
Coroner	Totals	- - -	29 16 3	- - -	28 7 2
Salaries	Treasurer	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	10 10 0	- - -	10 10 0	- - -
	Surgeons	10 10 0	- - -	10 10 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	43 18 8	- - -	52 10 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspector of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		64 18 8		93 10 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	9 6 4	- - -	12 4 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	312 2 9½	- - -	488 4 9

of County Rates in Wales—*continued.*

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

1812.						1822.						1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.			7.			8.			9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	1,347	0	1	-	-	-	1,282	18	0	-	-	-	1,062	2	7	
135	17	6½		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
29	13	6	-	-	-	0	15	0		—			—			—		(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under one Head; and in Cols. 7 and 9, (*b*) Maintenance of Prisoners, Salaries of Officers, &c. (excepting the Treasurer) are included.
75	10	0		—			—			—			—			—		
			241	1	0½				0	15	0					—		
(*a*)						(*b*)						(*b*)						
197	2	5	-	-	-	442	0	1	-	-	-	416	18	8		—		
48	7	0	-	-	-	2	5	0		—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	17	0		—		
			245	9	5				444	5	1				460	15	8	
21	14	1		—			—			—			—			—		(*c*) 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
			21	14	1					—						—		
(*c*)						(*c*)						(*c*)						
444	15	10	-	-	-	139	8	0	-	-	-	290	18	8		—		(*d*) Col. 9.—In 1832 the Expenditure was greatly increased by the Charge for Judges' Lodgings.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
			444	15	10				139	8	0				290	18	8	
2	2	0	-	-	-	4	0	0	-	-	-	4	0	0		—		(*e*) Col. 7, 9.—The Surgeon and County Surveyor's Salaries are included in these Charges.
3	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	0		—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	37	7	9		—			—			—		
-	-		-	-	-	80	0	0		—		(*d*)	—			—		Expenditure, 1832 £3,358 8 10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	946	10	1		—		Do. 1792 - 312 2 9½
			5	7	6				121	7	9				955	18	1	Increase - £3,046 6 0½
23	12	6	-	-	-	17	2	6	-	-	-	43	15	10		—		
45	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		
			68	12	6				17	2	6				43	15	10	
	—			—			—			—			—			—		1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution could not be ascertained.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
				—						—						—		
68	16	9	-	-	-	156	16	9	-	-	-	188	3	6		—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	8	8		—		
			68	16	9				156	16	9				240	12	2	
-	-	-	19	8	6	-	-	-	31	17	0	-	-	-	56	17	0	There is no Valuation of the County of Brecon.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 239.)
35	0	0	-	-	-	40	0	0	-	-	-	40	0	0		—		
	—			—		(*e*)	—			—		(*e*)	—			—		
21	0	0	-	-	-	126	5	0	-	-	-	130	0	0		—		
26	5	0		—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
135	0	0		—			—			—			—			—		Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		Borough of Brecon.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		The College; situate within the Suburbs of the Town of Brecon.
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
	—			—			—			—			—			—		(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 590.)
	—			—			—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	0	-	-	-	3	6	4		—		
			217	5	0				172	11	0				173	6	4	
-	-	-	7	8	0		—			—			—			—		
-	-	-	51	11	5	-	-	-	35	18	11	-	-	-	74	2	6	
-	-	-	2,738	10	1½	-	-	-	2,403	0	0	-	-	-	3,358	8	10	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

CARDIGANSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1804. 1. £ s. d.	1804. 2. £ s. d.	1812. 3. £ s. d.	1812. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	235 5 2	- - -	591 4 9
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	5 18 5	- - -	8 2 6	- - -
Houses of Correction		0 5 2	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		37 19 0	- - -	27 19 3	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		44 2 7		36 1 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 32 8 3	- - -	(a) 32 8 1	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	37 7 7	- - -	40 16 3	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		69 15 10		73 4 4
Vagrants		6 2 9	- - -	2 1 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		6 2 9		2 1 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 134 15 6	- - -	(b) 67 5 0	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		134 15 6		67 5 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	52 6 0	- - -	16 15 6	- - -
	Debtors Liberate	3 10 8	- - -	3 1 4	—
	Army of Reserve	34 13 0	—	—	—
	Ground Rent for Gaol	5 3 4	- - -	6 14 8	—
	Totals		95 13 0		26 11 6
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	(c) —	—	—	—
	Meetings	39 18 0	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	399 16 4	- - -	212 5 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	114 12 5	—
	Totals		439 14 4		326 17 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	153 15 8	- - -	193 16 2	- - -
	Totals		153 15 8		193 16 2
Coroner	Totals	- - -	14 16 6	- - -	39 15 0
Salaries	Treasurer	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	72 9 0	- - -	62 9 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	63 0 0	- - -	69 6 0	—
	Totals		165 9 0		161 15 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	0 5 0	- - -	1 6 1
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	23 11 8	- - -	18 6 9
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,383 7 0	- - -	1,538 5 3

of County Rates in Wales—*continued.*

CARDIGANSHIRE.

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	413 2 4	- - -	377 3 2	
45 6 10	- - -	11 16 6	—	
14 1 6	- - -	35 12 0	—	
97 13 5½	- - -	30 4 4	—	
- - -	- - -	22 9 2½	—	
	157 1 9½		100 2 0½	
170 12 10	- - -	115 14 11½	—	
23 16 4	- - -	40 5 2	—	
51 11 11	- - -	16 15 5	—	
40 2 1	- - -	47 0 0	—	Previous to 1804 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 592.)
	286 3 2		219 15 6½	
1 0 4	- - -	3 6 0	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under one Head.
—	—	—	—	
	1 0 4		3 6 0	
462 3 4	- - -	87 2 7	—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged under one Head.
11 14 9	- - -	63 2 5	—	
	473 18 1		150 5 0	
—	—	—	—	(*c*) Col. 1, 3.—Militia Payments increased the Expenditure considerably.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
13 6 0	- - -	1 13 0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - - £1,534 5 8
—	—	—	—	Do. 1804 - - 1,383 7 0
—	—	—	—	Increase - £150 18 8
	13 6 0		1 13 0	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
20 5 0	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:—
—	—	—	—	3 at the Assizes - - £87 2 7
	20 5 0		—	£29 0*s.* 10*d.* each.
—	—	—	—	2 at the Sessions - - 63 2 5
—	—	—	—	£31 11*s.* 2½*d.* each.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
191 2 4½	- - -	254 18 4	—	There is no Valuation of the County of Cardigan.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 229.)
	191 2 4½		254 18 4	
- - -	52 19 6	- - -	41 13 5	
52 18 0	- - -	55 0 0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 596.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
38 4 2	- - -	31 2 0	—	
100 0 0	- - -	170 0 0	—	
13 2 6	- - -	10 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	204 4 8		266 12 0	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	91 18 9	- - -	118 17 2	
- - -	1,905 2 0	- - -	1,534 5 8	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1816. 1. £ s. d.	1816. 2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	696 13 4
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	(a) 135 1 4	—
Houses of Correction		264 1 11½	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		38 17 11½	—
	Totals	—	438 1 3
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	—	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	26 16 4	—
	Totals	26 16 4	26 16 4
Vagrants		23 5 6	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—
	Totals	—	23 5 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	169 19 0	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	169 19 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	6 0 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Lunatic Asylum	—	—
	Totals	—	6 0 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	—	—
	Militia	250 17 11	—
	Totals	—	250 17 11
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	100 0 0	—
	Totals	—	100 0 0
Coroner	Totals	—	30 11 9
Salaries	Treasurer	40 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	40 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	33 6 9
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	156 12 3
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	1,972 4 1

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
3.	4.	5.	6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	1,098 4 7	- - -	2,320 2 11	
(*b*) 352 17 9	- - -	(*b*) 570 6 3	—	
48 0 6	- - -	50 18 6	—	Previous to 1816 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 598.)
11 1 10	- - -	13 8 11	—	
	412 0 1		634 13 8	
(*c*) 203 3 2	- - -	(*c*) 157 16 11	—	(*a*) Column 1.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction, as well as the Salaries of the Officers (excepting the Treasurer), are included in the Charges under the Head Building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction.
62 16 2	- - -	223 13 2	—	
	265 19 4		381 10 1	
19 18 11	—	—	—	
	19 18 11		—	
212 6 3	- - -	593 19 10	—	(*b*) Cols. 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaol, and Salaries of the Officers (excepting the Treasurer and County Surveyor), are included in these Charges.
	212 6 3		593 19 10	
- - -	- - -	3 10 6	—	(*c*) Cols. 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
54 5 0	—	—	—	
	54 5 0		3 10 6	
(*d*) 1,368 7 0	—	—	—	(*d*) Col. 3.—Militia Payments increased the Expenditure considerably.
	1,368 7 0		—	
100 0 0	- - -	234 4 10	—	1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
	100 0 0		234 4 10	
- - -	86 19 8	- - -	84 16 9	
50 0 0	- - -	50 0 0	—	There is no Valuation of the County of Carmarthen.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 235.)
52 10 0	- - -	79 0 0	—	
	102 10 0		129 0 0	
- - -	145 14 7	- - -	301 2 0	
- - -	3,866 5 5	- - -	4,683 0 7	

Expenditure, 1832 - - £4,683 0 7
Do. 1816 - - 1,972 4 1
Increase - £2,710 16 6

Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:

The Borough of Kidwelly.

(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 600.)

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

CARNARVONSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1819. 1. £	s.	d.	2. £	s.	d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	-	-	-	209	1	3
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	295	11	10	-	-	-
Houses of Correction			—			—	
Shire Halls or other County Buildings			—			—	
	Totals		—			—	
					295	11	10
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-
	—— in Houses of Correction		—			—	
	Conveyance of	62	1	11		—	
	—— Transports for Embarkation	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals				62	1	11
Vagrants		152	19	6	-	-	-
Scotch and Irish Paupers			—			—	
	Totals				152	19	6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b)317	8	7	-	-	-
	Sessions		—			—	
	Totals				317	8	7
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners		—			—	
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	4	0	0		—	
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage		—			—	
	Parliamentary Returns	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Interest of Debt	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Totals				4	0	0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk		—			—	
	Meetings		—			—	
	Militia	10	9	6	-	-	-
	Totals				10	9	6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances		—			—	
	Special, Expences of		—			—	
	Apprehending Vagrants		—			—	
	Totals					—	
Professional	Clerk of Assize	56	18	0		—	
	Clerk of Peace	95	17	10	-	-	-
	Totals				152	15	10
Coroner	Totals	-	-	-	54	0	3
Salaries	Treasurer	60	14	0	-	-	-
	Clerk of the Peace		—			—	
	Chaplains		—			—	
	Surgeons		—			—	
	Surveyor, County	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Governor of Gaols	-	-	-	-	-	-
	—— Houses of Correction	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Matrons of Gaols		—			—	
	—— Houses of Correction		—			—	
	Turnkeys of Gaols		—			—	
	—— Houses of Correction		—			—	
	Hall Keeper		—			—	
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures		—			—	
	Totals				60	14	0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals		—			—	
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	-	-	-	35	11	1
	Total Annual Expenditure	-	-	-	1,354	13	9

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

CARNARVONSHIRE.

1822.						1832.						NOTES.
3.			4.			5.			6.			
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
-	-	-	501	4	3	-	-	-	639	12	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	2½	—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
			-	-	-				20	19	2½	
(a) 243	5	6½	-	-	-	(a)338	15	9½	—			Previous to 1819, the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 602.)
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
58	6	0		—			—		—			
			301	11	6½				338	15	9½	
21	6	5	-	-	-	3	9	9	—			(a) Columns 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
	—			—			—		—			
			21	6	5				3	9	9	
(b)138	19	0	-	-	-	(b) 1,253	18	4	—			(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
	—			—			—		—			
			138	19	0				1,253	18	4	
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
-	-	-	-	-	-	43	12	9	—			Expenditure, 1832 - - - £2,897 19 3
10	19	0	-	-	-	38	6	3	—			Do. 1819 - - - 1,354 13 9
			10	19	0				81	19	0	Increase - - £1,543 5 6
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
11	14	6	-	-	-	11	14	6	—			
			11	14	6				11	14	6	
	—			—			—		—			1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
				—					—			
	—			—			—		—			
138	2	8	-	-	-	131	5	11	—			
			138	2	8				131	5	11	1829.—Valuation of the County of Carnarvon, £188,755.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 236.)
-	-	-	48	13	0	-	-	-	126	17	0	
62	17	6	-	-	-	63	1	0	—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
45	9	6	-	-	-	45	0	1	—			No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate. — (*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 604.)
55	7	0	-	-	-	96	10	0	—			
20	16	6	-	-	-	20	14	0	—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
	—			—			—		—			
			184	10	6				225	5	1	
	—			—			—		—			
-	-	-	28	9	0	-	-	-	64	2	7	
-	-	-	1,385	9	10½	-	-	-	2,897	19	3	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

DENBIGHSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1817. 1. £ s. d.	2. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	628 7 10
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	17 4 9	—
Houses of Correction		88 14 9	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		22 16 7	—
	Totals	—	128 16 1
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	459 12 7	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—
	Conveyance of	(a) 85 0 0	—
	—— Transports for Embarkation	—	—
	Totals	—	544 12 7
Vagrants		216 19 0	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		15 18 8	—
	Totals	—	232 17 8
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 244 8 6	—
	Sessions	—	—
	Totals	—	244 8 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	6 0 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—
	Judges Lodgings	20 4 0	—
	Interest of Debt	—	—
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, & 64.	—	—
	Totals	—	26 4 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—
	Meetings	6 17 0	—
	Militia	233 1 6	—
	Totals	—	239 18 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	74 11 4	—
	Totals	—	74 11 4
Coroner	Totals	—	85 12 3
Salaries	Treasurer	—	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—
	Totals	—	—
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	—
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	536 18 3
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	2,742 7 0

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

DENBIGHSHIRE.

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
3.	4.	5.	6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	1,289 2 8	- - -	1,257 0 6	
424 8 7	- - -	536 14 6	—	
194 8 4	- - -	64 16 0	—	
113 1 6	- - -	43 14 10	—	
18 4 7	- - -	13 19 0	—	
	750 3 0		659 4 4	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
65 17 4	- - -	35 8 0	—	Previous to 1817 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 606.)
45 5 8	- - -	47 3 8	—	
	111 3 0		82 11 8	
59 17 10	—	—	—	(*a*) Column 1. — Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
5 9 10	—	—	—	
	65 7 8		—	
218 9 10	- - -	553 0 9	—	(*b*) Col. 1.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
146 17 8	- - -	240 12 1	—	
	365 7 6		793 12 10	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 - - £4,270 6 6
—	—	—	—	Do. 1817 - - 2,742 7 0
22 1 6	—	—	—	Increase - £1,527 19 6
—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	197 15 0	—	
- - -	- - -	323 15 4	—	
	22 1 6		521 10 4	
—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
—	—	—	—	11 at the Assizes - - £553 0 9
26 7 0	- - -	26 7 0	—	£50 5*s.* 6*d.* each.
	26 7 0		26 7 0	
- - -	- - -	3 2 0	—	22 at the Sessions - - 240 12 1
1 0 0	—	—	—	£10 18 8½*d.* each.
—	—	—	—	
	1 0 0		3 2 0	
—	—	—	—	Valuation of the County of Denbigh: Mr. Innes, the Clerk of the Peace, states, that the County Rates are paid out of the Poor Rates.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 237.)
190 6 8	- - -	216 11 6	—	
	190 6 8		216 11 6	
- - -	103 2 0	- - -	141 12 9	
30 2 0	- - -	60 0 0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 608.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
206 19 0	- - -	260 8 0	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	237 1 0		320 8 0	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	107 9 7	- - -	248 5 7	
- - -	3,268 11 7	- - -	4,270 6 6	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

FLINTSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1796. 1. £ s. d.	1796. 2. £ s. d.	1801. 3. £ s. d.	1801. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	628 0 6	- - -	96 3 11
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	56 5 9½	- - -	11 12 4	- - -
Houses of Correction		78 1 2	- - -	11 8 4	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		11 17 0	- - -	2 1 6	- - -
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		146 3 11½		25 2 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 88 13 0½	- - -	(a) 71 5 8	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	32 1 5	- - -	8 14 8	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		120 14 5½		80 0 4
Vagrants		43 5 1	- - -	220 14 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		43 5 1		220 14 6
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 36 9 0	- - -	(b) 11 10 6	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		36 9 0		11 10 6
Miscellaneous	Altering and repairing Barracks, Store Room, &c.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Purchase of Ground for new Gaol and Court House	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Examining the late Treasurer's Accounts	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	103 17 4	—
	Debtors Liberate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Rent of Military Store Room and Judges Lodgings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Magistrates Clerks	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Expence of Reference respecting Overton Bridge	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		103 17 4
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	206 2 6	- - -	131 18 9	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		206 2 6		131 18 9
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	21 5 6	- - -	21 5 6	- - -
	Totals		21 5 6		21 5 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	42 3 3	- - -	63 19 2
Salaries	Treasurer	40 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		40 0 0		40 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	0 13 8	- - -	1 18 10
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	158 13 5	- - -	161 13 2
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	1,443 11 4	- - -	961 4 2

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

FLINTSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.			6.	7.			8.	9.			10.	
£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.	
-	-	-	1,754 5 2	-	-	-	692 14 4	-	-	-	346 3 5	
33	9	3	—	—			—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	240	0	0	—	—			—	
54	12	6½	- - -	12	9	5	- - -	12	7	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	124	18	10	—	—			—	
			88 1 9½				377 8 3				12 7 4	
(*a*)												
111	5	10	- - -	217	8	3	- - -	414	15	0	—	
-	-	-	- - -	3	4	10	- - -	59	16	8	—	
4	13	0	- - -	54	5	6	- - -	29	15	3	—	
-	-	-	- - -	27	4	6	- - -	61	9	5	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
			115 18 10				302 3 1				565 16 4	
265	17	2½	- - -	46	7	6	- - -	5	12	10	—	
—			—	—			—	—			—	(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
			265 17 2½				46 7 6				5 12 10	
(*b*)												
257	19	6	- - -	123	7	6	- - -	257	14	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	23	8	11	- - -	44	11	10	—	
			257 19 6				146 16 5				302 6 8	
												Expenditure, 1832 - £3,007 4 6
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	230	1	1	—	Do. 1796 - 1,443 11 4
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	630	5	6	—	Increase - £1,563 13 2
2	2	0	- - -	2	0	0	—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	33	1	7	—	—			—	
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	55	9	3	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons :
—			—	—			—	—			—	9 at the Assizes - £257 14 10
0	13	4	—	—			—	—			—	£28 12*s.* 9*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	37	2	0	- - -	33	8	6	—	5 at the Sessions - £ 44 11 10
-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	- - -	5	16	0	—	£8 17*s.* 4*d.* each.
-	-	-	- - -	56	18	0	—	—			—	
			2 15 4				129 1 7				955 0 4	
—			—	—			—	—			—	Valuation of the County of Flint, £12,999.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 238.)
—			—	—			—	—			—	
313	17	1	—	—			—	—			—	
7	0	0	—	—			—	—			—	
			320 17 1				—				—	
-	-	-	- - -	19	16	0	- - -	22	6	5	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 616.)
-	-	-	- - -	10	0	6	- - -	4	10	6	—	
			- - -				29 16 6				26 16 11	
—			—	—			—	—			—	
60	9	0	- - -	178	18	6	- - -	254	13	10	—	
			60 9 0				178 18 6				254 13 10	
-	-	-	48 7 9	-	-	-	77 16 6	-	-	-	110 3 9	
40	0	0	- - -	54	17	0	- - -	60	5	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	109	8	9	- - -	101	18	4	—	
-	-	-	- - -	137	18	6	- - -	190	10	10	—	
-	-	-	- - -	15	11	0	- - -	21	7	6	—	
-	-	-	- - -	30	5	6	—	—			—	
			40 0 0				348 0 9				374 2 2	
-	-	-	5 5 0	-	-	-	15 8 7	-	-	-	12 9 4	
-	-	-	626 17 6½	-	-	-	16 1 4	-	-	-	41 11 7	
-	-	-	3,586 14 2½	-	-	-	2,360 13 4	-	-	-	3,007 4 6	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	399 9 8	- - -	584 14 11
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		—	—	—	—
		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	234 19 5½	- - -	(a) 126 12 1	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	36 0 0	- - -	10 7 9	- - -
	Totals		270 19 5½		136 19 10
Vagrants		48 17 3	- - -	68 7 6	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		48 17 3		68 7 6
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	29 9 7	- - -	(b) 108 1 8	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		29 9 7		108 1 8
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Debt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Compensation against the Hundred, occasioned by Riots at Merthyr	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Maintenance of Pauper Lunatic	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	- - -	- - -	18 10 3	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		18 10 3
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	- - -	- - -	48 14 4	- - -
	Totals		- - -		48 14 4
Coroner	Totals	- - -	84 6 6	- - -	22 1 8
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 3	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		20 0 0		20 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	2 9 0	- - -	23 13 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	102 8 2½	- - -	491 1 0½
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	957 19 8	- - -	1,522 4 8½

of County Rates in Wales—*continued.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

1812.		1825.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	170 10 0	- - -	456 5 7	- - -	225 15 10	
0 16 8	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	2,624 3 1	—	
- - -	- - -	1,020 0 0	- - -	205 4 9	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
940 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	940 16 8		1,070 0 0		2,829 7 10	
(a)						(a) Columns 1, 3, 5.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
524 17 3	- - -	454 10 11	- - -	1,062 6 6	—	
- - -	- - -	237 5 4	- - -	582 7 10½	—	
67 14 9	- - -	77 12 0	- - -	221 2 2	—	
	592 12 0		769 8 3		1,865 16 6½	
67 17 3	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	67 17 3		—		—	
(b)						(c) Col. 9.—A considerable Increase under the Head Miscellaneous.
319 15 2	- - -	807 11 5	- - -	1,434 14 11	—	
- - -	- - -	96 0 4	- - -	726 15 3	—	
	319 15 2		903 11 9		2,161 10 2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
5 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 £9,733 10 6½
—	—	—	—	(c) —	—	Do. 1792 957 19 8
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 16 0	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	446 1 3	—	Increase - £8,775 10 10½
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	625 4 10	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	—	
	5 10 8		- - -		1,239 12 1	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—	—	—	—	—	—	29 at the Assizes - £1,434 14 11
312 16 6	- - -	35 7 7	—	—	—	£49 9s. 5d. each.
69 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	60 at the Sessions - 726 15 3
	382 0 6		35 7 7		—	£12 6s. 3d. each.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 19 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		- - -		18 19 8	Valuation of the County of Glamorgan, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £323,670. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 242.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
36 10 8	- - -	158 2 1	- - -	367 19 5	—	
	36 10 8		158 2 1		367 19 5	
- - -	33 17 10	- - -	92 16 0	- - -	164 11 6	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 624.)
75 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	—	
- - -	- - -	365 0 0	- - -	470 0 0	—	
- - -	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	225 14 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	75 0 0		458 0 0		745 14 0	
- - -	- - -	- - -	36 14 0	- - -	44 15 1	
- - -	282 17 6	- - -	92 2 8	- - -	69 8 5	
- - -	2,907 8 3	- - -	4,072 7 11	- - -	9,733 10 6½	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

MERIONETHSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1808. 1. £ s. d.	1808. 2. £ s. d.	1812. 3. £ s. d.	1812. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	713 3 4	—	1,171 6 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	683 3 6	—	65 14 6	—
Houses of Correction		15 6 0	—	20 16 5	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		30 0 0	—	13 15 3	—
	Totals	—	728 9 6	—	100 6 2
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 26 6 11	—	(a) 24 13 3	—
	Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	5 3 8	—	13 19 11	—
	Totals	—	31 10 7	—	38 13 2
Vagrants		74 9 5	—	56 14 1	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	74 9 5	—	56 14 1
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	(c) 45 11 6	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	45 11 6
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	1 1 0	—	14 7 0	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	1 1 0	—	14 7 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	84 17 0	—	59 5 2	—
	Totals	—	84 17 0	—	59 5 2
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	26 11 0	—	27 8 6	—
	Totals	—	26 11 0	—	27 8 6
Coroner	Totals	—	2 14 0	—	11 19 3
Salaries	Treasurer	40 0 0	—	40 0 0	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	40 0 0	—	40 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	25 7 3	—	20 6 11
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	(d) 440 19 10½	—	(d) 438 11 2½
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	2,169 2 11½	—	2,024 9 5½

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

MERIONETHSHIRE.

1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	593 18 7½	- - -	646 19 3	
(*b*) 314 3 8½	- - -	(*b*) 195 8 10	—	
104 15 3	- - -	91 4 3	—	
922 16 4½	- - -	27 2 0	—	
—	—	—	—	
	1,341 15 4		313 15 1	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	Previous to 1808 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 626.)
51 16 10	- - -	17 10 2	—	
	51 16 10		17 10 2	
50 10 0	- - -	0 4 6	—	
—	—	—	—	
	50 10 0		0 4 6	
(*c*) 51 16 10	- - -	(*c*) 77 8 10	—	(*a*) Columns 1, 3.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head; and, in Cols. 5 and 7, (*b*) Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers, (excepting the Treasurer and County Surveyor) are included in the Charges under the Heads Building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction.
	51 16 10		77 8 10	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	(*c*) Col. 3, 5, 7.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	—		—	(*d*) Col. 2, 4.—Salaries of the Officers are supposed to be included under the Head *Incidental*.
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
10 0 0	—	—	—	
	10 0 0		—	
—	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1805 - - £2,169 2 11½
—	—	—	—	Do. 1832 - - 1,741 1 0½
—	—	—	—	Decrease - £ 428 1 11
	—		—	
—	—	—	—	
72 0 0	- - -	58 16 8	—	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
	72 0 0		58 16 8	4 at Assizes and Sessions - £77 8 10
				£19 7*s.* 2½*d.* each.
- - -	27 19 8	- - -	31 19 3	
34 0 0	- - -	34 0 0	—	Valuation of the County of Merioneth, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £21,506.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 243.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
65 0 0	- - -	65 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 630.)
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	
	99 0 0		99 0 0	
—	—	—	—	
- - -	309 17 4½	- - -	495 7 3½	
- - -	2,608 14 8	- - -	1,741 1 0½	

Compar ative Statement of the Expenditure

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	1 12 7	- - -	49 16 11	- - -
Houses of Correction		0 7 2	- - -	0 3 6	- - -
Shire Halls or other		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
County Buildings		—	—	—	—
	Totals		1 19 9		50 0 5
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 38 2 0	- - -	(a) 244 6 6	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	101 9 2	- - -
	Totals		38 2 0		345 15 8
Vagrants		40 19 4	- - -	36 11 9	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		40 19 4		36 11 9
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 33 9 8	- -	(b) 62 4 0	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		33 9 8		62 4 0
Miscellaneous	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Window Tax	—	—	—	—
	Debtors Liberate	2 18 8	- - -	0 8 0	—
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Attendances at Quarter Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 18 8		0 8 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Militia	- - -	- - -	61 4 10	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		61 4 10
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Peace	21 14 6	- - -	1 10 6	- - -
	County Rate	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		21 14 6		1 10 6
Coroner	Totals	- - -	22 0 9	- - -	5 18 0
Salaries	Treasurer	14 0 0	- - -	21 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		14 0 0		21 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	3 11 8	- - -	6 18 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	105 18 3	- - -	127 16 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	284 14 7	- - -	719 7 8

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	10 0 0	- - -	1,718 13 9	- - -	1,861 18 8¾	
36 6 8	—	—	—	—	—	
43 0 1	—	—	—	—	—	
0 19 4	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	80 6 1		—		—	
(a)		(a)				
205 5 4	- - -	764 14 6	- - -	385 19 5	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	208 19 2½	—	
44 6 10	—	—	—	—	—	
	249 12 2		764 14 6		594 18 7½	
45 12 6	- - -	15 10 10	—	—	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	45 12 6		15 10 10		—	
(b)		(b)		(b)		
86 9 8	- - -	217 4 10	- - -	728 4 9	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	86 9 8		217 4 10		728 4 9	
1 0 0	- - -	4 17 0	—	—	—	(c) Col. 9.—Three Years Salary (Arrears).
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	306 10 0	—	Expenditure, 1832 - £4,203 8 9¼
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 9 6	—	Do. 1792 - 284 14 7
	1 0 0		4 17 0		327 15 6	Increase - £3,918 14 2¼
28 10 6	—	—	—	—	—	
3 10 11	—	—	—	—	—	
238 5 3	- - -	0 1 0	—	—	—	
10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	280 16 8		0 1 0		—	1832.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 9	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	- - -		- - -		23 7 9	
2 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 7 9	—	1830.—Valuation of the County of Montgomery, £274,326.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 244.)
- - -	- - -	11 12 0	—	—	—	
	2 6 0		11 12 0		91 7 9	
- - -	28 2 7	- - -	125 8 0	- - -	48 13 0	
20 0 0	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	(c) 120 0 0	—	No Return of any Place claiming Exemption from Payment of County Rate.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 638.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	373 10 6	- - -	364 7 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20 0 0		413 10 6		484 7 0	
- - -	6 6 0	- - -	0 14 0	- - -	15 1 6	
- - -	209 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 14 2	
- - -	1,020 6 0	- - -	3,272 6 5	- - -	4,203 8 9¼	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

PEMBROKESHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1793. 1. £ s. d.	1793. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	- - -	280 15 8	- - -	16 14 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	- - -	- - -	20 8 9	- - -
Houses of Correction		—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings		111 15 8	- - -	9 1 0	- - -
	Totals		111 15 8		29 12 9
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 46 10 5	- - -	(a) 242 11 4	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	- - -	- - -	96 7 11	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		46 10 5		338 19 3
Vagrants		41 9 5	- - -	6 14 0	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		—	—	—	—
	Totals		41 9 5		6 14 0
Prosecutions	Assizes	(b) 1 10 8	- - -	(b) 77 11 4	- - -
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals		1 10 8		77 11 1
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	11 6 0	- - -	4 4 0	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	- - -
	Under Sheriff	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
	Lunatic Asylum	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		11 6 0		16 6 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	19 19 0	—
	Meetings	(c) —	—	(c) —	—
	Militia	139 11 0	- - -	239 10 6	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		139 11 0		259 9 6
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals		—		—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	(d) —	—
	Clerk of Peace	75 19 11	- - -	119 5 5	- - -
	Totals		75 19 11		119 5 5
Coroner	Totals	- - -	43 13 5	- - -	27 5 3
Salaries	Treasurer	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	(e) 55 0 0	- - -	(e) 65 0 0	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals		75 0 0		85 0 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	- - -	28 13 6	- - -	2 2 0
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	- - -	33 9 3	- - -	12 16 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	889 14 11	- - -	991 16 6

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

PEMBROKESHIRE.

1812.		1822.		1832.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	379 3 4	- - -	748 1 10	- - -	182 9 7½	
48 3 1	- - -	218 1 7	- - -	45 17 2½	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	22 2 8	—	—	—	
15 4 0	—	—	—	—	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
	63 6 1		240 4 3		45 17 2½	
(a)		(a)		(a)	—	
205 4 5	- - -	233 0 1½	- - -	474 3 7¼	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(b) Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
2 8 8	- - -	27 19 0	- - -	60 17 11	—	
- - -	- - -	32 13 0	—	—	—	
	207 13 1		293 12 1½		535 1 6¼	(c) Col. 1, 3, 5. — Militia Payments, and (d) Col. 3, 5, 7, 9, Professional Charges, increased the Expenditure.
29 7 9	- - -	43 9 6	- - -	67 17 6	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	29 7 9		43 9 6		67 17 6	
		(b)		(b)		(e) Col. 1, 3, 5. — The Salaries of the Chaplain, Surgeon, Master of the House of Correction and Taskmaster, are included in these Charges.
(b) 67 15 10	- - -	148 2 6	- - -	327 18 2	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	67 15 10		148 2 6		327 18 2	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
2 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
3 4 6	- - -	9 9 0	—	—	—	
20 0 0	- - -	10 3 0	—	—	—	Expenditure, 1832 £1,975 15 10¼
- - -	- - -	21 19 4	- - -	43 12 0	—	Do. 1793 889 14 11
	25 6 6		41 11 4		43 12 0	Increase - £1,086 0 11¼
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c) —	—	—	—	—	—	
272 3 6	- - -	33 3 0	- - -	46 1 10	—	
25 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	
	297 3 6		33 3 0		46 1 10	1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—	—	—	—	—	—	21 at Assizes and Sessions, —
—	—	—	—	—	—	£327 18s. 2d. - £15 12s. 3½d. each.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	—		—		—	
(d) —	—	(d) —	—	(d) —	—	
163 0 0	- - -	191 1 0	- - -	192 5 0	—	There is no Valuation of the County of Pembroke by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 247.)
	163 0 0		191 1 0		192 5 0	
- - -	49 5 9	- - -	143 14 3	—	—	
20 0 0	- - -	40 12 0	- - -	41 0 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
- - -	- - -	51 16 0	- - -	41 17 9	—	Tenby.
- - -	- - -	198 5 0	- - -	257 8 0	—	
(e) 70 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 646.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	90 0 0		290 13 0		340 5 9	
- - -	58 6 4	—	—	—	—	
- - -	48 13 3	- - -	144 5 6	- - -	53 3 6	
- - -	1,479 1 5	- - -	2,317 18 3½	- - -	1,975 15 10¼	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

PEMBROKESHIRE (Town and County of HAVERFORDWEST).

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1801. 1. £ s. d.	1801. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing — Totals	—	—	—	36 6 6
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	3 17 0	—	3 6 10	—
Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—	—
Shire Halls or other County Buildings	—	—	—	0 14 6	—
	Totals	—	3 17 0	—	4 1 4
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols	(a) 1 15 6	—	(a) 0 16 4	—
	—— in Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	1 15 6	—	0 16 4
Offenders	—	—	—	—	—
Vagrants	—	3 12 4	—	5 18 2	—
Scotch and Irish Paupers	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	3 12 4	—	5 18 2
Prosecutions	Assizes	—	—	(b) 2 2 0	—
	Sessions	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	2 2 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	—	—	—	—
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	—	—	—	—
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	—	—	—	—
	Parliamentary Returns	—	—	—	—
	Lunatic Asylums	—	—	—	—
	Interest of Money	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	—	—	—	—
	Meetings	—	—	—	—
	Militia	(c) 50 5 0	—	(c) 57 14 0	—
	Totals	—	50 5 0	—	57 14 0
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	—	—	—	—
	Special, Expences of	—	—	—	—
	Apprehending Vagrants	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	—	—	—
Professional	Clerk of Assize	—	—	—	—
	Clerk of Peace	3 4 0	—	4 1 0	—
	Totals	—	3 4 0	—	4 1 0
Coroner	Totals	—	3 3 0	—	2 2 0
Salaries	Treasurer	4 4 6	—	7 5 9	—
	Clerk of the Peace	—	—	—	—
	Chaplains	—	—	—	—
	Surgeons	—	—	—	—
	Surveyor, County	—	—	—	—
	Governor of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Matrons of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Turnkeys of Gaols	—	—	—	—
	—— Houses of Correction	—	—	—	—
	Hall Keeper	—	—	—	—
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	—	—	—	—
	Totals	—	4 4 6	—	7 5 9
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery — Totals	—	2 3 9	—	2 11 6
Incidental	Sundry Payments — Totals	—	8 14 3	—	27 0 6
	Total Annual Expenditure	—	80 19 4	—	149 19 1

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

PEMBROKESHIRE (Town and County of Haverfordwest).

1812.		1822.		1823.		NOTES.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- - -	13 5 9	- - -	8 12 2½	- - -	29 14 10½	
2 8 4	- - -	0 9 6	—	—	—	
1 7 0	—	—	—	—	—	
2 18 11	- - -	0 6 0	- - -	0 8 8	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Previous to 1801 the Expenditure could not be made out.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 648.)
	6 14 3		0 15 6		0 8 8	
(a)19 9 2	- - -	(a) 19 16 0½	- - -	(a) 104 4 6	—	(a) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19 9 2		19 16 0½		104 4 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
8 4 3	- - -	1 4 0	- - -	1 1 0	—	(b) Col. 3, 5, 7. — Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8 4 3		1 4 0		1 1 0	
(b)20 18 6	- - -	(b) 19 6 6	—	—	—	(c) Col.1, 3, 5.—Militia Payments increased the Expenditure considerably.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	20 18 6		19 6 6		—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(d) Col. 8.—A large Sum appears under the Head Incidental.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	3 10 9	—	
- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	—	Expenditure, 1823 - £249 11 7
	- - -		60 0 0		13 10 9	Do. 1801 - 80 19 4
—	—	—	—	—	—	Increase - £168 12 3
—	—	—	—	—	—	
(c)142 8 9	- - -	0 2 6	- - -	0 2 6	—	
	142 8 9		0 2 6		0 2 6	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1823.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
- - -	- - -	5 3 0	- - -	6 19 0	—	
4 16 0	- - -	6 6 0	- - -	7 13 0	—	
	4 16 0		11 9 0		14 12 0	There is no Valuation of the Town and County of Haverfordwest, by virtue 55 G. 3, c. 51. — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1852, p. 247.)
- -	3 3 0	- - -	3 3 0	- - -	5 14 0	
12 7 3	- - -	17 19 0	- - -	17 10 0	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Places that do not contribute to the County Rate :
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	Extra-parochial Parish of FurzyPark in Haverfordwest.
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 654.)
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12 7 3		17 19 0		17 10 0	
- - -	4 3 6	- - -	9 14 7	- - -	3 14 6	
- - -	22 16 11	- - -	(d) 449 8 9	- - -	58 18 9½	
- - -	258 7 4	- - -	601 11 1	- - -	249 11 7	

Comparative Statement of the Expenditure

RADNORSHIRE.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE.	1792. 1. £ s. d.	1792. 2. £ s. d.	1802. 3. £ s. d.	1802. 4. £ s. d.
Bridges	Building or repairing - Totals	- - -	59 15 1	- - -	332 18 7
Gaols	Building, repairing, or enlarging	75 2 7	- - -	38 19 5	- - -
Houses of Correction		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shire Halls or other		5 3 0	- - -	31 6 10	- - -
County Buildings		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		80 5 7		70 6 3
Prisoners	Maintenance of, in Gaols (a)	22 8 11½	- - -	(a) 125 5 11½	- - -
	—— in Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of	0 12 0	- - -	33 8 0	- - -
	—— Transports for Embarkation	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		23 0 11½		158 13 11½
Vagrants		7 8 0	- - -	8 5 8	- - -
Scotch and Irish Paupers		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		7 8 0		8 5 8
Prosecutions	Assizes (b)	13 0 0	- - -	(b) 33 13 0	- - -
	Sessions	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		13 0 0		33 13 0
Miscellaneous	Relief to discharged Prisoners	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Payments to King's Bench and Fleet Prison	2 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Conveyance of Soldiers Baggage	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Parliamentary Returns	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Interest of Money	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -
	Parliamentary Registration, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45, & 64.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		2 2 0		35 0 0
Lieutenancy and Militia	Clerk	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Meetings	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Militia	- - -	- - -	138 11 8	- - -
	—— (Local)	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		138 11 8
Constables	Chief, Salaries and Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Special, Expences of	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Apprehending Vagrants	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		- - -		- - -
Professional	Clerk of Assize	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Clerk of Peace	62 9 0	- - -	101 7 7	- - -
	Totals		62 9 0		101 7 7
Coroner	Totals	- - -	16 7 6	- - -	26 16 6
Salaries	Treasurer	10 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -
	Clerk of the Peace	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Chaplains	(e) - - -	- - -	(e) - - -	- - -
	Surgeons	21 6 0	- - -	15 19 6	- - -
	Surveyor, County	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Governor of Gaols	1 13 2	- - -	32 12 0	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Matrons of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Turnkeys of Gaols	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	—— Houses of Correction	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Returns of Corn	9 0 0	- - -	10 10 6	- - -
	Inspectors of Weights and Measures	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	Totals		41 19 2		79 2 0
Printing, &c.	Advertisements and Stationery - Totals	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Incidental	Sundry Payments - Totals	- - -	0 16 10½	- - -	5 6 6¾
	Total Annual Expenditure	- - -	307 4 2	- - -	990 1 9¼

of County Rates in Wales — *continued.*

RADNORSHIRE.

1812.				1822.				1832.				NOTES.
5.				6.				7.				8.				9.				10.				
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
-	-	-		755	11	6		-	-	-		466	9	9		-	-	-		478	1	11½		
22	4	0		-	-	-		293	0	4		-	-	-		8	16	9		—				
5	5	0		-	-	-		13	18	0		-	-	-		4	12	7		—				(*a*) Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Maintenance of Prisoners in Gaols and Houses of Correction is charged under One Head.
—				27	9	0		—				306	18	4		—				13	9	4		
(*a*) 85	17	0		-	-	-		(*a*) 29	12	1½		-	-	-		(*a*) 130	9	11		—				(*b*) Col. 1, 3, 5.—Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions are charged under One Head.
5	17	0		-	-	-		14	15	2		-	-	-		15	1	3		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		27	15	6		—				
				91	14	0						44	7	3½						173	6	8		
4	7	3		—				—				—				—				—				(*c*) Col. 9.—First Charge for Registration of Electors.
				4	7	3																		
(*b*) 170	18	7		-	-	-		154	7	10		-	-	-		284	5	9		—				(*d*) Col. 7, 9.—Professional Charges increased the Expenditure.
-	-	-		-	-	-		21	1	4		-	-	-		59	18	2		—				
				170	18	7						175	9	2						344	3	11		
—				—				—				—				—				—				(*e*) Cols. 1, 3, 5.—The Chaplain's Salary is included in these Charges.
2	5	6		—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		43	5	0		—				
4	10	0		-	-	-		100	6	6		-	-	-		197	10	8		—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		(*c*) 50	7	2		—				Expenditure, 1832, £1,841 13 11½
				6	15	6						100	6	6						291	2	10		Do. 1792 307 4 2
—				—				—				—				—				—				Increase - £1.534 9 9½
—				—				—				—				—				—				
131	14	3		-	-	-		23	11	2		—				—				—				
10	16	6		—				—				—				—				—				
				142	10	9						23	11	2						—				1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons:
—				—				—				1 —				—				—				14 at the Assizes, £284 5 9
-	-	-		-	-	-		16	11	0		—				—				—				£20 6*s.* 7½*d.* each.
—				—				—				—				—				—				8 at the Sessions, £59 18 2
				-	-	-						16	11	0						—				£7 9*s.* 9*d.* each.
—				—				(*d*) —				—				(*d*) —				—				
41	1	8		-	-	-		186	17	6		-	-	-		268	14	9		—				
				41	1	8						186	17	6						268	14	9		
-	-	-		17	6	0		-	-	-		16	12	6		-	-	-		13	6	0		There is no Valuation of the County of Radnor, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 247.)
20	0	0		-	-	-		44	4	0		-	-	-		44	4	0		—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
(*e*) —				—				—				—				—				—				
21	6	0		—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		-	-	-		30	6	6		-	-	-		40	6	6		—				
44	12	0		-	-	-		76	17	0		-	-	-		90	0	0		—				Places that do not contribute to the County Rate:
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				The Borough of New Radnor.
—				—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 662.)
—				—				—				—				—				—				
11	16	0		—				—				—				—				—				
—				—				—				—				—				—				
				97	14	0						151	7	6						174	10	6		
—				—				—				—				—				—				
-	-	-		10	14	8		-	-	-		185	1	1		-	-	-		84	18	0		
-	-	-		1,366	2	11		-	-	-		1,673	11	9½		-	-	-		1,841	13	11½		

WALES.

Places that claim Exemption from Payment to County Rates.

The following Places were returned as claiming Exemption from contributing to the County Rates, consequently their Expenditure is not included in the Accounts.

Beaumaris	Anglesey.
Brecon The College	Brecon.
Kidwelly	Carmarthen.
Tenby Furzy Park	Pembroke.
New Radnor	Radnor.

A TABLE,

SHOWING

THE INCREASE OR DECREASE

IN THE

EXPENDITURE

OF

COUNTY RATES IN WALES,

UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS,

As compared between the Years 1792 and 1832, or such other Year as could be procured nearest to each Period.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES in WALES between the Years 1792 and an Analysis of the EXPENDITURE, showing

COUNTY.	EXPENDITURE. 1792, or other Year.	EXPENDITURE. 1832, or other Year.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	BRIDGES. Building or repairing. Increase.	BRIDGES. Decrease.	GAOLS, &c. Building, repairing, or enlarging. Increase.	GAOLS, &c. Decrease.	PRISONERS. Maintenance and Conveyance, and for Embarkation. Increase.	PRISONERS. Decrease.	VAGRANTS. Scotch and Irish Paupers. Increase.	VAGRANTS. Decrease.	PROSECUTIONS. Assizes and Sessions. Increase.	PROSECUTIONS. Decrease.
					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ANGLESEY	101 2 8	1,505 19 5½	1,404 16 9½	- - -	79	- -	(a) 320	- -	8	- -	39	- -	679	- -
BRECKNOCKSHIRE	312 2 9½	3,358 8 10	3,046 6 0½	- - -	939	- -	- -	6	(b) 444	- -	- -	18	279	- -
CARDIGANSHIRE	1,383 7 0	1,534 5 8	150 18 8	- - -	142	- -	56	- -	150	- -	- -	3	16	- -
CARMARTHENSHIRE	1,972 4 1	4,683 0 7	2,710 16 6	- - -	1,624	- -	196	- -	(c) 355	- -	- -	23	424	- -
CARNARVONSHIRE	1,354 13 9	2,897 19 3	1,543 5 6	- - -	430	- -	- -	275	276	- -	- -	149	936	- -
DENBIGHSHIRE	2,742 7 0	4,270 6 6	1,527 19 6	- - -	629	- -	531	- -	- -	462	- -	232	549	- -
FLINTSHIRE	1,443 11 4	3,007 4 6	1,563 13 2	- - -	- -	282	- -	134	445	- -	- -	38	266	- -
GLAMORGANSHIRE	957 19 8	9,733 10 6½	8,775 10 10½	- - -	- -	174	2,829	- -	1,595	- -	- -	48	2,132	- -
MERIONETHSHIRE	2,169 2 11½	1,741 1 0½	- - -	428 1 11	- -	67	- -	(d) 415	- -	14	- -	74	77	- -
MONTGOMERYSHIRE	284 14 7	4,203 8 9¼	3,918 14 2¼	- - -	1,861	- -	- -	2	556	- -	- -	40	695	- -
PEMBROKESHIRE	889 14 11	1,975 15 10¼	1,086 0 11¼	- - -	- -	98	- -	66	489	- -	26	- -	326	- -
PEMBROKESHIRE (Town and County of Haverfordwest)	80 19 4	249 11 7	168 12 3	- - -	29	- -	- -	3	103	- -	- -	2	- -	- -
RADNORSHIRE	307 4 2	1,841 13 11½	1,534 9 9½	- - -	419	- -	- -	67	150	- -	- -	7	331	- -
Totals £	13,999 4 3	41,002 6 6½	27,431 4 2½	428 2 11	6,152	621	3,932	968	4,571	476	65	634	6,710	-

ANGLESEY.—(a) Column 3. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Officers, with the Exception of the Treasurer's, are included in this Charge.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.—(b) Column 5. Salaries of the Officers, with the Exception of the Treasurer's, are included in this Charge.

OF COUNTY RATES,

and 1832 (or such Year as could be procured nearest each Period), with the INCREASE or DECREASE of each COUNTY; the INCREASE or DECREASE under the several Heads.

LIEUTENANCY and MILITIA.		CONSTABLES. Chief and Special.		PROFESSIONAL. Clerks of Assize and Peace.		CORONERS.		OFFICERS' SALARIES.		INCIDENTAL. Sundry Payments.		MISCELLANEOUS. PRINTING, &c.		TOTAL INCREASE of County or Place.	TOTAL DECREASE of County or Place.	COUNTY.
Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.			
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
18	- -	- -	- -	90	- -	30	- -	68	- -	65	- -	8 16 9½	- - -	1,404 16 9½	—	ANGLESEY.
43	- -	- -	- -	210	- -	27	- -	109	- -	65	- -	954 6 6½	- - -	3,046 6 0½	—	BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
- -	439	- -	- -	101	- -	27	- -	101	- -	95	- -	- - -	95 1 4	150 18 8	—	CARDIGANSHIRE.
- -	250	- -	-	134	- -	54	- -	89	- -	115	- -	- - -	37 3 6	2,710 16 6	—	CARMARTHENSHIRE.
1	- -	- -	- -	- -	21	72	- -	165	- -	29	- -	79 5 6	- - -	1,543 5 6	—	CARNARVONSHIRE.
- -	213	3	-	142	- -	56	- -	320	- -	- -	288	492 19 6	- - -	1,527 19 6	—	DENBIGHSHIRE.
-	206	26	- -	233	- -	68	- -	334	- -	- -	117	968 13 2	- - -	1,563 13 2	—	FLINTSHIRE.
- -	- -	18	- -	367	- -	80	- -	725	- -	- -	33	1,282 10 10½	- - -	8,775 10 10½	—	GLAMORGANSHIRE.
-	84	- -	- -	32	- -	29	- -	59	- -	55	- -	- - -	24 1 11	- - -	428 1 11	MERIONETHSHIRE.
- -	- -	23	- -	70	- -	26	- -	470	- -	- -	78	337 14 2½	- - -	3,916 14 2¼	—	MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
-	93	- -	- -	117	- -	- -	43	265	- -	20	- -	143 0 11¼	- - -	1,086 0 11¼	—	PEMBROKESHIRE.
- -	56	- -	- -	11	- -	2	- -	13	- -	50	- -	15 12 3	- - -	168 12 3	—	PEMBROKESHIRE (Town and County of Haverfordwest).
- -	- -	- -	- -	206	- -	- -	3	133	- -	84	- -	288 9 9½	- - -	1,534 9 9½	—	RADNORSHIRE.
62	1,345	70	- -	1,713	21	471	46	2,851	- -	608	516	4,571 9 0¼	156 6 9	27,431 4 2½	428 1 11	

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—(*c*) Column 5. This Charge includes the Salaries of the Officers, with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—(*d*) Column 4. Maintenance of Prisoners, and Salaries of the Officers, with the Exception of the Treasurer and County Surveyor's, are included in this Charge.

WALES.

SUMMARY of the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES in WALES, for 1792 and 1832, or such other Year as could be obtained nearest to each Period, with the Increase or Decrease under the several Heads, together with the Rate per Cent. of Increase or Decrease.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE, 1792, or other Year.			EXPENDITURE, 1832, or other Year.			GROSS INCREASE.			GROSS DECREASE.			NETT INCREASE.			NETT DECREASE.	INCREASE per Cent.	DECREASE per Cent.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	£	£
Bridges	3,970	0	0	9,501	0	0	6,152	0	0	621	0	0	5,531	0	0	-	144	—
Gaols, Houses of Correction, &c.	1,982	0	0	4,946	0	0	3,932	0	0	968	0	0	2,964	0	0	-	156	—
Prisoners—Maintenance of, &c.	1,254	0	0	*5,349	0	0	4,571	0	0	476	0	0	4,095	0	0	-	341	—
Vagrants	695	0	0	126	0	0	65	0	0	634	0	0	-	-	-	569	-	94
Prosecutions	1,011	0	0	7,721	0	0	6,710	0	0	-	-	-	6,710	0	0	-	671	—
Lieutenancy and Militia	1,417	0	0	144	0	0	62	0	0	1,335	0	0	-	-	-	1,273	-	88
Constables	6	0	0	76	0	0	70	0	0	-	-	-	70	0	0	-	1,100	—
Professional	717	0	0	2,409	0	0	1,713	0	0	21	0	0	1,692	0	0	-	241	—
Coroners	440	0	0	865	0	0	471	0	0	46	0	0	425	0	0	-	106	—
Salaries	580	0	0	3,431	0	0	2,851	0	0	-	-	-	2,851	0	0	-	566	—
Incidental	1,611	0	0	1,703	0	0	608	0	0	516	0	0	92	0	0	-	5	—
Miscellaneous, Printing, &c.	316	4	3	4,731	6	6½	4,571	9	0¾	156	6	9	4,415	2	9¾	- † -	—	—
	13,999	4	3	41,002	6	6½	31,776	9	0¾	4,773	6	9	28,845	2	9¾	1,842	—	—

Increase	£28,845	2	9¾
Deduct Decrease	1,842	0	0
	27,003	2	9¾ Increase, 194 per Cent.

Notes. — * £5,349: of this Sum, £4,502 was for the Maintenance of Prisoners, £616 for their Conveyance, and £231 for Conveyance of Transports to the Place of Embarkation.

† The Charges under the Head "Miscellaneous, Printing, &c." comprise a Number of Items; it was not, therefore, deemed accurate to state the Increase per Cent.

No. 2.

SUMMARY of the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND and WALES for 1792 and 1832, or for such other Year as could be obtained nearest to each Period, under the several Heads, with the Increase or Decrease of each, together with the Rate per Cent. of Increase or Decrease.

HEADS of CHARGES.	EXPENDITURE. 1792, or other Year.			EXPENDITURE. 1832, or other Year.			GROSS INCREASE.			GROSS DECREASE.			NETT INCREASE.			NETT DECREASE.	INCREASE per Cent.	DECREASE per Cent.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.			
Bridges - -	42,237	0	0	74,501	0	0	46,503	0	0	14,239	0	0	32,264	0	0	- -	76	—
Gaols, Houses of Correction, &c.	* * 92,319	0	0	* * 177,245	0	0	120,047	0	0	35,121	0	0	84,926	0	0	- -	92	—
Prisoners—Maintenance of, &c.	† 45,785	0	0	† 127,297	0	0	91,325	0	0	9,813	0	0	81,512	0	0	- -	178	—
Vagrants - -	16,807	0	0	28,723	0	0	15,435	0	0	3,519	0	0	11,916	0	0	- -	70	—
Prosecutions -	34,218	0	0	157,119	0	0	123,374	0	0	473	0	0	122,901	0	0	- -	359	—
Lieutenancy and Militia - -	16,976	0	0	2,116	0	0	923	0	0	15,783	0	0	- - -			* 14,860	- -	89
Constables - -	659	0	0	26,688	0	0	26,037	0	0	8	0	0	26,029	0	0	- -	4,338	—
Professional -	8,990	0	0	31,103	0	0	23,129	0	0	1,016	0	0	22,113	0	0	- -	248	—
Coroners - -	8,153	0	0	15,254	0	0	7,535	0	0	434	0	0	7,101	0	0	- -	87	—
Salaries - -	16,315	0	0	51,401	0	0	38,008	0	0	2,922	0	0	35,086	0	0	- -	215	—
Incidental - -	17,456	0	0	32,931	0	0	24,987	0	0	9,512	0	0	15,475	0	0	- -	88	—
Miscellaneous, Printing, &c.	15,890	15	7¼	59,061	14	10¼	48,692	0	9¾	5,519	1	6¾	43,172	19	3	- -	‡	—
	315,805 *	15	7¼	783,441 *	14	10¼	565,995	0	9¾	98,359	1	6¾	482,495 *	19	3	14,860	—	—

Increase - - -	£482,495	19	3
Deduct Decrease -	14,860	0	0
	467,635	19	3 Increase 148 per Cent.

* In numerous Instances the "Report on the Expenditure of County Rates 1825" does not give the Accounts for 1792, but commences at a much later Period; otherwise the Increase of Expenditure would have been considerably augmented: for the same Reason the large Decrease under the Head "Militia" is to be accounted for.

* * The Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of the Officers are in many Instances included under the Head "Building and repairing Gaols, &c." which Charge is consequently much higher than it otherwise would have been.

† 1792.—Prisoners—Maintenance of, &c. - £45,785 † 1832.—Prisoners—Maintenance of, &c. - £127,297

These Charges are comprised under the following Heads:

	1792.		1832.		
Maintenance of Prisoners - - -	£40,267	-	87,798	-	Increase 218 per Cent.
Conveyance of Prisoners - - -	4,865	-	25,201	-	— 525 per Cent.
Conveyance of Transports for Embarkation	653	-	14,298	-	— 2,383 per Cent.
	45,785		127,297		

† In a very considerable Number of the Counties and Places the Salaries of the Officers are included in the Charges under the Head "Maintenance of Prisoners, &c."

‡ "Miscellaneous, Printing, &c." Under this Head a Number of Items are comprised; a correct Statement, therefore, of the Increase per Cent. could not be accurately made.

No. 3.

REMARKS relating to the EXPENDITURE of COUNTY RATES from 1792 to 1832.

ENGLAND.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

NOTES.

1.—The Amount of Expenditure for 1792 and 1793 could not be ascertained.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 50.)

2.—Mr. Pearce, the Clerk of the Peace, states that no Valuation of the Parishes, Townships, or Places within the County has been made by virtue of the 55 G. 3, c. 51, no Complaint of Inequality in the County Rates having been made. The first Rate for the County, made by virtue of the 12 G. 2, c. 29, was in 1739; and from that Period to the present the same Rate has been the Basis on which the County Rates have been made.—(*Returns of Valuations for Assessment of County Rates*, p. 3.)

Valuation of the County by virtue of 12 G. 2, c. 29	£139,584
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815	343,680

Note.—1832. There was a Balance of £1,544 12*s.* 11*d.* for the preceding Year's Account paid, which is not included in the Sum of £5,010 19*s.* 9*d.*

BERKSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Payne, the Treasurer, states that no Money has been borrowed upon any Security; whenever any has been required for the County it has been advanced by the Treasurer, and Interest allowed in his Account, from Time to Time, for the Balance due to him.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 64.)

Valuation of the County of Berks	£707,827
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815	652,082

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Note (*c*) Columns 7, 9. A great Increase in the Expenditure.

2.—Note (*d*) Col. 9. A great Increase as compared with former Years.

3.—Col. 10. The Prosecutions Twenty Times more expensive than in 1792.

4.—Col. 3, 5. Large Amounts paid on account of the Militia. The Sum of £25 2*s.* 6*d.* (Colums 8, 10) is stated to be for Militia Expences, and therefore charged on the County Stock.

5.—There has been no Valuation by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51; the Assessment is made under the 54 G. 3, c. . In 1831 the Borough of Chipping Wycombe was added to the Assessment for the first Time.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 13.)

The Valuation of the County under the 55 G. 3, c. 51, was	£636,027
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815	644,130

CAMBRIDGE (COUNTY).

REMARKS.

1.—In the Report of the Committee on "Expenditure of County Rates," 1825, pp. 90, 91, Mr. Fisher, the Treasurer, states that there was a special Rate made for the building and repairing Gaols and Houses of Correction, which did not pass through his Hands, but that C. Pemberton Esq., of Cambridge, was Treasurer thereof. Mr. Fisher further states (p. 95), that not being appointed Treasurer until 1802 he was unable to make out the Accounts prior to 1803.

2.—Column 9.—£62 0*s.* 1*d.* was Relief given by Overseers to Vagrants, with walking Passes at the Rate of 1*s.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* each.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1833, p. 23.)

3.—Col. 4, 6, 8, 10.—The Charges under *Incidental* appear large.

The Valuation of the County of Cambridge, the Hundred of Wisbech, and the Hundred of Ely, is stated in the several County Rates, as	£608,481
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815	655,

Mr. M. Irish.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

HUNDRED of ELY, ISLE of ELY.

REMARKS.

1.—The House of Correction and Shire Hall were rebuilt in 1820, under an Act of the 2 G. 4, and the Expences were defrayed by Money borrowed on the Credit of a special Rate levied for that Purpose, but no separate Account of the Cost of each was kept. The Sum borrowed appears to be £5,850.—(*Report of Committee on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 87.)

2.—Note 1 states that the Lord Bishop of Ely (the Lord of the Franchise) is at the sole Expence of building the Gaol and the general Repairs of the same; his Lordship also pays the Keeper's Salary.—(*Returns of County Rates*, 1833, p. 26.)

3.—Columns 8, 10.—The Sums under the Head *Incidental* appear large as compared with the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the Hundred of Ely is included in the "County of Cambridge."

The Prosecutions at the Sessions cost £13 14*s.* 6*d.* each.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

HUNDRED of WISBECH, and NORTH PART of the HUNDRED of WITCHFORD, ISLE of ELY.

REMARKS.

1.—In the Report on "Expenditure of County Rates," 1825, pp. 74, 75, Mr. Jackson, the Treasurer, states that no Accounts prior to the Year 1802 were handed over to him; and the loose and irregular Manner in which the Accounts were kept, and Entries of Expenditure made, in 1802, 1803, and 1804, precluded him from making any satisfactory Returns for those Years.

2.—The Prosecutions at the Sessions cost £22 5*s.* 10*d.* each.

3.—Column 7.—*Vagrants.* From 1813 to 1822 the Charges under this Head range in Amount from £145 to £551; while from 1823 to 1832 the Amount in no one Year exceeded £94.

The Valuation of the Hundred of Wisbech is included in Cambridge County.

CHESHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Columns 7, 9. The Charges for the Conveyance of Transports to the Place of Embarkation appear heavy.

2.—Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9. The Expence of Vagrants and Paupers very large.

3.—Col. 9. The Expence of Prosecutions heavy.

4.—Col. 9. The Expence of Constables considerable.

5.—Col. 9. Salaries appear high; the Surveyor of Bridges £400 per Annum.

6.—Col. 10. A large Sum appears under the Head *Incidental.*

7.—The Prosecutions at Assizes cost £32 14*s.* 10*d.* each, and at the Sessions, £11 11*s.* 6*d.* each.

Valuation of the County of Chester, under the 55 G. 3, c. 51 - -	£ 857,968
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - -	1,127,404

CHESHIRE.

COUNTY of the CITY of CHESTER.

REMARKS.

1.—In the "Report on Expenditure of County Rates," 1825, p. 107, the earliest Account that appears is 1802. The Returns relating to County Rates (1833) make no Mention of the County of the City of Chester.

2.—Col. 9. *Overseer's Poundage.* This is the first Instance of such a Charge.

3.—Col. 9. The Salaries appear to be nearly One Fifth of the Expenditure.

4.—Col. 6. There was £100 Principal of the Debt paid off in 1812, which is not included in the Expenditure.

The Valuation is included in Chester County.

CORNWALL.

REMARKS.

1.—Columns 8, 10. Compared with the Expenditure, the Salaries appear large.

2.—Mr. Coode, the Clerk of the Peace, states "that no Valuation has been made under the 55 G. 3, c. 31," but gives a Copy of a single Rate upon the several Parishes, amounting to £118 19*s.*; at what Proportion in the Pound is not stated. It has existed for a very long Period. Neither the Time of its Commencement, or upon what Valuation the Rate is made, can be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 29.)

Valuation of the County - - - not known.
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £916,060.

1832.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes cost £25 0*s.* 7*d.* each.

Note.—Column 2. £100 Principal of the Debt paid off in 1792 is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

CUMBERLAND.

REMARKS.

1.—Mr. Jameson, the Treasurer, states, "that no Accounts for 1792 and other Years could be made out, there being no Books in the Office." Mr. J. further states (p. 128), "that all Money borrowed on the Credit of the County Rate from 1792 to 1823 was in the Hands of a Committee of Magistrates, and expended by them; and that a further Sum of £2,700 was borrowed and received by him, and Credit given to the County for the same."—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 127.)

2.—Columns 7, 9. The first Instance of any Charge being made for the Attendance of Bailiffs at the Sessions.

3.—Col. 9. The Salaries of the Constables and other Officers are about One Fifth of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the County, 1830 - - - - £699,334
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - 705,446

Note.—Columns 4, 8. £150 Principal of Debt paid off in 1801 and 1802 is not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

DERBYSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—The Valuation of the County was made from the Returns under Schedule A. of the Property Tax prior to the 6th of April 1816. Previous to the Year 1816 the Rates were not made upon any Valuation of Property, but were collected by the ancient Mode of so much a trained Soldier (each Hundred being rated with a certain Number), which served to show the Proportions of the County Rate to be paid by each Hundred.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 130.)—The Accounts from 1792 to 1815 could not be made out. (*Returns of County Rates*, 1833.)—The Account of 1832 not made up. (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 35.)

2.—Columns 8, 10. Note (*c*). A great Increase in the Amount of Salaries.

3.—Col. 6, 8, 10. The Charges under the Head *Incidental* appear large.

4.—The Prosecutions at Sessions cost £10 2*s.* 3*d.* each.

Valuation of the County, 1816 - - - - £795,836
Assessed under the Property Tax, 1815 - - 887,659

Note.—Columns 8 and 10. The Sums of £105 7*s.* and £6,922 19*s.* 2*d.*, part Principal of the Debt, were paid off; they are not included in the Expenditure.

DEVONSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Mr. James, the Treasurer, states, that Payments under the Heads Printing and Stationery, Burying drowned Bodies, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Salaries of the Chaplain (£250 per Annum) and the Surgeon (£100), are included in the Charge under the Head *Incidental*. Mr. James further states, that there are Fee Farms and other Rents (about £170 per Annum) payable to the County, as well as Fines to the Amount of about £50 per Annum. Also, that the Expences of Parliamentary Registration, 2 W. 4. c. 45, s. 64, amounting to £485 10*s.* would be charged in the next Account.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1833, pp. 36, 37.)

2.—Column 10. Salaries, £1,410, and the Chaplain and Surgeon £350, make the Charge under this Head £1,760. The Salaries of the Inspector of Weights and Measures and the Corn Inspector are not stated.

Valuation of the County of Devon, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £ 905,984
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - 1,897,515

Mr. M. Irish.

DEVONSHIRE.

COUNTY of the CITY of EXETER.

REMARKS.

Columns 7, 9.—The Salaries amount to more than Half the Expenditure.

The Valuation of the County of the City of Exeter is supposed to be included in the County Valuation under the Assessment of the Property Tax of 1815.

DORSETSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Column 9. The Prosecutions and Salaries amount to nearly One Fifth of the whole Expenditure.

2.—Col. 9. The whole Cost of the Lunatic Asylum, £5,995 0*s.* 3*d.*

There is no Valuation of the County of Dorset by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, or any other Act, but the Sum of £496 5*s.* 0½*d.* is charged upon the several Parishes and Places in certain Proportions, and forms the Basis on which the County is rated.

County of Dorset assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £698,395

DORSETSHIRE.

TOWN and COUNTY of POOLE.

REMARKS.

2.—Column 2.—In 1819 the Maintenance of the Prisoners cost £4 14*s.*; the Clerk of the Peace, £3 15*s.* 1*d.*; Advertisements, £3 12*s.* 8*d.*; and Incidentals, £82 18*s.* 7*d.* In 1822, Prisoners, nil; Clerk of the Peace, £79 18*s.* 10½*d.*; and Incidentals, £20 0*s.* 5*d.* In 1832, Prisoners, nil; Clerk of Assize, £14 17*s.* 10*d.*; Clerk of the Peace, £59 10*s.*; Under Sheriff, £7 13*s.* 6*d.*; and Incidentals, £29 4*s.* 5*d.* In 1822, Vagrants cost £28 0*s.* 6*d.*; in 1832, £34 3*s.* 8*d.*

The Valuation of the Town and County of Poole is supposed to be included in the County Valuation.

DURHAM.

REMARKS.

1.—Columns 7, 9. The Charge for Prosecutions is large; the separate Cost of each at the Assizes and Sessions (being charged in One Sum) could not be ascertained.

2.—Note (*d*) Col. 1, 3. The Charge very heavy.

3.—Col. 1, 3. Compared with other Counties, the Charge for the Militia is very high.

4.—Note (*f*) Col. 9. The Riots amongst the Pitmen caused this great Increase.

5.—Col. 10. The Charge of £1,569 14*s.* 1*d.* for Salaries appears high.

Valuation of the County of Durham, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £728,434
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - - 791,359

ESSEX (EAST DIVISION).

REMARKS.

1.—The Treasurer states, that in 1816 the County Rate was laid upon the Amount of Assessment to the Property Tax (1815), deducting 25 per Cent. The whole County was rated at £1,096,604.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 55.)

2.—The building of Gaols, and the Maintenance of Prisoners, Prosecutions, and the Salaries of the Officers, being entered under One Head, precluded the Possibility of remarking on each of the Items.

3.—The Charges for conveying Transports for Embarkation appears very large.

Valuation of the whole County of Essex, 1816 - - £1,096,604
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - 1,556,836

ESSEX (West Division).

Remarks.

1.—Columns 7, 9. The Charge for building, repairing, or enlarging the Gaols, Houses of Correction, and County Buildings, Maintenance of the Prisoners, and Salaries of Officers, being charged under One Head, Particulars could not be given.

2.—The Incidental Payments appear large.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—There has been no Valuation of the County of Gloucester, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51. In 1825, Objections having been made to the old Mode of collecting the County Rate, a Committee of the Magistrates re-modelled it upon the Basis (it was supposed) of the Property Tax Assessments.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 61.)

2.—Columns 7, 9. The Charge for conveying Transports for Embarkation appears very high.

3.—A great Increase in the Charge for Vagrants, for Prosecutions, Payments to the Clerk of the Peace, Salaries, and Incidentals.

4.—There was a Part Payment of the Debt in 1822, which is not included in the Expenditure.

Valuation of the County of Gloucester, 1825 - -	£ 513,893
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - -	1,463,260

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY of the CITY of GLOUCESTER.

Remarks.

1.—Mr. Brien, the Clerk of the Peace, states that no County Rate has ever been made in the City and County of Bristol, and that no Valuation of Parishes has taken place.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 61.)

2.—The Amount of Salaries are great in proportion to the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the County of the City of Gloucester is included in that of the County.

Note.—In 1822 the Sum of £450, and in 1823 the Sum of £1,786 17*s.* 11*d.*, were paid in part of the Debt, but are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

HAMPSHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—Columns 7, 9. The Charges for conveying Prisoners, as well as the Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions, appear large.

2.—Col. 9.—A considerable Sum appears for Registration of Electors, under 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64.

3.—Col. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—Under the Head of Salaries and Incidentals, the Charges amount to nearly One Fourth of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the County, 1821 - - - -	£ 631,708
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - -	1,130,951

HAMPSHIRE.

TOWN and COUNTY of the TOWN of SOUTHAMPTON.

Remarks.

The Salaries form a large Portion of the Expenditure.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—By the Death of the Treasurer, in 1819, on making up his Accounts, the Loss to the County was £3,381 0*s.* 10*d.*; a considerable Sum was also lost by the Chief Constables.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 223.)

2.—The Borough of Leominster is rated at a different Proportion in the Pound than the other Parts of the County.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 62.)

3.—Columns 7, 9.—The Salaries amount to a considerable Sum.

Mr. M. Irish.

4.—The Increase of Expenditure (£906 4*s.* 7¾*d.*) between the Years 1792 and 1832 would have been considerably greater but for a Payment of £3,597 in 1792 for rebuilding Gaols.

Valuation of the County of Hereford, 1819 - - - - £513,892
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - - 604,614

Note.—In 1792 there was a Part Payment of the Debt, (£300,) which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—It appears that the Assessment of the County Rate for the County of Hertford was raised by Two several Orders of Session — one for the County, and the other for the Liberty of St. Albans; which Assessments vary in their Proportion to the Pound.—(*Returns relating to County Rates,* 1832, pp. 69, 70.)

2.—Column 9. The Charges for Constables in 1832 appear high, as well as the Incidental Charges of 1802 and 1812, (Columns 4 and 6.)

The Valuation of the County of Hertford, including the Liberty of St. Albans, 1821 - - - - - - - - £350,246
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - 571,107

Note.—In 1822 the Sum of £1,000 was paid in reduction of the Debt, which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—Upon what Principle the Valuation of the County was made, in order to the making of County Rates, does not appear.—(*Returns relating to County Rates,* 1832, p. 70.)

2.—Considering the small Number prosecuted, the Charge of £115 0*s.* 6*d.* for Conveyance of Transports appears large.

Valuation of the County of Huntingdon, 1817 - - £261,335
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - 320,188

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£737 6*s.* 11*d.*) which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

KENT.

Remarks.

1.—The Accounts are so blended together that separate Remarks cannot be satisfactorily made; taking the whole, however, they appear exceedingly high. By reference to Salaries (Column 5) it will be seen that there was an Expenditure under this Head of £4,381 6*s.* 3*d.* For the Reason before stated, the Payments in 1822 and 1832 cannot be ascertained.

2.—By reference to the Expenditure of the County of Kent, it appears that from 1804 to 1823 inclusive, upwards of £256,000 has been expended upon Gaols, Houses of Correction, and other County Buildings: from 1823 to 1832, being blended with other Payments (as before stated), the Expenditure under this Head cannot be given.

Valuation of the County of Kent, 1807, by virtue of 47 G. 3, c. 34 £1,056,854
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - 1,644,179

KENT.

CITY of CANTERBURY.

Remarks.

Column 10.—Compared with the Expenditure, the Charges under the Head *Printing, Stationery,* &c., as well as *Incidental,* appear high.

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Kent.

LANCASHIRE.

Remarks.

1.—Mr. Hulton, the Treasurer, states that the Accounts for 1819 were the earliest he could produce.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates,* 1825, p. 259.)

2.—Column 9. A large Sum appears for the Conveyance of Transports for Embarkation.

3.—Col. 5, 7, 9. The Prosecutions cost a large Sum.

4.—Col. 9. Salaries appear very high.—Col. 6, 8. Large Sums under the Head *Incidental.*

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Mr. M. Irish.

5.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes cost £40 0*s.* 1*d.* each.

6.—Valuation of the County of Lancaster. Previous to the Year 1815 the Rates were made upon a Statement contained in a very old Rate Book, which gave the Amount each Township should contribute in raising £1,000.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 75.)

Valuation, 1829 - - - -	£4,214,634
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - -	3,087,774

Note.—Owing to the Appointment of a new Treasurer, the Accounts were made up from the 14th of October 1831 to the 31st of December 1832 (embracing a Period of One Year and Seventy-eight Days), which forms the Expenditure for 1832.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Column 9. The Charge for Constables appears high.

2.—Col. 7, 9. The Salaries appear large, as well as the Charges under the Head *Incidental* (Col. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10).

3.—Prosecutions at the Assizes cost £22 18*s.* 3*d.* each.

Valuation of the County of Leicester, by virtue of 44 G. 3 -	£651,197
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - -	902,217

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £1,500, and in 1832 of £3,500, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

CITY and COUNTY of the CITY of LINCOLN.

REMARKS.

1.—Valuation of the City and County of the City of Lincoln, 1830 - £47,833.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 107.)

2.—The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, includes the City of Lincoln.

Total Amount of Valuation of the County of Lincoln -	£1,636,617
Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - -	2,061,930

LINCOLNSHIRE.

WAPENTAKES of KIRTON and SKIRBECK, in the PARTS of HOLLAND.

REMARKS.

1.—Compared with the Expenditure of the Years 1792, 1802, and 1812, the Charges under the Head *Incidental* appear large.

2.—Valuation of the Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck - £77,639.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 93.)

3.—The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, includes the Wapentakes of Kirton and Skirbeck with the County.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

WAPENTAKE of ELLOE, in the PARTS of HOLLAND.

REMARKS.

1.—Owing to the several Charges for the Years 1821 to 1832 being carried out in One Sum, the Expenditure for 1832 could not be made out.

2.—Valuation of the Wapentake of Elloe - £107,050.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 276.)

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PARTS of LINDSEY.

REMARKS.

1.—Columns 5, 7, 9. The Charge for the Conveyance of Prisoners appears to be very heavy.

2.—Col. 9. The Salaries appear large, as also the Charges under the Head *Incidental*, (Col. 6, 8, 10.)

3.—Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes, £37 13*s.* 2*d.*

Valuation of the Parts of Lindsey - £897,417.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 106.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, includes the Parts of Lindsey with the County.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£1,850), which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

Mr. M. Irish.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

PARTS of KESTEVEN.

REMARKS.

1.—Stamford and Grantham contain 18 Parishes, and upwards of 14,000 Inhabitants. They commit their Felons to the County Gaol, but do not contribute any thing towards its Support. In Cases of Conviction the County has a further Sum to pay of about £12 for each Felon's Conveyance to Portsmouth for Embarkation.

2.—Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes, £61 13*s.* 2*d.*

Valuation of the Parts of Kesteven - £506,676.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 288.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, includes the Parts of Kesteven with the County.

Note.—In 1823 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£115 15*s.* 6½*d.*), which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

MIDDLESEX.

REMARKS.

1.—From the Mode in which the Maintenance of the Prisoners is entered in the Expenditure it is impossible to estimate the Cost under this Head.

2.—*Prosecution of Felons.* Mr. Baker, the Treasurer, states that he has no Means whatever of ascertaining the Number of Prosecutions either at Assizes or Sessions. In 1832 the Cost was £9,197 19*s.* 7*d.*—(*Returns of Expenditure of County Rates*, 1833, pp. 74, 75.)

Assessment of the County of Middlesex, 1830 - - £5,296,004

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - 4,539,166.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 109.)

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£10,088 14*s.* 9*d.*) which is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Mr Prothero, the Treasurer, states that no Accounts could be made out prior to 1815.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 308.)

2.—Column 9. The Charge for Prosecutions at the Assizes and Sessions appears high; although the separate Charge for each could not be ascertained, the Average was £13 12*s.* 8*d.* each.

Valuation of the County of Monmouth, 1827 - £305,698.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 112.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £295,097

NORFOLK.

REMARKS.

1.—Mr. Simpson, the Treasurer, states that he was unable to make out an Account of the Expenditure prior to 1802.

2.—A great Diminution in the Charge for Vagrants in 1832, as compared with the Years 1800, 1802, 1812, and 1822.

3.—Columns 3, 5, 7, 9. The Salaries appear very high—(*See Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 78)—as well as the Charges under the Head *Incidental* (Col. 2, 4, 6.)

Cost of Prosecutions at the Assizes, £20 9*s.* 7*d.* each.

The Valuation of the County of Norfolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 112.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £1,540,952

NORFOLK.

CITY and COUNTY of NORWICH.

REMARKS.

Columns 7, 9.—The Charge for Printing, Advertising, and Stationery; and (Col. 5, 7, 9) the Items under the Head *Incidental*, all appear high.

The Valuation of the City and County of Norwich is included in the County of Norfolk, as also is the Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

WEST DIVISION.

REMARKS.

1.—Were it not for the large Sum expended in 1792 in building the Gaol, the Expenditure would have been considerably increased in 1832.

2.—Columns 7, 9. The Expence of Vagrants appears very high.

3.—The Salaries and Incidental Charges are large.

4.—Cost of Prosecutions at the Assizes, £20 14s. each.

The Valuation of the County of Northa mpton is not known.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 125.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - £942,171.

Note.—In 1792 there was a Part Payment of the Debt of £750; in 1802, of £1,150; and in 1832, of £500, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

EAST DIVISION.

REMARKS.

1.—Mr. Markham, the Clerk of the Peace, states "that there are no Documents (to his Knowledge) showing the Manner in which the County Rates were laid; that no Valuation had been made by virtue of 55 Geo. 3, c. 51; and that the present County Rate has continued without Alteration upwards of 100 Years."

2.—By the Charge for the Maintenance of Prisoners in the Years 1822 and 1829 being so much reduced (as compared with 1802 and 1812), it would appear that some Alteration in the System has taken place.

The Valuation of the County of Northampton is not known.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 125.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - £942,171.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

REMARKS.

Column 5.—The Charge of the Clerk of the Lieutenancy appears very large.

Valuation of the County of Northumberland, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £977,507.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 151.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - 1,240,594.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

TOWN and COUNTY of NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

REMARKS.

The Amount of Salaries (Col. 7, 9), compared with the Total Expenditure, appears high.

Valuation of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £104,207.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 152.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Northumberland.

Mr. M. Irish.

NOTTINGHAM.

NORTH DIVISION.

REMARKS.

1.—Column 9. £240 17*s.* 2½*d.* (under the Head *Incidental*) includes the Sum of £100 in part Payment of the Expence incurred by the Prosecution of Mr. Manners Sutton for not repairing Kelham Bridge.

2.—The Prosecutions cost £18 19*s.* 2*d.* each; the separate Cost at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.

Valuation of the North Division of the County of Nottingham is stated by Mr. Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace, to be founded on the Basis of the Property Tax, but the Amount is not given. —(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 153.)

The Assessment of the North Division is included in the whole County, and will be found in the South Division.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £482 18*s.* 4*d.*, and in 1832 of £405 16*s.* 8*d.*, in part of the Debt, which sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

NOTTINGHAM.

SOUTH DIVISION.

REMARKS.

1.—It appears by the Notes annexed to the Expenditure (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1833, p. 94), that there are many Payments to which the other Division of the County contributes; that in addition to a Clerk of the Peace for the Southern Division, and another for the Eastern, there is also one for the Borough of Newark, and another for the Liberty of Southwall.

2.—In 1833 a Payment of £104 3*s.* 9*d.* was made for Registration of Electors, by virtue of 2 W. 4, c. 45 & 64.

3.—Column 9. The Charge for Special Constables; and (Col. 10), under the Head *Incidental*, appears high.

Valuation of the County of Nottingham, by virtue of 55 Geo. 3, c. 51, is stated by Mr. Godfrey, Clerk of the Peace, to be founded on the Basis of the Property Tax, but the Amount is not given.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 153.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - £737,229.

Note.—In 1822 there was a part Payment of the Debt (£666 15*s.* 4*d.*), which sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

TOWN and COUNTY OF NOTTINGHAM.

REMARKS.

Columns 5, 7, 9. The Charge for Special Constables, the Charge of the Clerk of the Peace, (Cols. 7, 9,) and the Charges under the Head *Incidental*, (Cols. 4, 6, 8, 10,) appear large.

Valuation of the Town and County of Nottingham, 1830, £28,170.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 153.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Nottingham.

OXFORDSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Conveyance of Prisoners, the Charge for Constables in 1822 and 1832, appear considerable. The Salaries are One Tenth of the whole Expenditure.

Assessment to the County Rates, £651,164 — (*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 156.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £713,147.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Column 9.—The Salaries of the Officers nearly One Fourth of the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the County of Rutland could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 157.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £133,487.

SHROPSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1.—Columns 7, 9. The Cost for Conveyance of Prisoners and Transports appears very high.

2.—Col. 4, 6, 8, 10. The Salaries, also, appear high.

Cost of each Prosecution, at the Assizes - £20 10*s.* 8*d.*
——— at the Sessions - 10 19*s.* 0*d.*

The Valuation of the County of Salop for County Rates could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 158.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £1,037,988.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Charges under the head *Incidental* (Col. 3, 5, 7, 9) appear high.

The Valuation of the County of Somerset, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 158.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £1,900,651.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Charges for Prosecutions appear extremely large, being nearly One Fourth of the whole Expenditure; the Charges of the Clerk of the Peace, and for Constables, (Col. 9.) are also high:—the whole Charge under these three Heads amounts to more than £8,000.

Valuation of the County of Stafford - £1,099,994.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 162.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £1,150,285.

Note.—In 1802 there was a Payment of £2,000 in Part of the Debt, which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

CITY and COUNTY of LICHFIELD.

REMARKS.

The Prosecutions cost nearly as much as the Maintenance of Prisoners and Salaries of Officers.

Valuation of the City and County of Lichfield, 1830 - £19,714.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 166.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the City and County of Lichfield, is included in the County of Stafford.

Mr. M. Irish.

SUFFOLK.

BECCLES DIVISION.

REMARKS.

Column 9.—The Prosecutions cost as much as the Maintenance of the Prisoners; the Salaries appear high, being nearly One Sixth of the whole Expenditure; and the Charges under the Head *Incidental* are also considerable.

Col. 9.—The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes was £41 17*s.* 9½*d.*

The Valuation of the Beccles Division of the County of Suffolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the Beccles Division, is included with that of the County in the Woodbridge Division.

Note.—In 1812 there was a Payment of £1,400, and in 1822 of £1,000, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

SUFFOLK.

BURY DIVISION.

The Cost of Prosecutions at the Assizes appears high, being £22 14*s.* 8*d.* each; the Charge also for Constables is large.

Valuation of the Bury Division of the County of Suffolk - £324,625.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the Bury Division, is included with the County of Suffolk in the Woodbridge Division.

Note.—In 1812 there was a Payment of £500, in 1822 of £702 10*s.*, and in 1832 of £1,000, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

SUFFOLK.

IPSWICH DIVISION.

REMARKS.

The Prosecutions and Salaries in 1832 cost One Half of the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the Ipswich Division of the County of Suffolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the Ipswich Division, is included with the County in the Woodbridge Division.

SUFFOLK.

WOODBRIDGE DIVISION.

REMARKS.

The Cost of Prosecutions, the Charge for Constables, and the Salaries, exceeded One Third of the Expenditure.

1832.—The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes was £23 11*s.* 6*d.*

The Valuation of the Woodbridge Division of the County of Suffolk could not be ascertained.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 167.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, for the whole County of Suffolk - £1,083,084.

SURREY.

REMARKS.

Columns 6, 8, 10.—The Charges for Prosecutions, and those under the Head *Incidental*, are high.

Valuation of the County of Surrey, 1830 - £1,762,787.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 171.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £1,579,173.

Note.—In 1812 there was Payment of £2,427 in part of the Debt, which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

SUSSEX.

EASTERN DIVISION.

REMARKS.

The Cost for Prosecutions and professional Charges amount to nearly One Third of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the Eastern Division of the County of Sussex, 1830 - £374,382.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 175.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, for the whole County, is included in the Western Division.

SUSSEX.

WESTERN DIVISION.

REMARKS.

The Cost of Prosecutions and Professional Charges form nearly One Third of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the Western Division of the County of Sussex, 1830 - £458,469.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 181.)

Total Valuation of the County of Sussex, 1830 - -	£832,851.
Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - -	915,348.

WARWICKSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Cost of Prosecutions and the Charges for Constables are heavy.

Valuation of the County of Warwick, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £1,173,080.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 181.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £1,236,727.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£2,000), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

WARWICKSHIRE.

COUNTY and CITY of COVENTRY.

REMARKS.

The Prosecutions and Salaries form nearly One Third of the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the County and City of Coventry could not be ascertained.

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Warwick.

WESTMORELAND.

REMARKS.

Compared with the Expenditure, the Charges for Constables, the Salaries, and Incidental Charges, all appear high.

1815.—Valuation of the County of Westmoreland - £270,859.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 189.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £298,199.

Note.—In 1821 there was a Payment of £109 4*s.* 1*d.*, in 1822 of £221 4*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1832 of £900, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

Mr. M. Irish.

WESTMORELAND.

WEST WARD.

REMARKS.

Valuation of the West Ward of the County of Westmoreland - £42,013.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 185.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the West Ward, is included in the County of Westmoreland.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £42 11*s.* 1*d.*, and in 1823 of £42 11*s.* 1*d.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

WESTMORELAND.

EAST WARD.

REMARKS.

1815.—Valuation of the East Ward of the County of Westmoreland, £56,851.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 185.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Westmoreland.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £57 10*s.* 11*d.*, and in 1832 of £57 10*s.* 11*d.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

WESTMORELAND.

KENDAL WARD.

REMARKS.

1815.—Valuation of Kendal Ward of the County of Westmoreland - £69,184.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 188.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Westmoreland.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £73 15*s.*, and in 1823 of £73 15*s.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

WESTMORELAND.

LONSDALE WARD.

REMARKS.

1815.—Valuation of Lonsdale Ward, County of Westmoreland, £34,466.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 189.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Westmoreland.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £26 3*s.* 4*d.* in part of the Debt, which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

WILTSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Cost of Prosecutions, Professional Charges, and Salaries form nearly One Half of the whole Expenditure.

1818.—Valuation of the County of Wilts - £1,184,565.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 194.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - £1,155,459.

Note.—In 1802 there was a Payment of £200, in 1822 of £600, and in 1832 of £2,450, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Columns 1, 3, 5, 7, 9.—The Charge for Vagrants, and the Salaries of the Officers (Col. 10), appear considerable.

1825.—Valuation of the County of Worcester - £750,253.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 205.)

Assessed to the Property Tax, 1815 - - - - £799,605.

Note.—In 1802 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£500), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

COUNTY of the CITY of WORCESTER.

REMARKS.

The Cost of Prosecutions, the Professional Charges, as well as those under the Head *Incidental*, form more than One Half the whole Expenditure.

The Valuation of the County of the City of Worcester could not be ascertained.

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.

EAST RIDING.

REMARKS.

Columns 8, 10.—The Charge for Constables, as well as under the Head *Incidental*, appears high.

1815.—Valuation of the East Riding of the County of York - £729,000.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 208.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of York.

YORKSHIRE.

NORTH RIDING.

REMARKS.

Columns 8, 10.—The separate Cost of each Prosecution appears excessively high, as well as the Charge for Constables, and the Professional Charges.—The County Surveyor's Salary also appears very large.

Columns 2, 4, 6.—The Charge of the Clerk of the Peace, Law Business, &c. is included in the Sums under the Head *Printing*, &c.

The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes - - £36 14*s.* 0*d.*

1830.—Valuation of the North Riding of the County of York, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51, £776,742.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 213.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the North Riding, is included with the whole County of York in the West Riding.

YORKSHIRE.

WEST RIDING.

REMARKS.

Mr. Lee, Treasurer of the West Riding, states, that owing to his Predecessor suspending Payment in 1810 and 1812 great Confusion arose, and, on Enquiry, a considerable Defalcation appeared; the Accounts, therefore, of these Two Years, are not satisfactory.—(*Report on Expenditure of County Rates*, 1825, p. 557.)

Columns 7, 9.—The Charges of £3,083 and £2,398, for conveying Transports for Embarkation, appear excessive, as well as the Cost of Prosecutions, being £51 15*s.* 5*d.* for each.—The Professional Charges also are high (Col. 8, 10); under this Head there is a Charge (*the West Riding Solicitor's Bill*) not observable in any other County.

The Salaries of the Officers could not be ascertained, but if on the same Scale as the Treasurer (£500) and County Surveyor (£600) they are high.—The Charges for Inspectors of Weights and Measures (Col. 1, 3, 5) are very great.

Prosecutions at the Assizes cost £51 15*s.* 5*d.* each.

1830.—Valuation of the West Riding of the County of York - £1,670,827.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 224.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the West Riding, is included in the whole County.

The Valuation of the whole County of York to the County Rates, including the City of York and Town of Kingston-upon-Hull - £3,412,813.

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the whole County of York, including the City of York and Town of Kingston-upon-Hull - £4,727,984.

Note.—There was an Expenditure of £48,528 for the Erection of a Pauper Lunatic Asylum, commencing in 1815 and ending in 1819.

Mr. M. Irish.

YORKSHIRE.

COUNTY of the CITY of YORK.

REMARKS.

The Prosecutions, Professional Charges, and Officers Salaries in 1832 are considerably more than One Third of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the County of the City of York to the County Rates - £105,576.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 226.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the County of the City of York, is included with the whole County of York in the West Riding.

Note.—In 1797 there was a Payment of £100, in 1812 of £200, and in 1822 of £100, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

YORKSHIRE.

TOWN of KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.

REMARKS.

Column 9.—The Cost of Prosecutions is One Sixth of the whole Expenditure.

Valuation of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull - £101,429.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 209.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, of the Town of Kingston-upon-Hull, is included with the whole County of York in the West Riding.

WALES.

ANGLESEY.

REMARKS.

1832.—The Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes was £111 3*s.*, more than double the Amount charged in any other County in England or Wales.—At the Sessions each Prosecution cost £18 2*s.* 9½*d.*

Valuation of the County of Anglesey - £15,137.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 229.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £92,589.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£400), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.

REMARKS.

In 1832, the Cost of Prosecutions, the Charge for Judges' Lodgings, and the Professional Charges, amounted to One Half the whole Expenditure.

Mr. Powell, the Clerk of the Peace, states that there is no Valuation of the County of Brecon; but that the Mode of assessing the County Rates is by apportioning the Sums to be paid by the different Hundreds on a Scale which was in use before he was appointed to his Office.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 230.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £146,540.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £370, and in 1832 of £264 14*s.* 2*d.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Conveyance of Prisoners and Transports, Professional Charges, and Salaries of the Officers appear high when compared with the Number of Prosecutions (5) and the whole Expenditure.

1832.—The Prosecutions at the Assizes cost £29 0*s.* 10*d.* each, and at the Sessions £31 11*s.* 2½*d.* each.

Mr. Beynon, the Clerk of the Peace, states that there is no Valuation of the County of Cardigan, but that the Assessment to the County Rates is according to an Apportionment made in the Year 1748.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 230.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £141,889.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

REMARKS.

The Charge for Conveyance of Prisoners, the Cost of Prosecutions, and Professional Charges, appear high.

There is no Valuation of the County of Carmarthen, but the County Rates are raised on a Scale made about Thirty Years since.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 235.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £277,456.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£375 7*s.* 4½*d.*), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

Mr. M. Irish.

CARNARVONSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Innes, the Clerk of the Peace, states that the County Rates are paid out of the Poor Rates; the Valuation is stated to be £188,755.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 237.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £125,198.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £241 18*s.*, in part of the Debt, which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

DENBIGHSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons at the Assizes, £50 5*s.* 6*d.* each.
——— at the Sessions, 10 18 8½ each.

Valuation of the County of Denbigh.—Mr. Innes, the Clerk of the Peace, states that the County Rates are paid out of the Poor Rates.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 237.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £243,976.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£250), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

FLINTSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Mr. Roberts, the Clerk of the Peace, states that the only Valuation of the County was in 1769, and is paid out of the Poor Rates; that many Thousand Acres of Land have been enclosed since that Period, but that no additional Charge has been made in consequence of such Enclosure.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 239.)

1832.—Cost of each Prosecution at the Assizes - - £28 12*s.* 9*d.*

Valuation of the County of Flint - £12,999.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 238.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £153,930.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

REMARKS.

Compared with the whole Expenditure, the Prosecutions, Miscellaneous and Professional Charges, as well as the Salaries, appear high.

1832.—Cost of prosecuting Felons at the Assizes - £49 9*s.* 5*d.* each.
——— at the Sessions - 12 6 3 each.

Valuation of the County of Glamorgan, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £323,670.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 242.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £334,193.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£650), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

MERIONETHSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1832.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions cost £19 7*s.* 2½*d.* each.

Valuation of the County of Merioneth, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51 - £21,506.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 243.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £111,436.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1830.—Valuation of the County of Montgomery - £274,326.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 244.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £207,286.

Note.—In 1832 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£600), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

REMARKS.

1832.—Prosecutions at Assizes and Sessions cost £15 12*s.* 3½*d.* each.

There is no Valuation of the County of Pembroke, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 247.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £219,590.

Note.—In 1822 there was a Payment of £335 12*s.* 6*d.*, and in 1832 of £39 15*s.* 4*d.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

TOWN and COUNTY of HAVERFORDWEST.

REMARKS.

There is no Valuation of the Town and County of Haverfordwest, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 247.)

The Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815, is included in the County of Pembroke.

Note.—In 1823 there was a Part Payment of the Debt (£100), which Sum is not included in the Expenditure of that Year.

RADNORSHIRE.

REMARKS.

1832.—Cost of Prosecutions at the Assizes - £20 6*s.* 7½*d.* each.

There is no Valuation of the County of Radnor, by virtue of 55 G. 3, c. 51.—(*Returns relating to County Rates*, 1832, p. 247.)

Assessment to the Property Tax, 1815 - - £99,717.

Note.—In 1802 there was a Payment of £100, in 1812 of £100, and in 1832 of £608 6*s.* 6*d.*, in part of the Debt, which Sums are not included in the Expenditure of those Years.

Mr. M. Irish.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The "Report on the Expenditure of County Rates, 1825," and the "Returns relating to County Rates, 1832," (the Sources from whence the foregoing Statement is derived,) are so very deficient in the Return of Debts due from Counties that no satisfactory Account could be made out, and it was therefore deemed advisable to omit them altogether; but, in order to show how variable is the Rate of Interest, a Statement is given below of the Debts owing by the County of Middlesex in 1833, and the Rate of Interest which was paid thereon.

	Debts.		Interest per Cent.
County of Middlesex	£140,000	at	5 0 0
	10,000	at	4 15 0
	14,440	at	4 10 0
	2,000	at	4 7 0
	105,000	at	4 0 0
1833.	271,440 0 0		
A Payment of £3,400 0 0	26,454 13 2		
23,054 13 2			
Total	£244,985 6 10		

In liquidation of what particular Sums the Payments of £26,454 13*s.* 2*d.* were applied the Accounts do not state.

From the Deficiency of the Returns the Average Cost of each Prosecution at Assizes and Sessions could not be ascertained.

Die Martis, 15° *Aprilis* 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

JOHN CLARK Esquire is called in, and examined as follows:

You are the Deputy Clerk of Assize of the Home Circuit?
I am.

Do you perform the Duty?
I do.

How long have you performed that Duty?
Upon the Home Circuit since the End of the Year 1826, and I think upon the Midland Circuit from about the Year 1819.

Were you at the Home Winter Assize in the Year 1833?
I was.

Do you remember the Case of John Bodle junior, indicted for Murder?
I do.

Do you remember the Bill that was sanctioned by the Judge for the Expences of that Trial?
I do.

Can you inform the Committee of the Reason why an Allowance was made for Briefs, 27*l.* 6*s.*, and for Fees to Counsel of 23*l.* 12*s.*?
I recollect that a Statement was made by the Attorney that the Executors who were bound over to prosecute had no Means of paying the Expences out of the Estate of the Deceased, and that therefore he could only receive such an Allowance as the Court might think it right, under the Circumstances, to make by an Order upon the County; and upon consulting the Judge who tried the Case, Mr. Justice Gaselee, he directed that the Sum which was allowed should be allowed the Attorney for preparing his Briefs, and to the Counsel for Fees paid to them and their Clerks for conducting the Prosecution.

How may Days did that Trial last?
Part of Two; it began on the Morning of Friday at Nine o'Clock, and it continued 'till about Nine that Night, when it was adjourned 'till the following Morning, and continued, I think, 'till about One o'Clock.

How many Counsel were employed?
Two.

Was not 23*l.* 12*s.* a high Fee for Two Counsel?
Speaking from my own Opinion, I think not; and I believe the Opinion of others was that it was a very small Fee to be allowed. I think it is usual to give an additional Fee when it lasts beyond One Day.

Do you not think that 27*l.* 6*s.* for Briefs was a large Allowance?
No; I think a small Allowance.

How many Sheets were there?
I think there were nearly Thirty Witnesses, and I should think the Briefs ran Seventy Sheets.

There

John Clark Esq.

There is also an Item, "Coroner, for Depositions, 7*l.* 6*s.*;" how came that to be paid in this Bill?

It was allowed as Part of the Expences of the Prosecution. The Prosecution was in the first instance taken up by the Parish, and I think the Parish Solicitor, Mr. Noakes, attended before the Coroner; and I believe the Inquest lasted Five or Six or Seven Days. The Parish Officers, as I understood, refused ultimately to undertake the Prosecution, thinking that the Expences of the Prosecution ought to fall upon the Estate of the Deceased, and the Coroner bound over One of the Executors at the Close of the Inquest to prosecute, and he employed his own Attorney, and it was quite necessary that that Attorney should make himself acquainted with the Facts of the Case, and there was no Way of doing it at so little Expence as by getting from the Coroner a Copy of the Depositions made by the Witnesses upon the Examinations before him; it was allowed, therefore, as a Part of the necessary Expences of the Prosecution.

Is not the Coroner entitled to receive a certain Sum from the County Rates for each Inquest?

The Coroner is entitled to receive 1*l.* for the Inquest, and 6*d.* or 9*d.* a Mile for his travelling Expences.

And therefore this 7*l.* 6*s.* is in addition to what is usually paid to the Coroner?

Certainly; because usually he does not furnish a Copy of the Depositions.

Did you call the Attention of the Judge to this Item in the Account?

I called his Attention generally to the Bill before I allowed it, and therefore I may say that I did.

Do you know by what Act of Parliament a Judge is authorized to allow a Coroner for Depositions?

Not expressly as to that Item. The Act of the 7th Geo. 4. Cap. 64. gives Authority to the Court to allow the Costs of the Prosecution, and it would rest with the Discretion of the Judge to say what would constitute the Expences of the Prosecution.

Is not the Coroner a public Officer who is elected by the Freeholders to hold Inquests, and after his Election is he not bound to hold Inquests within his County or Division of County, and to receive 1*l.* for the Inquest, and a certain Mileage for travelling Expences?

Yes.

Has it become the Practice in the Home Circuit to increase the Emoluments of the Coroner by paying him something more under the Head of Expences of Prosecution?

Not usually so; but each Case must depend upon its particular Circumstances. The Coroner's Duty is to take the Depositions and return them to the Assizes; but he is not required by his Duty to furnish a Copy of the Depositions to the Parties, and therefore, I apprehend, he would be entitled to make a reasonable Charge for the Copies of the Depositions which he is called upon to furnish. It would be for the Court to say whether such Expences ought properly to be allowed as Part of the Expences of the Prosecution.

Did you inquire at the Time how many Depositions the Coroner had given Copies of?

I saw them.

Do you think that 7*l.* 6*s.* was not more than a Remuneration for them?

I think not. I think there was a larger Charge made, and that I reduced it to that Sum.

There is also an Allowance of Law Expences on Committal of Prisoner as per Certificate of committing Magistrate; do you remember the Particulars of that Item?

I do not. It is usual, when an Order is made by the Court, to deliver to the Party to whom such Order is delivered the Certificate of the committing Magistrate, that it may be taken with the Order to the County Treasurer, and laid before the Magistrates at their Sessions.

Do

John Clark Esq.

Do you remember to whom this Account was paid?
I do not, with Certainty, but I believe to Mr. Parker, the Attorney for the Prosecution.

You have said that you called the Attention of the Judge to the Account, and that he authorized its being paid?
I did.

Did you then make an Order upon the County Treasurer for the Payment?
I did.

Do you receive any Fee for making the Order?
I do.

What is the Amount of the Fee?
One Shilling for the Order to the Prosecutor, and 6*d.* for each Witness.

And the County does not pay you more than 1*s.*, whatever the Amount of the Order may be?
No; whatever the Amount may be, the Fee is the same. It is directed by the Statute to which I referred before.

Do you conceive that more Names of Witnesses were put upon that Indictment than were necessary?
I am not prepared to answer that Question; for, though I was in Court throughout the Investigation, my other Duties prevent my attending to each Case. I recollect that there was some Discussion as to the Necessity, upon the Part of the Prosecutor, to call all the Witnesses named upon the Back of the Indictment; and, after a good deal of Discussion, I think the Judge ordered that all the Witnesses named upon the Back of the Indictment should be put into the Box, for the Purpose of the Prisoner cross-examining the Witnesses who had been bound over to give Evidence in Court. I should therefore say, so far as my Opinion goes, that there were no more Witnesses than were necessary to make out the Case.

In this Case you called the Attention of the Judge to the Bill; but in ordinary Cases do you do so, before you sign an Order upon the Treasurer?
No.

Would it be possible for a Judge to perform the Duty of inquiring into all the Items of the Accounts which you order the Payment of?
I should think it would not be possible, and I should think it would hardly be necessary, for this Reason, we are bound by certain Rules, and it very seldom happens that we go out of the ordinary Course. We never do it without applying to the Court.

Upon what Scale do you proceed?
We differ in different Places. In Hertfordshire, Essex, and Surrey we allow at the Rate of 7*s.* per Day and Night to the Witnesses who attend, that is at the Rate of 4*s.* 6*d.* per Day and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Night. In Kent and Sussex we allow 4*s.* per Day and 4*s.* per Night, and 3*d.* per Mile each Way for travelling Expences in all the Counties upon the Circuit.

Why do the Counties of Kent and Sussex pay a higher Rate than the other Counties in the Home Circuit?
I know not, except that they have established such a Rate of Payment. That same Act of Parliament gives the Justices of the Peace Authority at their Sessions to establish a Scale of Payment which, being allowed by One Judge of Assize, becomes binding upon all Parties.

Do not the Magistrates in general recommend to the Judge a Scale for the Assizes?
I think in some Counties they have not done so. I believe that in Kent and in Hertfordshire they have never established such a Rate of Allowance since the passing of the Act.

Is it not the Fact that where the Judges have concurred in the Scale fixed at the Quarter Sessions the Allowance becomes generally binding upon the Assizes as well as Quarter Sessions?
Yes.

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And where there is no Allowance signed by the Judge the Rates of Allowance at the Session and the Assizes are not uniform?

I apprehend that would be so, because each Court would ascertain what they thought were the reasonable Costs of a Prosecution.

Is there any Rate of Allowance established under that Act with the Concurrence of the Judge in the County of Hertford?

I believe not.

Is there in Sussex?

There is, in Sussex.

Does not the Act require that all the Regulations are to be made by the Magistrates at Sessions, and to be submitted afterwards to the Judges for their Approval?

Yes.

Is not the Allowance of 8*s.* One Day and Night too much?

I think it is in some Cases.

Do you not think that it exceeds the fair Expences of Witnesses in general?

Yes, I think 8*s.* is too large a Remuneration for many Persons, in the lower Class of Life particularly.

Do you happen to know what is the actual Expence of Witnesses going from Woolwich, Deptford, or Greenwich to Maidstone?

I have no Means of knowing. I believe they get down at much less than is allowed by the County, and they get down in this way,—they go by Steam to Gravesend, and then get across to Rochester and Maidstone at a small Expence.

Have you ever heard of any Instances of a Constable bringing a great Number of Witnesses contracting with the Coach Proprietors to bring them down?

I have not.

To whom do you give the Order upon the Treasurer?

To the Party who applies for it. If there is an Attorney in the Case, it is usually delivered to him; if no Attorney is concerned, it is given either to the Prosecutor or to one of the Witnesses.

Do you sign an Order upon the Treasurer for the Allowance for the Night for a Witness who does not come above Three or Four Miles?

No. A Witness who lives within Five Miles of the Assize Town is not allowed either travelling Expences or Night Expences.

Have you any Means of knowing whether the Prosecutors and the Witnesses are generally satisfied with the Remuneration they receive?

Some I believe are; others I know are not, and they complain very much of the Allowances made; but the Majority of the Witnesses I should think are very well paid.

Do you know whether, at the last Assizes for the County of Kent, any Scale was presented to the Judge for his Sanction?

I heard, as I was about leaving the Assize Town, there had been a Scale of Allowances settled by the Justices at the Sessions, which was to be laid before the Judge for his Sanction, but I have heard nothing more of it.

Is there any Difference between the Allowances at the Old Bailey and upon the Circuit?

The Allowances are much smaller at the Old Bailey; Country Witnesses are allowed 5*s.* per Day and Night, and London Witnesses are allowed 3*s.* 6*d.* per Day. The Country Witnesses are allowed the Addition of 1*s.* 6*d.* per Night for sleeping.

If 5*s.* is enough for Witnesses that come from the distant Parts of Middlesex, would it not be enough for Witnesses in the County of Sussex?

That does not follow, because in Town the Prices of Things do not vary according to the Sessions being held, but in Counties there is a much greater Rate of Charge both for living and sleeping at the Time of the Assizes.

Do

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Do you know what a Solicitor would be charged for a Bed at Kingston during the Assizes?

I believe a Guinea. I have myself paid a Guinea for a Night; and when I complained I was told that I might occupy it the whole Assizes if I pleased, but that they never let it under a Guinea, even for One Night.

Is there any Difference in the Fees to the different Officers at the Old Bailey and upon the Circuit?

Yes; the Fees are considerably less at the Old Bailey.

Is there any Increase of Expence in the County of Kent in consequence of Persons not being able to get Indictments at your Office?

I cannot say that there is any Increase of Expence, for this Reason,—that supposing all the Bills could be found on the First Day of the Assizes, the County would have to pay the Expences of the Witnesses 'till the Trial was over. The great Expence is from the Necessity of all the Witnesses attending the First Day for the Purpose of presenting the Indictments; and it would be a considerable Saving of Expence if Arrangements could be made for the Witnesses to attend upon different Days.

Would there be any great Difficulty in that?

The Difficulty would be in the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury being detained longer.

Have you had any Complaints in Kent of the Business being stopped in consequence of the proper Officer not having the Indictments ready, or have the Complaints been occasioned by their not being able to get the Witnesses?

At the last Assizes some Complaints were made to the Court that the Witnesses who were ready could not get their Indictments. I investigated that Complaint, and I found that the Clerk of Indictments had prepared all the Indictments from the Depositions, and that the Witnesses in a great many Cases had been called and could not be found at the Times when they were called, and therefore Delay arose from their not being able to find the Witnesses.

Do not the Witnesses frequently make a Practice of being absent in order to be kept at those high Prices?

I am inclined to think that that may be the Case, that the Witnesses may keep back Indictments to the last in order that they may be detained at the Assizes.

Was that as much the Case before these regular Allowances were made under the Act?

I cannot say, the same Allowances having been made for a considerable Number of Years before this Act passed, with the Exception of Cases of Misdemeanor. This Act of Parliament has increased the Expences of the County considerably by allowing the Expences before the committing Magistrate.

Do you receive any Fee upon a Person discharged by Proclamation?

I do.

What Fee do you receive in Middlesex?

In Middlesex I have no Fee. There is a Fee by the old List of Fees, but my Predecessor in Office was very negligent in such Matters and never claimed it, and now the County have refused to pay it.

It appears by a Return before the Committee that in Middlesex it is *2s.* and that in Sussex it is *5s.*?

In Sussex it is *9s. 4d.* at the Assizes.

How is your Principal appointed, and how are you appointed?

My Principal is appointed by the senior Judge of Assize when a Vacancy occurs, and I am appointed by the Clerk of Assize, with the Approbation of the senior Judge of Assize.

Are you paid by Fees or by Salary?

Entirely by Fees.

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By an Arrangement between you and the Clerk of Assize?
Yes; I pay him a certain Sum out of the Amount received.

With respect to the Depositions taken before the Coroner, are not the original Depositions returned to the Judge of Assize?
Yes.

So that if the Prosecutor's Attorney wants any Instructions from them he must have Copies?
He must.

Are there any Persons who prosecute at the Assizes now who omit to ask for their Expences?
It is a very rare Occurrence.

With the Exception of Government Prosecutions, do you remember any Case in which Persons have not applied for their Expences?
No, I do not, upon the Circuit; at the Old Bailey they occasionally do. They say the Allowance is so small it is not worth their taking.

You are Clerk of the Peace for London and Southwark?
I am.

Who appointed you to that Office?
The Common Council of the City of London.

What Sessions do you attend?
The Sessions of Peace which are holden for London and for the Borough of Southwark.

Does that Attendance interfere with your Duty as Deputy Clerk of Assize?
No, I think I may say not at all. The Quarter Sessions are holden about the same Time as the Old Bailey Sessions, and the Time is fixed so as not to interfere with the Circuit, with the Exception of the Winter Circuits, which do interfere for One or Two Days only, but not the other Circuits.

Do you consider that the Junction of those Two Offices diminishes the Efficiency of either?
I do not.

Do you see any Reason why the Clerk of Assize and the Clerk of the Peace should not be one and the same Individual in every County in England?
I am not aware of any Reason which can be given, except the Difficulty of communicating with the Judges on Matters relating to their respective Circuits.

Are the Quarter Sessions ever now holden upon the same Day as the Assizes in any County?
I believe that they cannot properly be held upon the same Day, and that if any Adjournment of the Sessions should be made to the same Day a further Adjournment would take place until the Business of the Assize was disposed of.

If they should interfere, would not the Commission of Oyer and Terminer suspend the Sessions?
Yes.

Is there any County Rate levied upon London?
There is not.

Is there in Southwark?
Southwark contributes to the County Rate for the County of Surrey, and therefore the Expences of Southwark are paid by the Treasurer of the County of Surrey.

How are those Expences defrayed in the City of London which are paid from the County Rates in other Counties?
They are paid by the Chamberlain of London out of the Funds of the City.

Do you think that too many Names are often put upon Bills of Indictment by the Clerks of the committing Magistrates?
No, I cannot say that I think so; sometimes I have heard Remarks made by Judges that an unnecessary Number of Witnesses were bound over; at other

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other Times I have heard it said that as many as were necessary were not bound over; and upon other Occasions, that everybody who knew anything about the Matter ought to be brought to the Assizes.

Is not the Constable often unnecessarily put upon the Back of the Indictment to identify Property which is taken from a Prisoner, whereas that Duty might as well have been performed by other Persons who necessarily must be at the Assizes?

I am not aware of that; the Constable, generally speaking, is the Person to apprehend the Prisoner and to take possession of the Property found upon him, and when it has been once in the Possession of the Constable there would be a Difficulty in making out the Case without his Attendance.

Might not also Persons that were not Constables be tampered with?

I should think it is probable.

Is there not some Security against that with respect to the Constables, from their being public Officers?

I think so. It generally happens that a Man who is respected in the Place is appointed Constable.

Is he not a Person who has no Interest in convicting the Prisoner?

Certainly. It frequently happens that where there are Two or Three Constables one takes one Article, and another takes another, which might be all taken by One Officer.

Would there not be considerable Difficulty in identifying the Goods unless they were taken by a Constable, who knows that it is his Duty to be able to speak to their Identity?

Yes; a Constable by holding his Office for some Time may be presumed to know his Duty better than a Stranger.

Do you allow Constables their Expences in every Case that they attend, if they attend more than One?

No, only in One Case.

And if they get more it is by making Contracts for the Coaches, and so on?

Yes, or from the Prosecutors; but that I know nothing of.

Have you ever refused the Allowance to Witnesses when it has appeared to you palpable that they had been unnecessarily and too numerously called to prove the Case?

The Witnesses are not allowed their Expences unless they are bound by Recognizance or Subpœna. The Judges have always thought that when they were compelled by Process to attend they ought to receive their Expences.

Would not a Constable be liable to Punishment if, being entrusted with Goods for the Trial, he should neglect to produce those Goods, or if he should make any Use of them contrary to the Orders he received?

If he made improperly any Use of them; but it is possible that a Loss might take place for which he would not be criminally responsible. I apprehend he would not be subject to Punishment for not attending unless he was bound either by Recognizance or Subpœna.

When it is necessary that Goods which have been taken should be produced at the Trial, has not the Magistrate a Right to commit those Goods to the Charge of the Constable as a public Officer, whereas he would have no Right to commit them to the Charge of a private Person?

I apprehend that the Magistrate could not force a private Party to take charge of the Goods, unless the Party consented to take Charge of them.

Is there a Scale of Fees for the Home Circuit for the Clerk of Assize?

There is.

Does it vary in different Counties?

Yes; the Clerk of Assize upon the Home Circuit is entitled to charge a Guinea for each Order of Transportation in Hertfordshire, Essex, Kent, and Sussex, but he receives only a Pound for each Order for the first Ten in Surrey, and 10*s*. apiece for all above that Number.

Do

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Do you think that it would be advisable that there should be one and the same Table of Fees for every Assize in England and Wales?

I should think it would; because, the Duties being the same, the Remuneration ought to be the same.

Would you be of the same Opinion as to a Scale for the Quarter Sessions?

I should. It is to be considered, however, that the different Clerks of Assize have different Distances to travel, and different Expences to incur; and if the same Fee was given to each there should be some Allowance for the extra Expences incurred in one Case beyond those in another. For instance, the Clerk of Assize for the Northern Circuit and the Western Circuit would have to travel a much greater Distance than the Clerk of Assize for the Home Circuit, and so with respect to the Clerks of the Peace, as the Sessions in some Counties are held at different Places.

Are the Fees now practically greater in the distant Circuits than in the Home Circuit?

I do not know that Fact with Certainty; but I recollect upon the Midland Circuit we used to receive upon an Acquittal 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, for which upon the Home Circuit we only received 9*s.* 4*d.*

Do you remember the Period when the County Rate was first charged with the Payment of the Fees upon Acquittal and Persons discharged by Proclamation?

I recollect the Time when it took place, but it was before I had any Connection with the Circuits; it was in the Year 1815.

Are you aware that previous to the passing of that Act the Clerks of Assize and the Clerks of the Peace often were not enabled to get their Fees?

I do not know the Fact of my own Knowledge, but I have no doubt it was so.

It is now secured to them out of the County Rates?

It is.

Should you as Clerk of Assize prefer being paid by Salary?

I should.

Should you prefer being paid by Salary as Clerk of the Peace?

I should prefer being paid by Salary in any Office that I hold, because then one would get rid of any Imputation of being paid more than one is entitled to, and one would get rid of the Difficulty of obtaining the Fees. I think that, as Clerk of the Peace, I lose One Third of the Fees that I consider myself entitled to; for when People are poor and unable to pay, the Course I take is to require them to bring a Certificate from some respectable Person that they are unable to pay, and then I relinquish them.

Supposing a general Scale of Allowances to be established, in whose Hands should it be left?

I should think the Quarter Sessions of the respective Counties could better establish a Scale of Allowances to Witnesses than any other Persons could do, because they know the particular Circumstances of each Town where Assizes or Sessions are holden.

Should it be with or without the Concurrence of the Judge?

I think the Judges should have, as they have by this Act of Parliament, Authority to approve of it before it is altogether settled.

Would it not be better, that instead of having the Sanction of the Judge who happens to go the Circuit, it should have the Sanction of some One public Officer for all the Fees throughout the Kingdom?

I think it would be desirable to have the Sanction either of One public Officer or of the whole Bench of Judges.

Is it not a bad Thing to have one Judge settling the Fees for the County at one Assizes, and another Judge coming at the next Assizes who may establish a different Set of Fees?

I think it is; it would be advisable that it should be settled by one Officer established for the Purpose, or by the Judges generally, with a view to bring it all to one System.

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Do not the Judges in fact entertain very different Opinions upon the Subject?

I believe so.

Is it not the Fact that, considering the Hurry connected with the Duties of the Judge at the Assizes, it is not exactly the Time when he can best give his Attention to a Matter of that sort?

Certainly; but though it professes to be done by the Judge at the Assize, it is not in fact settled 'till afterwards.

What are the Fees usually allowed to Counsel and Attornies upon the Home Circuit?

The usual Custom upon the Home Circuit is to allow only a Guinea to an Attorney for preparing his Brief, unless it is a long one, and in those Cases Two Guineas; and we scarcely ever exceed Two, unless it is a very extraordinary Case; and the Fees paid to Counsel are Two Guineas in capital Cases, and those which until lately were capital, and in other Cases One Guinea.

Do you think it is necessary to employ Counsel in every Case of minor Felonies?

I should think not.

Do you recollect the Time when it was not usual?

Upon the Midland Circuit, where I was first, the Practice was to allow Two Guineas in almost every Case; and I think in almost all Cases Counsel were employed. It is not customary to allow any Fee at the Old Bailey, either to Counsel or Attornies.

When the Coroners sit a Number of Days upon One Inquest, are they paid so much a Day, or so much for the Inquest?

I believe they are paid so much for the Inquest; not per Day.

Are the Juries paid per Day?

I believe they have 6*s*. 8*d*. for some Refreshment for the whole Jury. With reference to the Arrangement I proposed for the Purpose of lessening the Expences of the County, by having the Witnesses to attend on different Days, I beg leave to state that it was tried at the Middlesex Sessions at my Suggestion, and was found very considerably to lessen the Expence of the County.

Can you state the Details of the Plan?

The Arrangement there was, that in the Commitments of the first Fortnight after the End of the Old Bailey Sessions the Witnesses should be bound to appear upon the First Day of the following Sessions; that the Commitments of the Third Week should go to the Second Day of the Sessions, and the Commitments of the Fourth Week to the Third Day, and so on. That Arrangement lessened considerably the Confusion there was in the Attendance of Witnesses, and saved considerable Expence to the County, inasmuch as the Witnesses only went upon the Days when they were wanted.

In Sussex do the Grand Jury often sit more than One whole Day?

They seldom do in Sussex, but in Kent the last Time they sat Three Days; and if it should be supposed that Fifty Commitments will be sufficient for one Day, the Witnesses in the first Fifty Cases might be bound over to appear upon the First Day, and the Witnesses in the Second Fifty upon the Second Day, and any Commitments beyond the Number of One hundred might go to the Third Day.

How would the committing Magistrate know how many had been committed?

It might be known from the Gaoler.

Is it the Practice in Hertfordshire for the Magistrates to commit for small Offences to the first Gaol that will be delivered, or to the Quarter Sessions?

I do not know that with Certainty, but I believe to the first Court of competent Jurisdiction, either Assizes or Quarter Sessions.

Is

John Clark Esq.

Is that the Case in each of the Counties upon the Home Circuit?

It is the Case, I believe, in all except Kent and Surrey. I think there were a few committed for the Quarter Sessions in the County of Kent, but they were Quarter Sessions of limited Jurisdiction in the Town of Maidstone and in the Cinque Port Towns.

Have you ever heard a Judge in his Charge to the Grand Jury tell them that the Magistrates ought to commit to the first Delivery?

I am not quite sure whether I have.

Do you remember an Instance in which Mr. Baron Wood discharged the Prisoners?

I do not recollect it, but I know there is such a Case in the Books; but the Judges now differ in Opinion, and at the last Circuit there were several ordered to remain over 'till the Sessions.

Have you not heard some Judges say the Magistrate ought not to have committed this Man to the Assizes; he should have been committed for Trial at the Sessions?

Yes; and I have frequently heard Judges complain that Cases which might have been taken at the Quarter Sessions were not taken at the Quarter Sessions.

Those were Cases in which the Sessions preceded the Assizes?

Yes. I beg leave to observe that an Adjournment of the Quarter Sessions holden in Kent before the Assizes would lessen very much the Expences of that County. There can be no Doubt that the more frequently Courts are holden the less will be the Expences upon the Trial.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Tuesday the 22d Instant, at One o'Clock.

Die Martis, 22° Aprilis 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

Evidence on County Rates in England & Wales.

The Reverend HARRY FARR YEATMAN is called in, and examined as follows:

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

You are an acting Magistrate for the Counties of Dorset and Somerset?
I have that Honour.

How long have you acted as a Magistrate?
Rather more than Twenty Years.

Your Attention has been called to the Subject of County Rates?
For the last Eleven Years especially.

The Committee will be glad to hear any Statement you have to make on the Subject?
I propose, in the first instance, with the Permission of the Committee, to shew the Increase of the County Rates in the County of Dorset, beginning with the Year 1741 and ending with the Year 1833, taking decimal Periods, that is, the Number of Rates expended between 1741 and 1751, and so on; and to shew how and in what Manner that Increase has taken place.* I beg to state, in the first instance, that in 1741 the total Amount expended in the County of Dorset for all Purposes which are contemplated by the several Statutes relating to County Rates amounted only to 434*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and that One County Rate was levied in that Year; that will be proved by the Returns which I shall have to refer to in confirmation of these Facts.

Then there was only paid in the Shape of County Rates for the whole Year of 1741, 434*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*?
No more. In the Year 1751, Amount levied 500*l.*, Number of County Rates ordered One. In 1761, Amount levied 1,494*l.* 4*s.* 2½*d.*, and Three Rates levied. In 1771, Amount expended 496*l.* 19*s.* 3¼*d.*, One Rate ordered and levied.

Have you any Remark to make as between 1761 and 1771?
I will explain that afterwards, when I shew for what Purpose those Sums were levied under the several Heads. In 1781, Amount levied 992*l.* 10*s.* 0½*d.*, Two Rates levied; 1791, 3,473*l.* 15*s.* 1¾*d.*, Seven Rates levied; 1801, 3,970*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Amount levied, Eight Rates; in 1811, Amount expended 8,507*l.* 8*s.* 11¾*d.*, Seventeen Rates levied; in 1821, 6,235*l.* 18*s.* 8¼*d.* expended, Thirteen Rates levied; 1831, 10,053*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.* expended, Eighteen Rates levied; and I beg to add, by way of explaining at once for the peculiar Increase in that Year, that of the Sum of 10,053*l.* 15*s.* 3¼*d.* the Sum of 1,985*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* was expended on the Erection of the Dorset County Lunatic Asylum. In the Year 1832 the Amount expended 13,605*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, Twenty-three Rates ordered; of which Sum (of 13,605*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*) 3,473*l.* 15*s.* 1¾*d.* was expended upon (amounting to Seven Rates ordered) and towards the Erection of the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, so that there were Sixteen Rates levied for County Purposes, and Seven towards the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, in that Year. In

* See Paper (A.) p. 329.

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

the Year 1833 the Amount expended 8,337*l.* 16*s.* 2½*d.*, Twenty-one Rates ordered. I now propose, with the Permission of the Committee, to shew how and in what Manner this Increase has taken place, and for what Purpose and on what particular Items these Sums have been expended. I will first draw the Attention of the Committee to the Number of Prisoners that have been tried at the Sessions distinct from the Assizes. I take decimal Periods, beginning with the Year 1801; and in order that it might not appear that any one particular favorite Year, or any one particular favorite Quarter of a Year, has been selected, I have taken the Four Quarters on each Three Years continuously, 1801, 1802, 1803, and then going on to 1811, 1812, and 1813, and so on.* In 1801, at the Epiphany Session the Number of Prisoners tried was Twenty-one, Easter Sessions Nine, Midsummer Sessions Thirteen, Michaelmas Session, Nine; Total in the Year 1801, Fifty-two. In 1802 there were Eighteen at the Epiphany Session, Eight at Easter, Eleven at Midsummer, and Six at Michaelmas Sessions; Total Forty-three. In 1803, Eight at Epiphany Session, Fourteen at the Easter Session, Nine at the Midsummer, Eight at Michaelmas; Total Thirty-nine. I would also take the Liberty to observe, that by referring to the Records of the Gaol I find that in the Year 1804, that is to say, at the Summer Assizes in that Year, held before Lord Ellenborough and Sir Alexander Thompson Knight, there were only Three Prisoners for Trial, of which One was acquitted! Then, by going on from 1801, and taking the next decimal Period of 1811, beginning with that Year, I find at the Epiphany Sessions there were Five Prisoners only, Easter Seven, Midsummer Seven, Michaelmas Thirteen; Total Thirty-two. 1812, Epiphany Sessions Twelve Prisoners, Easter Fourteen, Midsummer Sixteen, Michaelmas Nine; Total Fifty-one. 1813, Epiphany Seventeen, Easter Twenty, Midsummer Five, Michaelmas Ten; Total Fifty-two. I then beg leave to proceed to 1821, the next decimal Period; at the Epiphany Session Forty, Easter Twenty-six, Midsummer Nineteen, Michaelmas Twenty-nine; Total One hundred and fourteen. 1822, Epiphany Thirty-eight, Easter Twenty-five, Midsummer Nineteen, Michaelmas Twenty-five; Total One hundred and seven. In 1823, Epiphany Fifty-seven, Easter Seventeen, Midsummer Thirty-one, Michaelmas Eighteen; Total One hundred and twenty-three. Then by going, with your Permission, to 1831, the next decimal Period, Epiphany Forty, Easter Fifteen, Midsummer Twenty-four, Michaelmas Forty-four; Total One hundred and twenty-three. 1832, Epiphany Fifty-six, Easter Eleven, Midsummer Thirty-nine, Michaelmas Twenty-nine; Total One hundred and thirty-five. 1833, Epiphany Session Forty-four, Easter Twenty-one, Midsummer Twenty, Michaelmas Thirty-eight; Total One hundred and twenty-three. Then by adverting to the General Commitments, that is, to the Commitments to the Gaol and House of Correction collectively, and only dating the Calculation from the Year 1823, I find that from the 1st of January to the 13th of March in that Year there were One hundred and four committed, from the 13th of March to the 18th of July One hundred and sixty-six, from the 18th of July to the 31st of December One hundred and eighty-seven; Total Four hundred and Fifty-seven Prisoners in the Year 1823 committed to the Gaol and House of Correction. In 1833, from the 1st of January to the 1st of March One hundred and sixteen, from the 1st of March to July One hundred and forty-eight, from July to the 31st of December Two hundred and fifty-six; Total Five hundred and twenty Prisoners. The Increase being Sixty-three on comparing the Two Periods; but I also find that in the present Year, from the 1st of January to the 9th of April last, there have been already committed up to that Day Two hundred and four. I now beg Permission to draw the Committee's Attention to the Expence of Prosecutions of Prisoners, as a Means of accounting for the alarming Increase of our County Expenditure. I have taken again decimal Periods, and taken Three consecutive Years, that no One particular Year might be supposed to be selected.† In 1792 the total Amount of Expences of Prosecutions amounted to 85*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; in 1793 the total Amount, 60*l.* 18*s.* 0*d.*, in 1794, 44*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; the Total for the Three Periods, 190*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Does that include Costs of Prosecutions at the Sessions and Assizes both?

For both severally; except that there were extra and additional Fees paid to

* See Paper (B.) p. 329. † See Paper (C.) p. 330.

the

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

the Clerk of the Peace and the Clerk of Assize, not classed under this Head. In 1802 the total Expences of Prosecution was 148*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; in 1803, 160*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; in 1804, 203*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*: Total for those Three Years, 512*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* In 1812 the total Expence of Prosecutions was 173*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; in 1813, 290*l.* 3*s.* 8*d.*; in 1814, 222*l.* 9*s.*: Total 686*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* In 1821, 460*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; in 1822, 498*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; in 1823, 541*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*: Total for the Three Years, 1,491*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* In 1831, I must beg Permission to make a Distinction, for a Reason that will presently appear, between the Assizes and Sessions, a Special Commission having been held in that Year after the Riots: Prosecutions at the Assizes, 588*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*; the Special Commission, 659*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; the Sessions, 338*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.*: the Total for that Year being 1,587*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* In 1832, the Assizes, 1,180*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*; the Sessions, 397*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; being a Total for that Year of 1,578*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* In 1833—(this was my Object of bringing this Calculation down to 1833, that I took 1821 instead of 1822, 1823, and 1824,)—the total Amount of Prosecutions in 1833, without taking them separately, is 1,081*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*; Total for 1831, 1832, and 1833, 4,247*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*; making the Difference between the decimal Period of 1831, 1832, and 1833, and 1821, 1822, and 1823, of 2,755*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* I now take the Liberty to present the Committee with a View of the whole of the Expences of the Prisoners Maintenance, Conveyance, and Prosecution collectively, and the Totals for the several Years of 1792, 1802, 1812, 1822, and 1832; shewing the Increase per Cent. in each Year on the whole.

All the Sums you have stated are charged upon and paid out of the County Rate, are they not?

They are.* In 1792 the Maintenance of the Prisoners in Dorset County Gaol and House of Correction was 804*l.* 17*s.* 8¼*d.*; the Conveyance of the Prisoners in that Year, 71*l.* 11*s.* 7½*d.*; the total Expence of the Prosecutions, 85*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; making a Total of them collectively, 961*l.* 12*s.* 9¾*d.* In 1802, Prisoners Maintenance, 1,710*l.* 16*s.* 1¾*d.*; the Conveyance, 105*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; ditto of Prosecution, 148*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*; the Total being 1,964*l.* 8*s.* 10¾*d.*; the Increase being, between the Two decimal Years, 1,002*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.*, or 104*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* per Cent. In 1812, the Prisoners Maintenance amounted to 1,260*l.* 1*s.* 3¾*d.*; Conveyance, 102*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*; Prosecution, 173*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; the Total being 1,535*l.* 16*s.* 3¼*d.*; and I beg Permission to observe, that although in this Year there was a Decrease of Twenty-eight per Cent., that is to say, in 1812, yet that in 1813, which followed it, there was an Increase of 118 per Cent., which perhaps with that single Observation will shew there has not only been no Variation, but that there has been a gradual Increase of the whole up to this Hour. The Expenditure in 1813 was 2,095*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, being an Increase of 118 per Cent. Difference between that and the decimal Year which preceded it. In 1822, the Prisoners Maintenance amounted to 1,654*l.* 19*s.* 0½*d.*; the Conveyance, 412*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*; Prosecution, 278*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*; the Total being 2,346*l.* 2*s.* 9½*d.* The Increase being, as compared with the preceding decimal Period of 1812, 810*l.* 5*s.* 11½*d.*, or 52*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per Cent. In 1832, the Prisoners Maintenance was 1,735*l.* 9*s.* 5¾*d.*; Conveyance, 678*l.* 0*s.* 5¼*d.*; the Prosecution, 1,578*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*; the Total being 3,991*l.* 14*s.* 7¼*d.* The Increase on the preceding decimal Period of 1822 being 1,645*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*, or 70*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* per Cent. I would also beg to add, that the Discrepancy between the public Expenditure of 1792 and that of 1832 is an Increase of 315 per Cent.

Are Salaries of Gaolers and other Officers included in the Maintenance of the Prisoners?

No; quite distinct.† I now have the Honour to submit to your Lordships Consideration a short View of the total Expenditure of the County, not merely confined to Prisoners or Prosecutions, or Conveyance of the same, but the total Expenditure for all Objects. In 1792 the total Expenditure of the whole County of Dorset for all Purposes contemplated by and provided for by the several Statutes relating to the County Rates amounted to 4,333*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; in 1802 the total Expenditure amounted to 4,334*l.* 5*s.* 3¾*d.*; there being no Increase. In 1812 the Expenditure was 8,020*l.* 7*s.* 2¾*d.*, the Increase from 1802 to 1812 on the decimal Period being about Eighty-five per Cent. In 1822 the Expenditure was 7,962*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, there being no Increase over

* See Paper (D.) p. 331. † See Paper (E.) p. 331.

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the Year 1812. In 1833 the Expenditure was 13,605*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*, the Increase since 1822 being Eighty-four per Cent., and the Increase on the whole since 1792 being 214 per Cent. I also beg Permission, in the Way of a Summary of the whole of this Calculation, shortly to state, that the Increase of Crime on general Commitments, comparing the first Three Months of 1834 with the first Three Months of 1823, is at the Rate of Ninety per Cent.* The Increase of the Expence of Prosecutions, comparing the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823 with the Years 1831, 1832, and 1833, are 185 per Cent. The Increase of the Expence of Prosecutions, comparing 1812, 1813, and 1814 with 1831, 1832, and 1833, are 519 per Cent. The Increase, comparing the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794 with 1831, 1832, and 1833 (1834 being not expired), is 2,135 per Cent. But, my Lords, the Increase of Population, according to the Parliamentary Returns of 1815, from 1801 to 1831, amounts only to Thirty-four per Cent., and if we add for the Period from 1792 to 1801 at the average Rate at which I believe the whole is calculated, it would not amount to much more than Six per Cent., making the Increase of the Population, as compared with the above Increase, Forty per Cent. only. I may not be quite correct as to the Six per Cent., but I do not think it varies much. I now beg Permission to state that the Expenditure on Bridges in the County of Dorset has also been very great. I can state what the Expenditure has been on Bridges in every Year; but my Object is mainly to observe, that among other County Burthens which we have had to complain more particularly of in our small County, the Expenditure on Bridges has been truly enormous, and which will appear to be the Case when I state that in Six Years only, that is to say, 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, and 1815, we expended in those Six Years 27,883*l.* 17*s.* 7*d.* on public Bridges only. I will now ask Leave to draw the Committee's Attention to the Dorset Lunatic Asylum. In 1829 there was an Expenditure of 496*l.* 5*s.* 0¼*d.* for the Lunatic Asylum; in 1830, no Expenditure; in the Year 1831, 1,985*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.*; in 1832, 3,473*l.* 15*s.* 1¾*d.*; in 1833, 1,063*l.* 14*s.* 7½*d.*; there were also Sums to the Amount of 3,950*l.* borrowed by Loan; so that the Total paid out of the County Rate towards the Maintenance of the Lunatic Asylum for the County of Dorset was 10,968*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.* Francis John Browne Esquire, our late highly revered Member for the County of Dorset, very munificently gave a Mansion House and Land towards the Erection of the Lunatic Asylum, which has been valued at 5,000*l.*; he also gave Funded Property to the Amount of 4,500*l.* Consols, amounting in Sterling to 3,780*l.*; sundry Legacies also have been given, amounting to 786*l.* Sterling, and Donations amounting to 3,155*l.* 3*s.* The total Expenditure upon the Erection of the Dorset Lunatic Asylum was 13,909*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*, of which the Sum of 10,968*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.* has fallen upon the County of Dorset through the Medium of the County Rates. Mr. Browne was exceedingly desirous there should be a Dorset Lunatic County Asylum, he therefore munificently gave a detached Part of his Estate, with a House on it, for that Purpose, which House, if sold, would have produced 5,000*l.*; then he also gave 4,500*l.* in the Funds; out of which Sums the Matron and the Governor's Salary is paid. But it will be found there are other Sums annually to be provided for; and my Object is to shew, that, notwithstanding the Munificence of Mr. Browne, the County of Dorset has been burthened to a considerable Amount; and that annually it is to be burthened also, to the Amount of about 140*l.* to 150*l.* per Annum in paying the Salary of a Chaplain, Clerk to the Visitors, Insurance, and Repairs; and that these annual Charges which fall on the County are to be considered by your Lordships, when you in your Wisdom and Justice provide Relief for Counties thus charged. This annual Charge on the County of Dorset shews the Pressure on the County Rates in these several Departments, amounting to the Sum which I have quoted; the Salary of the Chaplain, 50*l.*; Salary of Clerk to the Visitors, 25*l.*; Taxes, 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*; Tithe, 2*l.* 12*s.*; Insurance, 11*l.* 5*s.* This is a Calculation presented to me by a most honorable Gentleman, well known, I believe, within these Walls, many Years Member for our County, Wm. Morton Pitt Esquire, who takes great Interest in the Well-being and good Management of the Lunatic Asylum, and he has stated that the Repairs amount on an Average to 26*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; I should think the Average

* See Paper (F.) p. 331.

should

should be rather put at 35*l.* or 40*l.*, myself, recollecting the Character of the Inmates, the Extent of the Building, and the painting, &c. which will be frequently required. That Total would be the Amount of the annual Charge on the County of Dorset for keeping up of the Repairs of the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, which is a new Charge on the County of Dorset within a recent Period; my Object being to shew that the Burthens of an increased Expenditure are pressing rapidly on the County of Dorset. *Rev. H.F. Yeatman.*

Previous to the Erection of the Lunatic Asylum, where were the Pauper Lunatics sent in the County of Dorset?

First of all I should state, in the County of Dorset there are Three Asylums, which are established and regulated according to Act of Parliament; there is also one at Fisherton in the County of Wilts, on the Borders of the County of Dorset; and they were sent, to my Knowledge as a Magistrate, to those Asylums. There is one great Advantage to be derived to the Public, that is to say, to the Parishes within the County, by the Erection of the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, and it is this: I have Reason to know that in the private Asylums they charge from 11*s.* up to 15*s.*, 16*s.*, and 18*s.* a Week for the Support of Patients, according to the State they are in, whether dangerous, unclean, or otherwise; but (and that is the very great Advantage derived from the Erection of the Dorset Lunatic County Asylum) our Charge, as made by the Magistrates on behalf of the County, is simply at present 8*s.* 9*d.* per Week, and they never increase their Charge, whether the Patient is violent, unclean, or otherwise; so that in fact if the Parishes are called on to pay a certain Sum out of their Parochial Contributions towards the County Lunatic Asylum (and very trifling it must be hereafter, the great Outlay having taken place)—if they are called on to make that Payment on the one hand, they can thus save it on the other, especially those Parishes who have Pauper Lunatics.

Are you speaking of Pauper Lunatics only?

Yes.

What were the Number of Lunatics returned from the Parishes as existing in the County of Dorset previous to the Erection of the Asylum?

The Number of Patients which the present Lunatic Asylum will accommodate is about One hundred.

Do you know how many there are now in the House?

The largest Number of Males and Females reported at any one Time was in the Year 1833: Forty-nine Males; Thirty-nine Females: Total Eighty-eight.

Were they all Persons belonging to the Parishes in the County?

Yes.

Have you any Means of knowing what was the estimated or actual Cost of those Pauper Lunatics to the Parishes before they were placed in the Asylum?

I can state this, that I am positively certain that the Charge to the Parish was much greater prior to their being sent to the County Asylum, I should perhaps say by a Fourth or Fifth, than the Charge made now, or at any Time made by the Dorset Lunatic County Asylum. They were charged from 11*s.* to 12*s.* a Week in the private Asylum.

Were most of them sent to some Lunatic Asylum, or were they kept in their respective Parishes?

I believe that many of them were sent to the different Lunatic Asylums. I am also quite sure that the Investigation which has been taking place under recent Statutes has been the Means of a great Number of wretched Beings being sent to the Lunatic Asylum who otherwise would have been kept in Poorhouses, to the Annoyance of their poorer Neighbours, and not only so, but kept in a State of great Wretchedness, and exposed perhaps to Violence, which is often resorted to; and confined by Chains and Manacles imposed on them by the Masters and Mistresses of the Workhouses. It has been the Means of providing for the Comfort of them, beyond all Doubt.

Are you aware it is illegal keeping any dangerous Idiot or Lunatic in a Workhouse?

My Lords, I am; and I have summoned several Churchwardens and Overseers to shew Cause why a Penalty should not be imposed on them for keeping Idiots in that State, and we have been the Means certainly of a great Number of dangerous Persons being sent to proper Places in consequence.

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

Are all the Pauper Lunatics sent to this Asylum?

All dangerous Lunatics are sent now to some Asylum; some that are harmless are not sent; they require no Restraint; they walk about and are placed under no Coercion, nor are they a Source of Terror to others.

The Asylum takes in every body that is sent belonging to the County, does it not?

Yes; and I believe, unless my Recollection fails,—I think I am clear on that Point,—the Statute requires, if they are in that State, that they shall be sent by Preference to the County Lunatic Asylum.

Do you not think one of the Benefits of a Lunatic Asylum is, that by the Treatment and by the Means which they have of taking care of these Persons, that there are Cases in which they might recover?

Yes; I can state the Number that have taken place in our County each Year since its Erection, and the total Number during the past Years. Perhaps the Committee will permit me to read Part of the Report for the last Year on that important Point. It was read on the 7th of April last, at the last Quarter Sessions. It says, "the total Number of Patients admitted for the Year past has been Forty-nine Males and Thirty-nine Females; Total Eighty-eight. The total Number discharged as cured, Thirteen Males and Five Females; Total Eighteen. The Number discharged relieved, but deemed unfit Objects, One Male, One Female; Total Two. The Total who have died have been Two Males and Three Females; Total Five. The total Number remaining, Thirty-three Males and Thirty Females; Sixty-three." Accounting thereby for the exact Number of Eighty-eight.

What is meant by "unfit Objects?"

Those who on close Examination have not, I presume, been found to be dangerous Idiots, nor answering the Description the Medical Certificates have given of them.

Supposing they had been deranged, yet if they are not in that State of Derangement that renders them dangerous to the Public, do they keep them, after a certain Time, to try whether they could cure them?

I cannot speak positively on that Point.

Are those Persons discharged as being unfit Objects at the Instance of their own Friends?

I believe they are. I would also beg leave to state there has been a Decrease in the Charge, and which Decrease will again take place, in all probability, provided that does not take place which a Noble Lord of the Committee adverted to some Time since. Sir Andrew Halliday has made a Calculation, that in all Cases which are immediately attended to, the Proportion cured of Persons committed is very great; I think he says One in Twenty*, or thereabouts. The only Apprehension is this, that as our reduced Expenditure depends entirely on the Number of Patients we have, if from any Cause (that among others) there should be a Decrease of Numbers there must then be an Increase of Charge, either on the Parishes directly, or on the Parishes indirectly through the Medium of an increased Demand on the County Rates, and that therefore you must not lose Sight of the Fact, that the County have still to look to an increased Charge through the Medium of the Lunatic Asylum, connected with other Charges that fall excessively heavy on Counties in general.

Are there not Two private Lunatic Asylums in the County of Dorset?

There are Three; One has been licensed since this has been erected.

Will not, most probably, your Decrease of Charges tempt Persons to send Individuals to the County Lunatic Asylum instead of, as heretofore, sending them to these private Houses?

Application has been made, from the increased Comfort and very good Management of the Dorset Lunatic Asylum, for the Introduction of Persons belonging to private Families. The Justices have refused that, stating they will admit no

* In a Letter from the Witness dated the 5th August 1834, he states, with reference to his Evidence under the Head of Lunatic Asylums, "Now I find that *Three out of Seven* would have been a more correct Mode of Computation."

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one until all the Parishes are provided for. Then comes this Question, that, granting there should be a Decrease of pauper Patients, are we not then, from the improved State in which our Lunatic Asylum is beyond all Doubt as compared with private Establishments, to look forward to Relief from Persons belonging to private Families being introduced in the Stead of them? There might be here, and I think there would be, the Means of balancing the Scales in that Way.

If that does not happen, will you not have the Buildings to be kept up at a great Expence, with few Patients?

Yes, and at a certain annual Expence.

Is what you have just now stated what you meant when you said the Expence upon each Lunatic increased, as the Number fell off?

Yes, unless it is made up in any way by admitting private Individuals from a Distance.

Might you not admit them at a greater Charge than the pauper Lunatics, and yet at a less Charge than private Individuals could afford to take them in their Houses?

Certainly.

Might not that therefore relieve the County of Dorset from any increased Charge in the Maintenance of its County Lunatic Asylum?

I do not conceive that the County of Dorset has much to apprehend as to Pressure from this particular Institution; but I think, in looking at the Pressure upon the County in general, the Pressure of this Establishment, by Contingency, should not be altogether lost Sight of. I do not apprehend it will be severe, nor beyond the Extent of 150*l.* a Year, perhaps.

Have any Legacies been received for this Asylum?

Yes.

And Subscriptions?

And Subscriptions. If there had been, which I know was the great Object among the Majority of the Inhabitants of the County, an Hospital and Lunatic Asylum combined, or an Hospital only, I have reason to believe that the Subscriptions would have been trebled and quadrupled, and a great Blessing it would have been. If a Man has now a broken Limb or chronic Disease he is obliged to be sent to Taunton, Salisbury, Bath, or some other distant Place.

Whereabouts is this Lunatic Asylum?

Six or Seven Miles from Dorchester. If it had been nearer the Town the Expences would have been decreased, because there would have been less Carriage of consumable Articles, and the medical Men would have attended almost gratis, whereas they cannot afford now to go Six Miles there and Six Miles back without Remuneration.

Is there not every Prospect of the Funds of this Institution being increased by Legacies?

I do not think any have been devised the last Four Years, except those I have mentioned; if it had been an Hospital there would have been more. I have no Doubt if it had been merely a Matter of Deliberation with the Magistrates it would have been so arranged, but here was a Bequest made by that eminent and excellent Man Mr. Browne, coupled with this splendid Donation of his for that particular Object, and if we had diverted that to another Channel it was felt we should not have acted towards Mr. Browne as he had wished that we should do.

According to your Statement Crime has increased far beyond the Increase of Population, and the Expences have increased far beyond the Increase of Crime; can you, in the first place, account for that Increase of Crime?

I apprehend some of the principal of the Causes are to be found in the Repeal of the severer penal Statutes, the great Depreciation that has taken place on all Property since 1819, and the Number of Persons that have been thrown out of Employ in consequence.

Are there a great Number of Persons thrown out of Employ in consequence of the Depreciation of Property, and the distressed State of Agriculture?

I should say most undoubtedly.

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

Does that, in your Opinion, satisfactorily account for the Increase of Crime?

It does to a very great Extent, coupled with the Excitement which has lately been held out to Labourers through the Medium of the Beer Houses and Places where they can resort with ease to spend their Time and their Money, and fall under the Influence of bad Advice and bad Example.

How happens it that the Expences have increased in a Ratio greater than the Increase of Crime? Crime has increased Ninety-two per Cent., while the Expences generally have increased 214 per Cent.; is not that in consequence of many Expences, which were formerly paid out of the Consolidated Fund, being now thrown on the County Rates?

That is another of the principal Causes, most certainly.

Can you give any other Reason why the Increase of Expence should be so far beyond the Increase of Crime?

I can give no other Reason, except that the numerical Increase of Crime is a simple, whilst the arithmetical and pecuniary Increase of Expence of Prosecution, &c. is a complex Process, and connected with many compound and contingent Causes of Increase. The Magistrates have been minutely rigid in their economical Provisions, and no Persons can be more cautiously saving of the public Purse.

Have the Magistrates in Dorsetshire paid particular Attention to this Subject, and have they done all that is possible to do under the existing State of the Law?

They have. They have divided themselves into a Finance Committee and a Bridge Committee, and the Magistrates have devoted their Time almost unremittingly and exclusively to the Object in view, namely, the Reduction of the Expenditure, Classification of Prisoners, and so on. In addition to the Causes I have alluded to, the great Number of Labourers out of Employ, and the State of Excitement in which they are kept by the Facility with which they get Access to Beer Houses, where they assemble together in great Numbers and spend a great deal of Money belonging to the Family, are to be put forward as Causes of Crime, and the Family is driven in consequence to a great deal of Distress. I should state, it appears to me there is also another Reason which would partly account for the Increase of this Expenditure, and that is, the Relaxation of the Law, which, in my humble Opinion, has had a great and deleterious Effect, particularly as all secondary Punishments are held now-a-day in little Estimation by Convicts. I will relate a Circumstance which was presented to the Consideration of the Dorset Court of Quarter Sessions, by the Chaplain in his Journal. About Two Years ago the Tread-wheel in the County of Dorset was broken; the Prisoners in a Body came to the Governor and to the Chaplain, and asked whether they could be of any Service in correcting the Machinery of the Tread-wheel, as they had rather work on the Tread-wheel than stand still without it. Solitary Imprisonment and more frequent Whippings would produce a great moral Improvement.

Have they greater Allowance in Diet when they are at work than when not?

I believe not. But their great Reason was, that when at work they were then kept in a State of Excitement; whereas, being left to themselves abstractedly, Reflection and Idleness was a Source to them of Misery inconceivable: but that they do not look on the Tread-wheel as any Punishment at all I have Reason to know, from a Conversation I held with the Governor of Gloucester, where the Re-commitments were very great indeed, as they are to our own Gaol, and where they do not consider the Tread-wheel any thing like "a Terror to Evil-doers."

Have you any Reason to know whether they dread Transportation now more than they did some Time ago?

I think they begin to do so.

Are they aware of the Alteration in the Law?

Yes.

Do you think that has excited Dread?

I think it has within a very recent Period; they now begin to dread it.

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You have spoken of the great Evil with respect to the Demoralization produced by Beer Houses; do you think that has been the Case within regular Hours in the Day-time?

I apprehend that a great Number are to be found in Beer Houses at all Hours of the Day; but I have also Reason to know that during the Evening and Hours of the Night it is more especially the case. Within a very recent Period I know that in an adjoining Parish to my own, at Ten o'Clock at Night, the Clergyman of the Parish found from Sixty to Sixty-five Persons assembled; he remonstrated and retired: he went again at Eleven o'Clock, and he found Seventy of them engaged in drinking. I have also Reason to know that in a Town nearly adjoining where I live, in the Town of Stalbridge, there were nearly Seventy Persons at Two o'Clock in the Morning drinking at a Beer House, and they were engaged in fighting at the Front of the House in the Public Street, and I believe nearly Half the Town assembled in a State of Alarm and Terror, the Men naked and violent, and this in defiance of Convictions which had taken place within the Division about Twenty Days or Three Weeks preceding. I have also Reason to know that there is a sort of Combination now forming not to give Evidence, and that upon the 7th of April last only, on a Man being summoned a Second Time to answer for a Charge of keeping a disorderly House (having been summoned to answer for the same Charge only Three Weeks before), the Witnesses kept out of the Way in one Instance, and on the last Occasion, the 7th of April, when summoned, they refused to be sworn or give Evidence, and we convicted them in the full Penalty of 10*l.* each, under the Statute, for refusing to give Evidence.

What Condition of Life were the Witnesses in?

They were something above a Labourer. I would also ask leave to declare that at these Beer Houses I have Reason to know there is a great deal of Gambling for Money as well as Liquor, and Prostitution also practised to a great degree.

Are there Spirits sold there?

I believe there are Spirits sold also; I have no doubt there are.

Do you know whether any stolen Mutton is carried there?

I should state there has beyond all Doubt within these Eighteen Months been a great Increase in the Crime of Sheep Stealing; not less than Twenty Sheep having been stolen within Four Miles of my House, and not One Thief detected or brought to Punishment. I had Two Sheep stolen from my own Farm last Year, having lost none for Twenty-five Years previously.

Is the Difficulty of Detection of the Offence increased in consequence of Combination and these Oaths that are administered?

At present we have nothing to apprehend on that ground; they have made very little Progress in the County of Dorset; the Combination began in the Vicinity of Bere, and has not travelled much farther. In Two Instances where they applied the Men went to their Masters and made proper Communications, and no further Progress has been made. There is a very good Spirit amongst the Labourers with us at present. We made up the Parochial Accounts of our Division, containing a Population of 10,000 Persons, on the 7th of April, and I should think the Decrease on the preceding Year could not be less than from Ten to Twenty per Cent. on the Average, beyond all Doubt.

Is that in consequence of the Labourers being more employed?

The Labourers have been more employed.

What Proportion, do you think, are out of Employ now?

Why, in the Parish of Stalbridge, for instance, there were Seventy out of Employ during the Riots of 1830; now I should say not more than Forty.

What Proportion does that bear to the whole Number of Labourers?

I should say varying from a Fourth to a Fifth.

Have you occupied Land of your own in Dorsetshire?

I have, for Twenty-five Years.

And you know something of Farming?

Yes.

Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

Do you not think, if there was a sufficient remunerating Price for Agricultural Produce that every one of those Labourers would be employed?

Yes, decidedly; more particularly in that Parish which I allude to, where a great Part of it is of the very best Arable—Stalbridge.

Do you consider the increased Number of Labourers that have been employed to be owing to the natural Demand for their Labour, or from any artificial Mode of Employment which has been created?

There has been an artificial Stimulus on the Part of the Owners of Land and the Occupiers of the Soil from these Two Motives; the one, the Owners of the Estates are decidedly of Opinion that it is necessary that a strenuous Effort should be made to employ agricultural Labourers during the peculiar Crisis under which we live; and, on the Part of the Occupiers, from Terror, and from Alarm, and from a certain Dread of the Consequences which would take place if they did not employ them.

Then do you think it has been no natural Result of a purely agricultural Demand, as to the Cultivators of the Soil?

By no means; on the contrary, the Prices are exceedingly and ruinously low, except Wool, and our Part of the Country grows very little Wool indeed; and even Wool is reduced in Price, and is still falling.

Do you think the present Rate of Wages can be kept up if something is not done to relieve the Agriculturists?

Certainly not.

What will be the Effect on your County respecting the Peace of the County if the Farmers diminish the Rate of Wages?

We should have a complete Recurrence of the Riots and Excesses of 1830.

Are the Wages the same now, or nearly the same, as they were Eighteen Months or Two Years ago?

In 1830 Wages were low. I have Reason to know that during the State of Terror, if I may use the Expression, which existed for a short Time, Men were not only promised they should have 10*s.* or 12*s.* a Week, but their Wages were actually raised to that Amount. I have Reason to know that some Men have now been reduced to 7*s.* and 8*s.* a Week; 8*s.* decidedly, and in some Instances 7*s.* The Consequence of which is, that although the Men are employed at those Wages, yet of course, under the peculiar Circumstances of these Promises having been broken, and so on, they are not in a State of very great Contentment, although they are not in a State of Insubordination, nor do I apprehend they will be. I am satisfied that the salutary Lesson they received in 1830 will never be forgotten. The Labourers Friends Society has found a great Number of Advocates in our County; it is gaining Strength most rapidly; Allotments of Ground have been given out to the Poor in almost all the large Towns and Parishes near me, and where it has been done it has universally been productive of the most happy Results.

You have spoken respecting Beer Shops as being one of the Causes of Increase of Crime. Has a Magistrate the Power of sending a Constable into a Beer Shop without a Warrant, excepting there is some actual Riot there?

I should apprehend he has no Right to send him, except under the Authority of some Process; he has no Right, ex-officio, to go and demand Admittance; but if he is sent for, or apprehends there is a Riot likely to lead to a Disturbance of the Peace, then he has a Right to go.

A Constable has the Privilege of visiting Public Houses at all Hours, has he not?

Yes, I apprehend he has.

Has he the same Privilege of visiting Beer Shops?

I am not aware that he has.

Has not an Exciseman a Power of going into a Public House at all Times?

I believe he has.

Has he of going into a Beer Shop?

I cannot answer that Question. I should think he has not.

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Can a Constable be the Keeper of a Public House? *Rev. H. F. Yeatman.*
I believe not.

Do you know any thing in any Act of Parliament to prevent a Beer Shop Keeper from being a Constable?
I know of nothing in any Act to prevent his being so; and I have Reason to know that in the particular Case to which I alluded, which is in the Parish of Stourton Caundel in our County, where the Clergyman found Seventy Persons drinking at Eleven o'Clock on a Sunday Night, and where the Owner was convicted of having kept a disorderly House, contrary to that Statute, that Man who so kept that disorderly House not only was the Tithing Man of the Parish, but he used the greatest possible Interest to get appointed to that Situation, no doubt with a view to his own Ends; but I beg leave to add, that a Tithing Man being only sworn to act until another is appointed in his Stead, we immediately selected a respectable Housekeeper, and swore him in, and removed the other, so convicted, from the Situation.

Do you see any Reason why there should not be the same Facility given to the Entry into Beer Shops that there is given as to Public Houses?
No; on the contrary, I should say, looking at the inferior Character of the Individuals, and the lesser Amount of Responsibility which they possess, both morally and in other Ways, that there should be a stricter Surveillance kept over them, and increased Power given to the Constables to see they conform to the Act of Parliament.

Do you not believe that Persons are drinking in Beer Shops during the Hours of Divine Service on a Sunday?
I am perfectly satisfied they are, from constant Evidence coming before me on Oath.

Are you aware that the Constable would have any Right to force that Door if he was refused Admittance, so as to be enabled himself to be Evidence against the Owner of that House?
I should apprehend he would have no such Power.

Do you believe that any legislative Regulations could do away with the Evils of Beer Shops?
Yes, decidedly; if Beer was permitted to be sold but not to be consumed on the Premises, or if permitted to be consumed on the Premises it was only to be drunk between the reasonable Hours of Nine in the Morning and Six in the Afternoon, and also giving Justices the Power to increase the Penalty in certain Cases, (the Penalty of 40*s.* is very soon made up by One Night's Debauch,) I am satisfied that the Evils would be very much mitigated, if they were not entirely put down.

Should you see any Objection to an increased Security being required of the Persons who keep the Beer Shops?
No.

The Security which a Keeper of a Beer Shop now gives being 10*l.* in Two Bondsmen, the Excise Officer who grants that Bond having only to know whether the Bondsmen have the 10*l.*, they swearing to that, may not that same 10*l.* Note go through the Hands of every Bondsman of every single individual Beer House Keeper in the Country?
I know perfectly well that for a certain Length of Time it was the continued Practice of Alehouse Keepers to bring other Alehouse Keepers to be their Sureties.

Has not that ceased?
It has now ceased; but I have every Reason to believe the same Practice takes place with regard to Beer House Keepers. They are Persons of the lowest Order as to Character, and the lowest Circumstances as to Life, and frequently, when a Penalty is imposed, it is a very difficult Matter to get it duly levied.

Would you see any Objection to enact that no House should be a Beer Shop that was not rated in 15*l.* to the Poor's Rates?
In the Country a House of 15*l.* is One of a very good Description indeed; I should say, even if they were rated at 10*l.*, with an increased Security, it would go a great Way towards mitigating the Evils.

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What is the Amount of the Licence which a Beer Shop Keeper at present pays to the Revenue?

I think it is Two Guineas if he sells Cider and Ale, and One Guinea if he sells only either the one or the other.

Should you see any Objection to increase the Amount of that Licence?

Without that being done you will have Adventurers of all Kinds and Descriptions, who will offer, as they do at present, to sell Ale almost under every Hedge; not only so, but being Men in reduced Circumstances, they are completely at the Mercy of the Brewer, who is the Man, Nine Times out of Ten, who is in fact the virtual Owner of the House, and who pays him according to the increased Consumption of the House.

Is there any Law which precludes a returned Transport from keeping One of these Houses?

I am aware of none.

A Man of the most infamous Character may set up one of these Houses, if he thinks fit, the Day after he comes out of Gaol, may he not?

Yes; and I have Reason to know that during the Agricultural Riots of 1830 the Persons so excited were acted on in these Beer Houses, and that the Delegates who travelled and who preceded the Mob met them at the Beer Houses, and there met with them in a State of Excitement and Inflammation of Mind and Body, ready to receive any Impression they chose to make on them.

Do you not believe as to Houses in a lone Situation that it is utterly impossible any Control could be kept over those?

I should conceive, if a Beer House was on the Edge of a Common, or what they call provincially an Outstep Place, far from Inhabitants, not under the Control of Neighbours, that there is nothing to prevent their setting the Law at Defiance; it is the Interest of no Person to watch them; the Constable frequently will not do so, and generally speaking, from the Combination that now exists amongst the lower Orders, he is in a State of Terror and Dread, and he is afraid to do so.

Do you not conceive a Difficulty of that sort could never be got rid of unless the present System of licensing is altered?

It never can, unless the present System of licensing is altered.

Do you conceive the Beer has either improved in Quality or been reduced in Price to the Poor, beyond what was caused by taking off the Beer Duty, by the Creation of the Beer Shops?

I have Reason to know the Beer has been very little reduced in Price, but it has been wonderfully reduced in Quality; it is of the vilest Order; it is manufactured; every thing that is bad is mixed with it; I know they use a strong Infusion of Tobacco, which gives it a rich Colour, but it produces immediate Stupefaction, and then they take Advantage of the wretched Being in Two Ways, first, by selling with scanty Measures, and then charging him for more Beer than he has drunk, he being in a State utterly incapable of detecting the Cheat.

You believe the honest, moral, and industrious Poor have obtained no Benefit whatever by it?

None whatever. I should take the Liberty of adding, if any Alteration is about to take place as to increasing the Security as to Amount, increasing the 10*l.* to 15*l.*, or so on, that there must be a discretionary Power vested somewhere as to making a Selection of Persons of good moral Character also; without that, let a Man's Property be what it may, if he is a Man of depraved Habits, and will consecrate his House to bad Purposes, Prostitution, Gambling, and so on, whatever the Amount of Penalty may be inflicted, in the Space of Three or Four Days he will make up any Loss he might sustain, for I have Reason to know for every Hogshead of Beer they sell they gain 100 per Cent.

Before the Beer Shops were established were there not Houses or Cottages on the Borders of Commons and the Outstep Places that did sell Spirituous Liquors?

I believe very few indeed; I do not recollect above One Conviction. I

have had a great deal of Conversation with Excisemen in the Neighbourhood, and One House, and One House only, of that Description existed in my Neighbourhood, and that House certainly did baffle the united Exertions both of myself and of the Exciseman, and we never did convict the Parties; that was before this Beer Act passed, and when there was Beer allowed to be sold, provided it was not consumed on the Premises.

Was that what was called the intermediate Ale?

Yes; and there was a small Cupboard kept in the Corner of the Room, where these Persons went and helped themselves, and gave the Children a Present. If we could have got at that Fact we should have convicted immediately, as we had on former Occasions; we should have held that to be a Sale within the Meaning of the Act.

Are you living at a Distance from the Sea?

About Twenty-five Miles.

Are you well acquainted with that Part of Dorset near the Sea?

No; but there I believe Spirituous Liquors are sold in great Abundance; in the Interior very little is sold indeed.

The Observation you make as to the mischievous Tendency of these Beer Houses, does it apply to Towns and the Country?

To Towns and the Country.

When you state the Hours at which you think they might be kept open without doing Mischief are from the Hour of Nine to the Hour of Six, do you think it would be a sufficient Length of Hours to afford that Comfort to the Labouring Classes which it was intended to afford?

It would do so in this Way: at his Breakfast Hour, if he is allowed a Breakfast Hour, say Nine in the Morning, he would have an Opportunity of taking his Pint of Beer at Nine; he would also have that Opportunity at Half past Twelve or One, at the Noon-day, when he takes his Dinner; he would also have an Opportunity of taking it at Five or Half-past Five; and above all he would have an Opportunity of sending for his Beer in the Day, and of drinking it among his own Family on his Return under his own Roof, where he would drink only that particular Quantity which he would share among his Wife and Children, without being induced by Excitement and bad Example to go beyond that, and consume Three Times the Quantity, gambling for Beer or Money into the Bargain.

If the Object was to supply Beer for Supper as well as Breakfast and Dinner, would not Five o'Clock be too early a Period?

No; the Time of the Year is to be taken into Consideration. In the short Days about the End of October, and from that Period to the Beginning of February, it is almost dark at Four; it is certainly dark at Five; the Consequence of which is, if you extend the Permission of them to sell Beer much beyond that Hour you introduce and give them a Power of entrenching on one of the most dangerous Periods perhaps of the whole Day. Secretions might take place of Individuals, and would lead to the very Excess we wish to put down, if it was extended to Five o'Clock; Five o'Clock is a late Hour in the Winter Months, although not in Summer. It might be varied between the Hours of Nine and Five in the Six Winter Months, and from Eight in the Morning to Six in the Summer Months, which would probably answer all Purposes.

Do not People remain in these Houses until it is a fit Season for them to go out to commit Offences, breaking open Houses and stealing Poultry?

Yes, I have Reason to know they meet at these Places, and there stay until Seven or Eight, and then they sally out from these Places excited, secreted from Observation during the better Hours of the Day, and prepared for any Purpose.

Do you think it would be an Improvement of the Law if the Constable was authorized to go when he thought proper into these Houses?

Most decidedly.

Would there be any Harm in compelling the Constable to give an Account of his Services at the End of the Year, and to swear that he had gone a certain Number of Times in each Week?

I am very glad that Question has been asked, and I beg to make an Observation

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Observation upon it. In the adjoining Parish to my own there is the Parish of Holwell, which is an insulated Part, unfortunately, of the County of Somerset, surrounded on all Sides by the County of Dorset. I happen to be the only acting Magistrate for the County of Somerset living on its Borders — I should say within Twelve Miles of that Place; the Consequence of which is, that that Parish, as might naturally be supposed, is in a State of the most extreme Disorganization; the Paupers are entirely at the Mercy of the Overseers; they must go Sixteen Miles to the Town of Wincanton to prefer their Complaint, if they are able to do so; or, if not, they must compound with the Terms that are offered them, there being no Power for One Justice to order Relief to a Person, except for the short Period of Fourteen Days, or 'till the next Petty Sessions. It also happens that there is another Evil, arising from this Circumstance: in this Parish there are Five Beer Houses, and there is no one Person connected with the Bench who is able to take proper Cognizance of these Houses. I have spoken to the Constable of the Parish, and I have remonstrated with him; and his Answer is, "What can I do by myself single-handed? I am afraid to go." Added to this, this Man has his local Feelings and his Attachments; the Owners perhaps are Friends of his; they are Relations of his, or Friends and Relations of his go to these Places, and he is constantly in the habit of meeting them there; then comes the Temptation on the one Hand — the immaterial Amount of Penalty which the Magistrate is enabled to inflict on the other, to which I beg to draw the Attention of the Committee. At present, if the Constable neglects his Duty, I apprehend there are only two ways of proceeding against him. The first is by Indictment — a troublesome, odious, and expensive Process; or by fining him for Neglect of Duty, where we have a Power, under the 33 G. 3. c. 55, of inflicting any Sum not exceeding 40*s.*, or, under 5 G. 4. c. 83., of 5*l.* Then comes the Question, what is a Neglect of Duty? The Magistrate says to the Constable, "You have not been and visited those Beer Houses, and reported to us on Oath they are disorderly, and enabled us to convict those Persons under the Statute?" Then comes his Answer involving the important Question, "Have I Right to go to those Places?" We find our Hands tied when that Answer has been made to us; we have been compelled to stand still and do nothing; but if not only a Power was given to the Constables and Churchwardens to visit this Place to make their Report to us on Oath, but if there was also a Power given to the Justices in their several Divisions to inflict a Penalty, and a severe Penalty, on that Constable, then I apprehend you would at once establish a kind of Village Police that would lead to the happiest Results, and put an end to a vast deal of the Mischief which at this present Moment, morally, and in every possible Point of View, we have in our several Situations to complain of. In my Neighbourhood the Brewers have actually doubled their Vaults, and they cannot supply the Beer Houses.

Now proceed to the County Rate?

I beg to draw the Attention of the Committee to the existing State of the Dorset County Rate, solely with a view of shewing the Difficulty which the County of Dorset and all Counties have to contend with in forming, according to the Language of the Fifty-fifth George the Third, Chapter Fifty-one, a fair and equal County Rate. It happened in the Year 1823 that the Town of Shaftesbury, the Town of Stalbridge, and the Parish of Stourton Caundle requested me to present Three Petitions to the Magistrates assembled at the Quarter Sessions then met at Easter in the Month of April, complaining of the Inequality and anomalous Condition of the then and now existing Dorset County Rate. On that Occasion I stated at some Length what I will now endeavour to compress in the smallest possible Compass, with a view of shewing to the Magistrates then assembled the Necessity of their forming a new and equal County Rate according to that newly-created Statute. The Magistrates stated that they were certainly very much, perhaps I may say deeply impressed with the extraordinary Circumstances, for such they are, which I submitted to their Consideration; but that as Guardians of the Public Purse they did not feel that they were justified in going to the very great Expence, which I shall presently have to shew they must have gone to, if they had made a new County Rate, unless they were called on so to do by the rated Inhabitants of the County of Dorset at large. Two of those Magistrates, who unfortunately are now no

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more, the late John Calcraft Esquire and D. O D. Okeden Esquire, told me that they particularly wished, for the Information of the rated Inhabitants of the County of Dorset, that I would state those Facts publicly for their Consideration, and I did so. From that Period, 1823, to the Year 1830 nothing was done; but in that Year, from the enormous Expence which the County Expenditure had arrived at, as we have seen, and among other things from the great Pressure on that County Rate occasioned especially by an Order on the several Hundreds on account of the Damages done by the Rioters in Towns in the County of Dorset, the Grand Jury of the County of Dorset took this important Matter into their Consideration, and they did me the Honour to request, I believe unanimously, or nearly so, that I should bring the Case forward, that is, the Question of there being a new County Rate made, before the Magistrates in the Court of Quarter Sessions assembled. I did so in the Year 1830, and the Magistrates unanimously voted that there should be a new and an equal County Rate. The Grounds of my calling on the Magistrates to make this new and equal County Rate, in pursuance of the 55 G. 3. c. 51, were shortly these: First, that all the Statutes, from the 22 Hen. 8. c. 5. down to the 55 G. 3. c. 51, require that County Rates should be assessed and levied "fairly and equally" according to the "actual annual Value" of all Property, and that such Rates should be "fixed and proclaimed by the Justices from Time to Time;" Secondly, that the existing County Rate has not been altered, amended, fixed, or proclaimed, even nominally, since 1740, or virtually since 1672, that is, since the 26th Year of Charles II., a Period of 160 Years: Thirdly, that the following visible Increase in the Value of rateable Property is capable of Proof:—1st, upwards of Fifty Inclosures have taken place within the County since the 27th Year of George III. alone; 2dly, that, according to the Property and Population Returns printed by the House of Commons in 1831, Seven Towns and Parishes can be proved to evade on Eighteen Rates per Annum (being the Amount of the County Expenditure on the proposed new Rate) 683*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, amounting in Twenty-five Years to 17,076*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*; 3dly, that Twelve Towns within the County evade on the above Eighteen Rate 967*l.* 14*s.* 1½*d.*, amounting in Twenty-five Years to 24,075*l.* 13*s.* 1½*d.*; and lastly, that Forty Tithings within the County evade on every single Rate 109*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, and on Eighteen Rates yearly 1,964*l.* 12*s.* 10½*d.*, amounting in Twenty-five Years to 49,116*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; and that 222 Tithings out of 404 are over-rated and oppressed by the present System of Assessment. I now beg Permission very briefly to draw the Attention of the Committee as rapidly as possible to the Language of the several Statutes relating to County Rates, with a view of asking Permission respectfully to call the Committee's Attention to the Expediency of returning to that good Principle of Equality of Taxation per capita which was laid down by the Twenty-second Henry the Eighth, Chapter Five, and the Departure from which, I think the Evidence will bear me out in stating, has led to a great deal of the present Pressure on Counties in general. The Twenty-second of Henry the Eighth, Chapter Five, Section Four, says that for the Purpose of erecting Bridges "the said Justices of the Peace, or Four of them, whereof One to be of the Quorum, with the Assent of the Constable or Inhabitants, shall have Power and Authority to tax and set every Inhabitant in any such City, Town, or Parish within the Limits of their Commissions and Authorities to such reasonable Aid and Sum of Money as they shall think, by their Discretions, to be convenient and sufficient" for the repairing or edifying and amending of Bridges.

Would they not be regulated in that Discretion by the Amount of taxable Property a Person had? If they knew a Man had 100,000*l.* in the Funds, do you conceive they would be at liberty to consider that Money in the Funds; or would they be bound to consider only the local Property he had within the Parish?

I rather think there has been a Case decided in the King's Bench which has established this Doctrine; first, that, if you could get at it, Property in the Funds is rateable, but that then it cannot be rateable for the Purpose of the Poor unless it be to be found within the Parish in which the Rate for the Relief of those Poor is made. As to Stock in Trade, there is the same Difficulty to be met with, and the same Difficulty of enforcing these County Rates, fairly and strictly, according to the Principles on which they are set out.

Would

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Would it not be necessary to have some new Law for that? Suppose the Statute of Henry the Eighth was in full Force, could you, without some Addition of the Powers given by that Law, rate Property in any other Parish than that in which the Man lived?

I should apprehend that certainly, anywhere within the County, under that Statute: anywhere within "the Limits of their Commissions."

Is not the County Rate taken out of the Poor Rate?

Yes.

Were these abstract Doctrines the Cause of abstaining from equalizing the County Rate?

No, my Lords. The Justices of Dorset, as Guardians of the Public Purse, were bound to look, and did look, at the very great Expence which the Formation of a new Rate would have thrown upon the rated Inhabitants of the County, to meet the Fourteenth of Elizabeth, Chapter Five, Section Thirty-seven, which unfortunately departed from that Principle, as laid down by the original and antecedent Statute, (Twenty-second of Henry the Eighth,) because in that Statute, the Object of which was to provide for the Maintenance and Prosecutions of Prisoners, there the Rate, instead of being made on every Inhabitant, was made generally upon Parishes at large, and thereby paved the Way to those Evasions which we have to complain of.

What Construction do you put on the Word Inhabitant?

A Person who dwells in, who resides in, who occupies Land in, or has beneficial Property within any Parish. The Eleventh and Twelfth of William the Third, Chapter Nineteen, then ordered and directed, that, for the Erection of Gaols, County Rates, instead of being levied on the Parish, should be even extended so far as to be levied on the several Hundreds, Rapes, Wards, and other Divisions of the said County, but that it should also be levied by equal Proportions; so that up to this Point these Two great Principles have been established, by the Statute of Henry the Eighth, that every Inhabitant should be taxed; and that although by the Statute of Elizabeth, instead of every Inhabitant, every Parish was to be taxed, yet that at all events by the 11 & 12 W. 3. c. 19. they were to be taxed in equal Proportions, from which I would infer that all Persons possessing Property were to contribute pari ratione. An unfortunate Departure from these Principles took place in the Statute of Anne; the First of Anne, Statute One, Chapter Eighteen, Section Two, where "Justices "of the Peace within the several Limits of their Commissions were, at their "General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, from and after the 1st Day of May "1701, to have full Power and Authority, upon due Presentment to them made, "&c., to assess on every Town, Parish, or Place within their respective Com-"missions, in Proportions upon each respective Town and Parish as they usually "have been assessed, towards the Repairs of Bridges;" so that according to this ill-digested Statute, if the most excessive Irregularity as to Proportion or Disproportion had existed antecedent to the passing of that Statute, yet that from and after the passing of that Statute it was out of the Power of the Justices in their Quarter Sessions, or even of Judges on their Bench, (as I can shew by referring to a memorable Case—the Case of the King and St. Paul's Covent Garden,) to alter the Proportions, however unjust they might have been. The last Statute that I will quote is the Statute 12 G. 2. c. 29. By that Statute—for Reasons of a very extraordinary Nature recited in the Preamble, namely, that if the Assessment, as laid down by the 22 H. 8. c. 5. was to be made on the Individual, the Sums charged on each Individual would have been so small as to amount to no more than the fractional Part of a Farthing in the Pound on the several Persons thereby rateable, &c.—for those Reasons and others the Justices were empowered, from and after the 1st of September 1739, to make from Time to Time One general Assessment instead of the several Rates appointed by the several preceding Acts. The Consequence of which was, that antecedent to the passing of the 55 G. 3. c. 51, however great the Disproportion might have been in any one single Parish, if, upon Appeal they attempted Redress, it was utterly impossible for the Counties in which such Appeal took place to alter the Disproportion of the County Rates which existed and were levied on those Parishes.

Has

Has not the 55 G. 3. got rid of all this, and brought it back to the Valuation of the Parishes? *Rev. H. F. Yeatman.*

Yes, my Lords, but the Principle of Assessment is virtually still unequal; it does not reach all Kinds of Property.

The 55 G. 3. c. 51. enables you now to assess every Parish according to the Value of the Property in that Parish, what is the great Difficulty now in effecting that.

The Difficulty we found was this: First, that it is impossible, under the Authority of that Act of Parliament, to order any County to be valued by "competent Persons," (for those are the Words of the Act,) until you have called on Parochial Officers, and Persons holding Parochial Taxes and other Sources of local Valuation in their Hands, to make Returns on Oath under that Act of Parliament of the "actual annual Value" of such Property. In our County we immediately, after having adopted the Principle that there should be a new County Rate, ordered such Returns to be made, when we found we had this Difficulty to contend with: First, we had a certain Number of Persons who were so profoundly ignorant that they could not make any Returns; and, secondly, and above all as the most important of all, we found that we had others who were so interested in the Matter that they would not make any Returns, and one whole Division made no Return whatever. Then as to the Property Tax Returns of 1815: the 55 G. 3. passed at the very Time when the Property Tax Returns, which that Act of Parliament refers to (and which that Act of Parliament enables Justices to make their Assessments upon), were to be met with; and they were good at the Period of 1815, no Doubt; and the County of Devon and the County of Somerset, I have Reason to know, both made their County Rates on those Returns; but the Consequence has been this;—first, that from the great Depreciation which has taken place in Property, and also from the great Increase which has taken place in Property, as well, by the Application of Capital, in various Places, since that Period, the County Rates of Somerset and Devon must now be comparatively unequal, beyond all Doubt; and therefore, if the County of Dorset at that Time, without waiting for that Expression of Public Opinion which they did wait for, had made a new and equal County Rate on those Returns, their County Rate would at this present Time have been unequal also; so that for the Time to come all Counties, the County of Dorset inclusive, have no other Resource to rely on towards obtaining the great national Object of "a fair and equal Rate" for the Purpose of County Expenditure but to employ Persons at a very considerable Expence to value all Counties.

What would be the Expence of such a Valuation of the small County of Dorset?

I hold in my Hand a Return made by a very efficient Person, and indeed a Tender to this identical Amount was made at the last Quarter Sessions (for I will take the Liberty to add, that the Magistrates of the County of Dorset, for Two Years past, have been going on, Session after Session, endeavouring to carry the 55 G. 3. c. 51. into effect, great as this Expence is, although they have now deemed it prudent to wait the Result of this Honorable Committee's Deliberation, hoping that Relief, in some way or other, will be afforded to all Counties) offering to value the whole County at the Sum of 13,324*l.* Now then, as to the Details of that Expence: The County of Dorset is stated to consist of 750,000 Acres of Land; deducting Rivers, Roads, and Sea-shores, it is presumed, on very fair Authority, that it might be taken to be, and it has been taken to be, 650,000 Acres only; these 650,000 Acres to be measured, at 6*d.* per Acre, would cost 16,248*l.*

Could it not be done much cheaper than that?

I will state some of the Tenders that have been made: this is one. The next Valuation is this: supposing 400,000 Acres already measured, the Admeasurement of which could be obtained at 2*d.* per Acre, makes 3,333*l.*; 250,000 Acres to be measured which have not been measured, at 6*d.* per Acre, 6,250*l.*; 650,000 Acres to be valued, as well as every Field and House, at 8*d.* per 1,000, 5,200*l.*; Total, 14,783*l.* Then, to give the Committee an Idea of the Length of Time it would take to measure the several Counties of England, and to construct their several County Rates, it has been calculated by more

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Surveyors than One, and the Statement came from Two Persons who made Tenders at last Sessions, that to measure the County of Dorset by One Person alone would require Fifty-five Years to accomplish, and that to value every Field would take him Four Years more, making Fifty-nine Years if One Person attempted it; but that by a Division and Subdivision of Labor it could be done within the Period of from Three to Five Years, and not less. And that therefore, if this Calculation is any thing like a fair one, it is quite certain that it would take not a less Sum, I believe, than 500,000*l.* to value the several Counties in England for the Purpose of a new County Rate; throwing, therefore, a great Degree of Pressure on the agricultural Interest, if that is to be done, or even attempted.

Is the Inference you wish to draw from this that you should find out some other Mode of doing it?

Yes.

Did you consider it necessary, under the Words of that Act, to have the Returns of Overseers and Officers of all Parishes complete before you proceeded to call in aid other Means?

That Point was argued at the Sessions, and my Lord Shaftesbury took a very luminous and strong View of the Case. He read the Clause of the Act of Parliament, and I can put my Hand on the Section.

Do you consider, until you got a Return from every Parish such as you knew or thought to be a correct Return, you could not proceed?

Yes. The Course is this: you must first order these Returns to be made; and then, when the Overseers, &c. either cannot make the Returns, or when they are contumacious, and will not, and then only, and to that Parish only, can you send "competent Persons" to measure those Parishes and value them, and to whom you might pay a proper Sum out of the County Rate as "Compensation."

Do you conceive the Relation that one Property bears to another in the County of Dorset, not the positive Value, but the relative Value, at the present Time, is so altered in consequence of a general Depreciation, as not to afford a fair Basis for a County Rate?

Yes, I do, and for this Reason. I should state, in the first place, that there has been a very great Degree of Depreciation on Landed Property, but that that Depreciation has varied as to whether it is Corn Land, Pasture Land, or Houses, &c.; taking the high Lands of the County of Dorset, for instance, and the low Lands of Dorset, on the one, the Depreciation takes place according to the Price of Wool and Sheep and according to the Price of Corn; but in the low Land it takes place according to the Price of Cattle, according to the Price of Butter and Cheese, — of grazing Stock and young Stock, there being Two complete Systems of Husbandry observed in the Two different Parts of the County. Then the Property Tax Return again has included the Value of Houses, and upon them I apprehend there has not been so large an Amount of Depreciation, for this very Reason, that there has been an Increase of Population since 1801 to the Amount of Thirty-four per Cent. and of Forty per Cent. up to this Time, which has operated to make an increased Demand for Houses, and therefore has operated to keep the Rents of those Houses tolerably steady. The Language of this Act is very strong and forcible, and very precise. (*The Witness reads the Clauses of the Act.*)

When the Returns did not arrive, or when they were returned, such as they were, what did you do?

We summoned the Overseers and Churchwardens, and Three Times did we summon them in the Sturminster Newton Division, and Three Times did we sift them on all those Points upon Oath.

Did you not take the Property Tax at all?

We found in most Parishes they could satisfactorily prove to us the Depreciation had been from Thirty to Thirty-three per Cent. and upwards.

Then is not the Question this; whether any Property that remains is not proportionately reduced?

We found that there was not a single Return on which we could act. There

were nearly Forty Magistrates assembled on one Occasion; they brought all the Information they could from their respective Divisions; some stated the Returns were not worth One Farthing, and that the Men who made them said they did not know whether they were correct or incorrect of their own Knowledge.

What Returns were those?
The Parochial Returns.

Then why did you not call in aid the Property Tax?
We said to the Parish Officers when they came, "Now we tell you candidly, before you shew the Return, which you must verify on Oath under that Statute (the Clause of which we read), in 1815 your Parish was valued at 4,350*l.*, for instance; the Amount brought in is 3,100*l.*; now give us a satisfactory Reason why it is reduced to this Amount;" their Answer being, "We can only do so by going round to the several Tenants, they assuring us their Rents have been reduced and abated in proportion." That was all very well from that Parish. From the next Parish we could get no Information at all; and when we met at Sessions we found, not only One Parish here and there, but actually One whole Division that would do nothing, and which made no Return. Then the Justices were of Opinion that they could not rely on the Property Tax Returns of 1815; for that there was a Depreciation to a certain Amount all admitted, but no one would tell in what Proportion, and whether that Proportion was uniform, either taking a Line of the County, or more or less on the high Land Part or low Land Part, on the Towns or Houses or Manufactories, or the Shipping; for we have the Seaports of Weymouth and of Lyme and Bridport; there are also Harbour Dues and public Bridges let with high Tolls, and so on; and it was impossible that we could construct any thing like a County Rate formed on so fragile a Basis. We could not comply with that Act of Parliament which declares the new Assessments, as far as equalizing the County Rate, are to be levied on the utmost Amount of the actual Value and Amount of all Property rated or rateable. We could not get at the annual Value without the Survey, and we could not get at that Survey without the enormous Expence I have alluded to; knowing also that "from Time to Time" it must be again increased, and submitted to.

In the Towns, has not the Property very considerably increased by the Increase of Buildings?
By Increase of Buildings, beyond all Doubt.

And not diminished much by the Rents has it?
Very little indeed. There has been a great Demand for Houses.

In Weymouth and Lyme, have not the Rents of Houses rather risen than fallen?
I do not think the Rents have much declined.

Are there not Buildings extending Miles in each Place beyond what they were formerly?
Weymouth, and indeed all Towns, have been greatly increased in Size.

And how are they rated?
All Property in our County is rated as it was in the 26th Year of Charles II. and Property nearly to the Amount of 300,000*l.* per Annum in the County of Dorset has been created, and not One Atom or Fragment of such Property is at present assessed to the existing County Rate.

You are acquainted with and have Property in Somersetshire, have you not?
Yes.

Is it not precisely the same thing in Somersetshire, that the Towns have increased, and the Property in the Country has diminished?
Until within a very recent Period, I have Reason to know that, taking so

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large a Place as the Town of Yeovil, the whole of the Houses and Buildings valued at even 14,500*l.* per Annum, and the Trade amounting to 5,000*l.*, making 19,500*l.* Total Value, until within these Three Years the Trade did not pay its Proportion, and was not assessed to the Public Rates fairly and equally.

Are any of the Manufactories in Dorset assessed to the County Rate, for their Stock in Trade?

They are not assessed to the County Rate at all; and if it is said the County Rate is paid (for that is the only Way it can be said most remotely and indirectly to be touched at all) out of the Poor's Rate, then I am prepared to show, on the Authority of Surveyors of Eminence, and from my own personal Knowledge as well, that Stock in Trade, and Manufacturing and Commercial Departments, are not at all rated, except merely nominally, and barely that.

Is there more than One Town in Dorsetshire where it is attempted to rate it at all?

At Wimborne, and that only at the last Epiphany Session, Henry Bankes Esquire instituted an Appeal against the Poor's Rate. Wimborne consists of 11,968 Acres, and the annual Value 15,669*l.* The Trade was not rated by Order of the Vestry. When the new Rate was made, only Two Years ago, Mr. Bankes appealed, at the last Epiphany Session, against that Rate, because the Trade, worth 2,000*l.* per Annum, was not rated, and then and there he caused it to be rated; but even now it is by no means rated, I have heard, up to any thing like its utmost Value.

Do you know what the Parish is valued at in the Property Tax Return?

It can be seen by the Property Tax Return of 1815. In 1811, I can tell. I constructed, for the Information of the Inhabitants of Dorset, a "Pound Rate," (using the Words of the Act,) on what the new Rate ought to be; but mine is now imperfect, because it was constructed on the annual Value of 1811. The Property Tax Return of 1815 is considerably higher. Government had recourse to many Expedients to get at the fair Value. Wimborne, in 1811, (what the Difference between that and 1815 is I cannot state,) was 12,316*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

What is the Property Tax Return of Wimborne?

Rather more than 12,000*l.* per Annum. To return; at the last Sessions this Tender was delivered in, and Reasons assigned why it would come to the Sum of 13,324*l.* to survey the County of Dorset for a new County Rate. The Tenders vary from 10,000*l.* to 13,000*l.*

Actual Expences that must be paid to any Surveyor who may undertake to make a County Rate for Dorsetshire, being about 65,000 Acres:

	£	s.	d.
Suppose Half of the County to be already measured and mapped, and in the Possession of private Gentlemen or Surveyors, it would cost the Surveyor employed at least 2*d.* per Acre, as the greatest Part of the Surveys must be examined by those in possession, and guaranteed correct to the employed Surveyor, and a Map and numerical Terrier delivered to him, which would be, 325,000 Acres, at 2*d.* per Acre - - - - -	2,708	0	0
The remaining 325,000 Acres would require to be measured, which would cost (Journeymen's Wages, including Chainmen and Assistants,) 4*d.* per Acre, which would be - - - - - -	5,416	0	0
Stationery, Books, Paper, Pencils, &c., being nearly 300 Parishes, would cost at least - - - - - - - -	700	0	0
It would take any Surveyor to value the County, (including Calculations,) Five Years, supposing he valued 500 Acres per Day, and considering the Trouble of the Towns and Stock in Trade, it would be very great Work; therefore his travelling Expences, and Expences to obtain necessary Information, would be at least 400*l.* per Annum - - - -	2,000	0	0
Carried forward -	£10,824	0	0

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	£	s.	d.
Brought forward -	10,824	0	0
The Surveyor employed must necessarily give up the whole of his Time during the Five Years, and he cannot be a very eminent Surveyor, or in much Practice, unless he values his Time at Home (exclusive of out-door Expences) at least One Guinea per Day, besides the Chance of losing private Connections, and the Opportunity of getting more or increasing his Business; which Guinea per Day would be lost to his Family, and no Profit from the before-mentioned Business; this would be at least 300*l.* per Year	1,500	0	0
	£12,324	0	0
The Surveyor employed should certainly have 1,000*l.* Profit on the above Business, after Five Years hard Work, and the greatest Anxiety - -	1,000	0	0
	£13,324	0	0

4th April 1834.

There were other Tenders delivered in, Copies of which I have not with me. There has been a Mode suggested for making a County Rate, and a very ingenious Suggestion it is, by the Reverend James Venables, of Buckland Newton, One of the Justices of this County. The Plan suggested is, to go into any given Parish, and to take the Poor's Rate, and then to value a particular Part—a very small Part of that Parish—and then, finding the Rate at which the Poor's Rate is made, by the Rule of Three you arrive at the Value of the whole Parish; so that you would perhaps get a new County Rate made under all the Circumstances, very likely for 3,000*l.*, provided you are satisfied that this Mode of Computation of Value is correct. You trust a great deal, it is true, to the Discretion of the Surveyor, and he must do a great deal by Guess and Calculation, and your only Remedy is to check the Value, when so got at, either by the Land Tax, which I am afraid is exceedingly unequal, or by the Property Tax Return. There are no other Means of avoiding or abridging the great Expence of making new County Rates, unless you have recourse either to those Returns which are proved to be imperfect, commonly called the Property Tax Returns, on the one hand, or having recourse to the very great Expence of employing a County Surveyor on the other; and then I may be permitted to add, that it certainly has appeared to a great Number of the Magistrates of the County of Dorset, and to the Inhabitants of the County as well, that, when we take into consideration the great, important, and national Objects and national Purposes for which these County Rates are levied, that is to say, the Prosecution of Offenders, the Suppression of Crime, and providing improved Communications between Towns and Parishes, by the Erection, Maintenance, and Repairs of Bridges—by the Erection of Lunatic Asylums, as a Refuge for Persons in that lamentable State and Condition, of all Classes and Degrees, and not connected with or proceeding from any one particular Interest in this County at large, but for the Benefit of His Majesty's Subjects at large, resident within the County of Dorset, and all Counties, that it certainly does appear to them hard, to say the least of it, taking into consideration what the other Amount of Pressure and Burthen is upon Land especially and exclusively, as proceeding from Tithes, Church Rates, Highway Rates, Turnpikes, Land Tax, amounting in the whole certainly to not less than from 10*s.* to 12*s.* in the Pound—it does, my Lords, appear exceedingly unequal, and perhaps oppressive, that they should be called on exclusively to furnish these large and important Sums, when they are levied and expended for the Purposes of the Country at large, and for the Advantages which His Majesty's Subjects receive and derive in general and in common with them, and not by Preference in any way whatever. Therefore, under all these Circumstances, perhaps I may be permitted to say, that they hope and trust the Legislature, in its Wisdom and Justice, will devise some Mode of Relief for Counties in general, by providing for some of these enormous Sums from other Channels, by which the Public at large, who derive these great Advantages, might be made to contribute. Among the other heavy Burthens pressing exclusively on Agriculture, which I ought to have stated before, in addition to the Highways, is the Statute Labour to a very great Amount on Turnpikes; they have also to pay enormous Sums in the Shape of Composition to Turnpikes; and in addition to that they are also compelled to pay Tolls equal with others who

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do not contribute, with the simple Advantage derived from those few Exemptions which the existing Statutes afford them, so far as agricultural Produce is concerned; but even that agricultural Produce is made to pay Tolls, provided it is going for Sale; even (as I have Reason to know from a recent Case) the Dairyman who goes for his Milk twice a Day being obliged to pay Toll for the Cart that conveys it, unless the Wheels are of a certain Dimension and of a most inconvenient Breadth; and that, though they are called on to pay these enormous Contributions, they are not even then presented with any thing like that sort of Exemption which they might have reason to expect from the great Amount which they are called on exclusively to furnish, in the Shape of other Contributions in general.

Supposing a small Parish of a Mile Square, with One Mile of Road; may not that pay a larger Composition and perform larger Statute Duties than a large Parish in which the Road goes Half a Mile through?

Decidedly, because we are ordered and directed, and our Practice is, under the several Statutes, at Michaelmas, to cause the Parish Surveyors to make Returns of the Proportions that exist between the Highways on the one hand and the Turnpikes on the other, in each respective Parish, and then we assess the Statute Labour; and we assess the Composition, not according to the Extent of the Parish and the available Means that Parish might possess, but according to the simple fractional Part of that Turnpike that goes through it. Having then, my Lords, thus attempted to show, and having indeed proved, that the Expenditure of County Rates within the County of Dorset, upon the Maintenance, Conveyance, and Prosecutions of Prisoners, has increased since 1792 upwards of 315 per Cent.; that the County Expenditure on Prosecutions per se since 1792 has increased up to the End of 1833 to the enormous Amount of 2,135 per Cent.; that the total Expenditure of the County Rate for all Purposes severally from 1822 to the End of 1833 has been at the increased Ratio of 214 per Cent., whilst the Population from 1800 to 1831 has only increased at the Rate of Thirty-four per Cent., or at the Rate of Forty per Cent., reckoning from the whole Period of 1792 to the End of the Year 1833 inclusive; and bearing in mind, as your Lordships do, that these large Sums are levied and expended, not for the Advantage exclusively of any select or favoured Branch of our great National Establishment, but for the Benefit and Easement of all Classes of His Majesty's Subjects of the Realm at large (for surely the Facilities of improved Communication through the Medium of public Bridges, and the Abatement of Crime, and the Security of Person and of Property, through the Agency of Prosecutions, are Benefits which are enjoyed as well as appreciated equally and alike by all Classes of our Fellow Subjects); and showing, as your Lordships also know, that Five Parts out of Six of these Assessments are now wrung from the Agriculturists of Great Britain, who, even if the Distribution were just, are unable to sustain the whole Weight of them under and during the peculiar System of Distress beneath which they are at present borne down;—I venture, my Lords, for these Reasons, most respectfully, though earnestly, to implore your Lordships to have recourse to those equitable Principles of Assessment for these Purposes, which are laid down in the original Statute of 22 H. 8. c. 5, wherein it was ordained that "Justices of the Peace shall have Power and Authority to tax and set every Inhabitant in any City, Town, or Parish within the Limits of their Commissions and Authorities to such reasonable Aid and Sum of Money as they shall think, by their Discretions, convenient and sufficient" for the Purposes of that Act; to return to a Principle of public Provision indeed for the great national Objects which these Statutes relating to the levying of County Rates have manifestly in view—a Principle which Mr. Locke and Adam Smith have stamped with the Impress of their high Authority—a Principle which shall call upon and compel all Persons who are Subjects of this Realm again to contribute to them individually in return for the Advantages which they derive from them, and which shall not only relieve the Agricultural Interest, as an important Branch of the great National Compact, from so undue and unmerited a Pressure as that which overlays it at the present Time, but which shall place our County Expenditure for national Objects at once and for ever upon the broad and imperishable Basis of equal Liability, equal Contribution, and equal Right.

The

The Witness then delivers in the following Papers, which are read: Rev. H. F. Yeatman.

Paper (A.) referred to in Page 307.

EXPENDITURE of the COUNTY RATES within the County of Dorset.

		Amount. £	s.	d.	Number of County Rates.
In the Year -	1741 - -	434	19	8	One.
	1751 - -	500	0	0	One.
	1761 - -	1,494	4	2¼	Three.
	1771 - -	496	19	0¾	One.
	1781 - -	992	10	0½	Two.
	1791 - -	3,473	15	1¾	Seven.
	1801 - -	3,970	0	2	Eight.
	1811 - -	8,507	8	11¾	Seventeen.
	1821 - -	6,235	18	8¼	Thirteen.
	1831 - -	10,053	15	3¼	Eighteen.
	1832 - -	13,605	12	11½	Twenty-three.
	1833 - -	8,337	16	2½	Twenty-one.

Paper (B.) referred to in Page 308.

PRISONERS tried at SESSIONS in the County of Dorset.

1801.		1811.	
Epiphany Sessions - -	21	Epiphany Sessions - - -	5
Easter — - - -	9	Easter — - - -	7
Midsummer — - - -	13	Midsummer — - - -	7
Michaelmas — - - -	9	Michaelmas — - - -	13
Total -	52	Total -	32
1802.		**1812.**	
Epiphany Sessions - -	18	Epiphany Sessions - - -	12
Easter — - - -	8	Easter — - -	14
Midsummer — - - -	11	Midsummer — - - -	16
Michaelmas — - - -	6	Michaelmas — - -	9
Total -	43	Total -	51
1803.		**1813.**	
Epiphany Sessions - -	8	Epiphany Sessions - - -	17
Easter — - - -	14	Easter — - - -	20
Midsummer — - - -	9	Midsummer — - -	5
Michaelmas — - - -	8	Michaelmas — - - -	10
Total -	39	Total -	52
1804.		**1821.**	
Epiphany Sessions - -	10	Epiphany Sessions - - -	40
Easter — - - -	10	Easter — - - -	26
Midsummer — - - -	9	Midsummer — - -	19
Michaelmas — - - -	6	Michaelmas — - - -	29
Total -	35	Total -	114
		1822.	
		Epiphany Sessions - - -	38
		Easter — - -	25
		Midsummer — - - -	19
		Michaelmas — - - -	25
		Total -	107

N.B.—At the Summer Assizes in this Year holden in July, before the Right Honorable Lord Ellenborough and Sir Alexander Thompson Knight, there were only THREE PRISONERS for Trial, of whom One was acquitted.

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1823.		1832.	
Epiphany Sessions	57	Epiphany Sessions	56
Easter	17	Easter	11
Midsummer	31	Midsummer	39
Michaelmas	18	Michaelmas	29
Total	123	Total	135

1831.		1833.	
Epiphany Sessions	40	Epiphany Sessions	44
Easter	15	Easter	21
Midsummer	24	Midsummer	20
Michaelmas	44	Michaelmas	38
Total	123	Total	123

General Commitments to the Gaol and House of Correction.

1823:

From the 1st January to the 13th March	104
From 13th March to the 18th of July	166
From 18th of July to the 31st of December	187
Total	457 Prisoners.

1833:

From the 1st January to the 1st March	116
From 1st March to July	148
From July to 31st December	256
Total	520 Prisoners.
Increase of Prisoners between the decimal Periods	63

Paper (C.) referred to in Page 308.

Expences of Prosecutions.

		Amount. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Year	1792	85	4	6			
	1793	60	18	0	190	6	8
	1794	44	4	2			
Year	1802	148	10	4			
	1803	160	16	2	512	7	10
	1804	203	1	4			
Year	1812	173	7	8			
	1813	290	3	8	686	0	4
	1814	222	9	0			
Year	1821	460	16	2			
	1822	489	15	4	1,491	18	1
	1823	541	6	7			
Year	1831	Assizes 588	16	10			
		Special Commission 659	16	6			
		Sessions 338	8	11	4,547	5	2
Year	1832	Assizes 1,180	12	0			
		Sessions 397	12	8			
Year	1833	1,081	17	3			

Note.—Difference between the decimal Period of 1821, 1822, and 1823, and 1831, 1832, and 1833 - - 2,755*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

Paper (D.) referred to in Page 309.

Year.	Prisoners Maintenance.	Prisoners Conveyance.	Prisoners Prosecution.	Totals.	Increase.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1792	804 17 8¼	71 11 7½	85 4 6	961 12 9¾	1,002 16 1 or 104 7 5 per Cent.
1802	1,710 16 1¾	105 2 5	148 10 4	1,964 8 10¾	
1812	1,260 1 3¾	102 7 3½	173 7 8	1,535 16 3¼	810 5 11½ or 52 16 8 per Cent.
1822	1,654 19 0½	412 13 11	278 9 10	2,346 2 9½	
1832	1,735 9 5¾	678 0 5½	1,578 4 8	3,991 14 7¼	1,645 12 4 or 70 2 4 per Cent.

N.B.—In 1813 the total Expenditure was 2,095*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, being an Increase of 118 per Cent.
Total Increase in 1832, as compared with 1792, 316 per Cent.

Paper (E.) referred to in Page 309.

Total Expenditure of the County of Dorset.

		Amount.	Increase.
		£ s. d.	
In the Year	1792 -	4,333 12 6	
	1802 -	4,334 5 3¾	
	1812 -	8,020 7 2¾	Increase since 1802, 85 per Cent.
	1822 -	7,962 2 8	
	1833 -	13,605 12 11½	Increase since 1822, 84 per Cent.

Increase since 1802, 214 per Cent.

Paper (F.) referred to in Page 310.

Increase of Crime on General Commitments, comparing the first Three Months of 1823 with the first Three Months of 1834 - 90 per Cent.
Increase of Expence of Prosecutions, comparing the Years 1821, 1822, and 1823, with the Years 1831, 1832, and 1833 - - 185 per Cent.
Increase of Expence of Prosecutions, comparing the Years 1812, 1813, and 1814, with 1831, 1832, and 1833 - - - 519 per Cent.
Increase of Expence of Prosecutions, comparing the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794, with the Years 1831, 1832, and 1833 - - 2,135 per Cent.
Increase of Population from 1792 to 1831 - - - 40 per Cent.

The Witness is directed to withdraw.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Tuesday next, One o'Clock.

Die Martis, 24° Junii 1834.

The Duke of RICHMOND in the Chair.

The Most Honorable the Marquess of SALISBURY, a Member of the Committee, is examined as follows:

Marquess of Salisbury.

Have you seen any Bill of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Hertford, for preparing Returns to and by Order of Parliament, and otherwise in relation thereto?

A Bill was presented to the Visiting Magistrates of the County at a Meeting Yesterday at which I was present.

Will you put it in?

His Lordship lays the same on the Table. It is read, and is as follows:

The BILL of the Clerk of the Peace for the County of HERTFORD, for BUSINESS done for the said County in preparing Returns to and by Order of Parliament, and otherwise in relation thereto.

1834.	£	s.	d.
Feb. 10th.—On Letter from the Secretary of State (upon a Resolution of the House of Commons) for a Return as to Electors registered in this County, referring to Papers, and making same accordingly	1	1	0
15th.—On Letter from the Secretary of State for a Return of Prisoners indicted and tried in the Year 1833 for Offences which prior to the passing of the Acts 2 & 3 W. 4. cc. 34, 62, and 123. would have been Capital Felonies, referring to the Acts of Parliament, and going through the Sessions Rolls for the Twelve Months, and preparing the Return, and fair Copy - -	1	1	0
Letter to him therewith and thereon - - - -	0	5	0
24th.—On Letter from the Treasury for a Return as to the Coroners for the County, and to particularize the Division for which each acted, attending Mr. Osbaldeston, one of the Coroners, for Information herein; and referring to Papers, drawing Return, and fair Copy; and writing Letter therewith - - -	1	1	0
27th.—Journey to Hertford, and examining and searching Papers and Documents there to enable me to prepare Return called for of the Expences attending the Registration of Voters, and at the last General Election not borne by the Candidate, and making Extracts, &c. - - - - -	2	2	0
Chaise-hire and Expences - - - - -	0	12	6
March 1st.—Drawing out such Return accordingly, and fair Copy, and Letter to the Secretary of State therewith and thereon - -	1	1	0
3d.—On Letter from the Secretary of State for a Return of the Name of the Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for this County, and to state whether he had been called to the Bar or not, preparing Return accordingly, and transmitting same - - -	0	5	0
4th.—On Letter from the Secretary of State for a Return of the Divisions of the County, distinguishing those formed under any recent Act of Parliament, with the Names of the Parishes in each, searching the Record Book for the new Divisions, and drawing out the Return, and fair Copy - - -	3	3	0
Letter therewith and thereon - - - - -	0	5	0
April 29th.—On Return being called for by the Committee of the House of Lords on County Rates, Attendances, Searches, Calculations, Letters, &c., obtaining the necessary Information enabling me to make same, and drawing out the Return accordingly, and making fair Copy, and Letter to the Chairman of the Committee therewith and thereon - - - -	2	2	0

Marquess of Salisbury.

1834.	£	s.	d.
May & June.—On the following Seven Returns being called for by the Committee of the House of Commons on County Rates, Journies, Attendances, Searches, Letters, &c., obtaining the necessary Information, and otherwise engaged in Classifications, Calculations, &c., and drawing out the Returns accordingly, and making fair Copies, and Correspondence with the Committee thereon; viz.—			
Return No. 1. "Building and repairing County Buildings and Bridges, and others required for such Duties," under Nine different Heads, in each Year, for Eight Years last past.			
Return No. 2. "Finance," under Nine different Heads, in each Year, for Three Years last past.			
Return No. 3. (A.) "Criminal Prosecutions," under Eleven different Heads, in each Year, for Three Years last past.			
Return No. 3. (B.) "Criminal Prosecutions," under Eleven other different Heads, in each Year, for the same Period.			
Return No. 3. (C.) "Criminal Prosecutions," under Ten other different Heads, in each Year, for the same Period.			
Return No. 4. (A.) "Miscellaneous," under Sixteen different Heads, in each Year, for the same Period.			
Return No. 4. (B.) "Miscellaneous," under Thirteen different Heads - - - - - -	21	0	0
June.—On Letter from the Secretary of State for a Return of Convictions under the Act of Parliament fixing the Assize for Bread, writing in answer, and Copy - - - -	0	5	0
Messengers, Parcels, Postages, &c. - - - -	1	0	0
	£35	3	6

3/4/

APPENDIX

TO THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE

THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO

THE CHARGES ON THE COUNTY RATES

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

No. Page

1. A Return of the Number of Days each Session of the Peace lasted in every County of England and Wales, in the Year ending Michaelmas 1832 - - - 337

2. Letter of J. Clark Esq., dated Sessions House, Old Bailey, 27th June 1834, and addressed to the Committee, relative to the Payment of the Costs of Prosecutors and Witnesses - 344

3. Order of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Sussex, 7th April 1834, regulating the Allowance to Constables for conveying Prisoners to Gaol - - - - 345

4. Rules and Regulations to be observed in the House of Correction at Wakefield in the West Riding of the County of York, dated 27th March 1834 - - - - 346

5. Abstract of Returns from the Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales relating to the Emoluments of their Offices and other Matters appertaining thereto - - 351

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

A RETURN of the NUMBER of DAYS each SESSION of the PEACE lasted in every COUNTY of ENGLAND and WALES, in the Year ending Michaelmas 1832.

Appendix, No. 1.

BEDFORD.

Epiphany Session of the Peace, 1832, lasted	3 Days.
Easter Session of the Peace, 1832, lasted	2 –
Midsummer Session of the Peace, 1832, lasted	3 –
Michaelmas Session of the Peace, 1832, lasted	3 –

THEED PEARSE, Clerk of the Peace.

BERKS.

Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1832	3 Days.
Lent Quarter Sessions, 1832	3 –
Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1832	2 –
Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1832	2 –

W. BUDD, C. P.

BUCKS.

Epiphany Session, 1832	3 Days.
18th and 19th February, Adjournments	2 –
Easter Session, 1832	2 –
11th May, Adjournment	1 –
Midsummer Session, 1832	2 –
10th August, 21st September, and 4th October, Adjournments	3 –
Michaelmas Session, 1832	2 –
23d November, Adjournment	1 –
	— 16

THOS. TINDAL, C. P.

CAMBRIDGE.

Epiphany General Sessions	1 Day.
Adjourned Ditto	1 –
Easter General Sessions	2 –
Adjourned ditto	1 –
Midsummer General Sessions	2 –
Adjourned ditto	1 –
Michaelmas General Sessions	2 –
Adjourned ditto	2 –
	— 12

CHRISTOPHER PEMBERTON, C. P.

CHESTER.

THE General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for this County commence on Monday in the Weeks appointed by Law for holding the same, and terminated, for the Year ending Michaelmas 1832, on the respective Days following:

Michaelmas, 1831; commenced 17th October; ended 24th October.
January 1832; commenced 2d January; ended 7th January.
April 1832; commenced 2d April, adjourned same Day to the 9th, and from thence to 12th; ended 16th April.
July 1832; commenced 2d July; ended 6th July.
October 1832; commenced 15th October; ended 20th October.

HENRY POTTS, C. P.

CORNWALL.

Epiphany	5 Days.
Easter	4 –
Midsummer	5 –
Michaelmas	3 –

EDW. COOKE, C. P.

CUMBERLAND.

Three Days each Session. W. HODGSON, C. P

Appendix, No. 1.

DERBY.

January Sessions	3 Days.
April - ditto	3 –
July - ditto	3 –
October ditto	3 –

JOHN CHARGE, C. P.

DEVON.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1831	6 Days.
December General Sessions, 1831	3 –
Epiphany Sessions, 1832	3 –
February General Sessions, 1832	3 –
Easter Sessions, 1832	3 –
Midsummer Sessions, 1832	4 –

R. EALES, C. P

DORSET.

Christmas Sessions	4 Days.
Lady-day Sessions	4 –
Midsummer Sessions	4 –
Michaelmas Sessions	3 –

A. FOOKS, C. P.

DURHAM.

Winter Sessions, 1832	2 Days.
Easter Sessions, 1832	2 –
Midsummer Sessions, 1832	4 –
Michaelmas Sessions, 1832	3 –

N.B.—Business divided, under 59 Geo 3. c. 28.

JOHN DUNN, Dep. C. P.

ESSEX.

January Sessions	3 Days.
Adjourned Session in February, for trying Prisoners only	3 –
April	4 –
Adjourned Session in May, for trying Prisoners only	2 –
Summer	3 –
Michaelmas	4 –
Adjourned Session in November, for trying Prisoners only	1 –

C. G. PARKER, C. P.

GLOUCESTER.

Epiphany Sessions	5 Days.
Easter Sessions	4 –
Trinity Sessions	5 –
Michaelmas Sessions	5 –

EDWARD BLOXSOME, Dep. C. P.

HANTS.

Epiphany Sessions	3 Days.
Easter Sessions	3 –
Midsummer Sessions	3 –
Michaelmas Sessions	3 –

T. WOODHAM, Dep. C. P.

HEREFORD.

January Sessions, 1832	Three Days	2d, 3d, and 4th January.
April Sessions	Two Days	2d and 3d April.
July Sessions	Three Days	2d, 3d, and 4th July.
October Sessions	Three Days	15th, 16th, and 17th October.

There was no Adjournment of Sessions, except as above, during the Year.

THOMAS BIRD, C. P.

HERTFORD.

Epiphany Session	5 Days.
Easter Session	8 –
Midsummer Session	5 –
Michaelmas Session	7 –

JS. STORY, C. P.

HUNTINGDON.

No General Quarter Sessions of the Peace holden for this County lasted more than One Day.

ROBERT CASTEL SHERARD.

KENT.

East Kent, January Session, 1832	2 Days.
West Kent - - ditto	4 –
West Kent, April Session	3 –
East Kent - - ditto	2 –
East Kent, July Session	2 –
West Kent - ditto	3 –
West Kent, October Session	3 –
East Kent - - ditto	2 –
	— 21

H. A. Wildes, Dep. C. P.

LANCASTER.

Epiphany Session, Jan. 1832.

Lancaster	2 Days.
Preston	4 –
Salford	12 –
Kirkdale	4 –
	— 22

Easter Session, April 1832.

Lancaster	1 Day.
Preston	4 –
Salford	12 –
Kirkdale	4 –
	— 21

Midsummer Session, July 1832.

Lancaster	1 Day.
Preston	4 –
Salford	12 –
Kirkdale	4 –
	— 21

Intermediate Session, Aug. 1832.

Salford	9 Days.

Michaelmas Session, Oct. 1832.

Lancaster	1 Day.
Preston	4 –
Salford	12 –
Kirkdale	4 –
	— 21

Gorst & Birchall, Dep. C. P.

LEICESTER.

Epiphany Session, 1832	4 Days.	with Two Courts open on Two of the Days.
Easter Session	3 –	
Midsummer Session	3 –	
Michaelmas Session	3 –	

In the above Number of Days is included the first Day of each Session, which is appropriated *wholly* to the general business of the County relating to Gaols, Bridges, County Rates, and other Matters.

Thomas Freer, C. P.

LINCOLN.

Parts of Kesteven.

Bourn, 3d January 1832	2 Days.
Sleaford, 5th do. (by Adjournment)	
Bourn, 3d April	2 –
Sleaford, 5th do. (by Adjournment)	
Bourn, 2d July	2 –
Sleaford, 5th do. (by Adjournment)	
Bourn, 16th October	2 –
Sleaford, 18th do. (by Adjournment)	

H. Forbes, C. P.

Parts of Lindsey.

January Sessions,	Kirton and Spilsby	5 Days.
April —	Kirton and Louth	5 –
July —	Kirton and Spilsby	5 –
October —	Kirton and Louth	5 –

The Days upon which Adjournments of the above Sessions were held, in the whole 13 in Number, are not included.

John H. Hollway, C. P.

Parts of Holland.

Epiphany Sessions, 1832:

At Boston, One Day for general public Business.
— Four Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.
At Spalding, One Day for general public Business.
— Two Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.

Easter Sessions, 1832:

At Boston, One Day for general public Business.
— Three Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.
At Spalding, One Day for general public Business.
— Two Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.

Appendix, No. 1.

LINCOLN.

PARTS OF HOLLAND.

Midsummer Sessions, 1832:

At Spalding, One Day for general public Business.
— One Day for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.
At Boston, One Day for general public Business.
— Four Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.

Michaelmas Sessions, 1832:

At Boston, One Day for general public Business.
— Three Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.
At Spalding, Two Days for general public Business.
— Two Days for examining Bills, Accounts, and County Business.

FRANCIS THIRKELL, C. P. for the said Parts.

MIDDLESEX.

1831:	October Sessions	11 Days	
—	Nov. —	9	—
1832:	January —	10	—
—	February —	11	—
1832:	April Sessions	14 Days.	
—	May —	9	—
—	July —	12	—
—	Sept. —	13	—

CHARLES P. ALLEN, Dep. C. P.

MONMOUTH.

Session in January	2 Days.
Ditto April	1 —
Ditto July	3 —
And in October following	3 —

ALEXANDER JONES, C. P.

NORFOLK.

October 1831:

At Norwich Castle, the Court having divided pursuant to the Act of Parliament	One Court	3 Days.
	Second Court	2 —
At Lynn		1 —
At Walsingham		2 —

January 1832:

At the Castle	One Court	3 —
	Second Court	3 —
At Lynn		1 —
At Walsingham		2 —

February 1832:

Adjourned Session at the Castle	3 —

April 1832:

At the Castle	One Court	3 —
	Second Court	2 —
At Lynn		1 —
At Walsingham		1 —

July 1832:

At the Castle	One Court	3 —
	Second Court	2 —
At Swaffham		1 —
At Walsingham		1 —

The foregoing were the Days on which the Courts were sitting, but the Clerk of the Peace attended many more Days, being obliged to be at each Place on the Day preceding the Session there, for the Purpose of entering Appeals, filing Recognizances, &c., and to remain till the Day after the Session at each Place, except Norwich, where the Business generally ends soon enough on the Third Day to admit of his returning Home on that Evening.

COPEMAN, C. P.

NORTHAMPTON.

EACH of the Four Sessions of the Peace lasted Two Days.

CHARLES MARKHAM, C. P.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

1. THE Epiphany General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at the Moot Hall on Thursday the 5th Day of January 1832, lasted Two successive Days.
2. The Easter General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Morpeth on Thursday the 5th Day of April 1832, lasted Two successive Days.
3. The Midsummer General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Hexham on Thursday the 5th Day of July 1832, lasted Two successive Days.
4. The Michaelmas General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Alnwick on Thursday the 18th Day of October 1832, lasted Two successive Days.

ROBERT THORP, C. P.

NOTTINGHAM.

The Sessions for this County have been held, for a Century past, at the Three Places under specified; and for the last Seven Years have always lasted in each Quarter the following Time at each Place; viz.

Nottingham	2 Days.
Newark	1 –
East Retford	1 –

Edward Smith Godfrey, C. P.

OXFORD.

Two Days, exclusive of the first Day of the Session, on which no Business is done besides the auditing of the Accounts.

John M. Davenport, C. P.

RUTLAND.

One Day. William Ades, C. P

SALOP.

1831: October 17th and 18th	2 Days.
1832: January 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th; February 4th and 11th, and March 6th	7 –
— April 2d and 3d	2 –
— July 2d and 3d	2 –

Joseph Loxdale, C. P.

SOMERSET.

Michaelmas 1831	5 Days.
Epiphany, 1832	6 –
Easter, 1832	4 –
Midsummer, 1832	5 –
Michaelmas, 1832	6 –

Edward Coles, C. P.

STAFFORD.

January Sessions	4 Days.
January Adjourned Sessions	3 –
April Sessions	3 –
July Sessions	5 –
October Sessions	4 –

Arthur Hinckley, C. P.

SUFFOLK.

Beccles, Epiphany	1	Beccles, Trinity	1
Woodbridge, ditto	1	Woodbridge, ditto	1
Ipswich, ditto	2	Ipswich, ditto	2
Bury	3	Bury	2
	7		6
Bury Adjourned Session, March	2		
Ipswich - ditto - ditto	2	Beccles, Michaelmas	1
	4	Woodbridge, ditto	1
		Ipswich, ditto	2
Beccles, Easter	2	Bury	3
Woodbridge, ditto	1		7
Ipswich, ditto	2		
Bury, ditto	2		
	7	Total	31

J. Boxton, C. P.

SURREY.

Michaelmas Session	18 October - 1831	7 Days.
Adjourned Session	24 October	4 –
Ditto	10 November	1 –
Ditto	24 November	1 –
Ditto	5 December	4 –
Ditto	13 December	1 –
Epiphany Session	3 January - 1832	7 –
Adjourned Session	20 February	6 –
Easter Session	3 April	3 –
Adjourned Session	9 April	2 –
Ditto	14 May	1 –
Ditto	21 May	4 –
Midsummer Session	3 July	5 –
Adjourned Session	9 July	5 –
Ditto	16 August	1 –
Ditto	20 August	3 –

Lawson, C. P.

Appendix, No. 1.

SUSSEX.

	Number of Days each Session of the Peace lasted.				Number of Adjourned Sessions held during the Year for County Business, each lasting One Day.	Annual Adjourned Sessions for the Consideration of Business appertaining to both Divisions of the County, which lasted One Day.
	Epiphany Sessions, 1832.	Easter Sessions, 1832.	Midsummer Sessions, 1832.	Michaelmas Sessions, 1832.		
Western Division	2	2	2	2	—	1
Eastern Division	3	3	3	3	5	

Note.—In the Eastern Division, Two Courts sat during Two Days of each Quarter Sessions for the Dispatch of general Business, the first Day being occupied in the Consideration of County Business.

WM. V. LANGRIDGE, C. P.

WARWICK.

Epiphany Sessions, 1832	3 Days.
General Sessions	2 —
Easter Sessions	2 —
Midsummer Sessions	3 —
Michaelmas Sessions	3 —

WM. O. HUNT, C. P.

WESTMORLAND.

1832: January Sessions	2 Days.
— April Sessions	2 —
— July Sessions	2 —
— October Sessions	2 —
	— 8

R. S. STEPHENSON, C. P.

WILTS.

Each of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace lasted Four Days. There were Two Courts at each Session.

JNO. SWAYNE, C. P.

WORCESTER.

At the Epiphany Quarter Sessions, 1832, the Court divided; one Court was occupied Three Days and the other Two Days.

At the adjourned Epiphany Sessions, 1832, the Court divided, and each Court was occupied One Day.

At the Easter Quarter Sessions, 1832, the Court did not divide, and was occupied Three Days.

At the Midsummer Quarter Sessions, 1832, the Court divided, and One Court was occupied Three Days and the other Two Days.

At the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, 1832, the Court divided; One Court was occupied Three Days and the other Two Days.

The First Day of the Sessions is appropriated to the general Business of the County and hearing Appeals; the Second Court is formed for the Trial of Prisoners only, and does not usually commence Business till the Second Day of the Sessions.

JAMES BEST, Dep. C. P.

YORK (EAST RIDING).

Each Session lasted Three Days.

HEN. JNO. SHEPHERD, Dep. C. P.

YORK (NORTH RIDING).

Christmas Sessions	4 Days.
Easter Sessions	5 —
Midsummer Sessions	3 —
Michaelmas Sessions	3 —
	— 15

LUPTON TOPHAM, C. P.

YORK (West Riding).

Places where General Quarter Sessions are held during the Year.	Number of Days each Session lasted.
Christmas Quarter Sessions, held at Wetherby	1 Day.
Adjourned to Wakefield	Two Courts, 3 Days each.
Adjourned to Doncaster	Two Courts, 3 Days each.
Adjourned to Wakefield to inspect the Prison	1 Day.
Spring Quarter Sessions, held at Pontefract	One Court, 6 Days. Subsidiary Court, 5 Days.
Adjourned to Wakefield to inspect the Prison	1 Day.
Midsummer Quarter Sessions, held at Skipton	1 Day.
Adjourned to Bradford	Two Courts, 3 Days each.
Adjourned to Rotherham	One Court, 4 Days. Subsidiary Court, 3 Days.
Adjourned to Wakefield to inspect the Prison	1 Day.
Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, held at Knaresborough	1 Day.
Adjourned to Leeds	Two Courts, 3 Days each.
Adjourned to Sheffield	Two Courts, 3 Days each.
Adjourned to Wakefield to inspect the Prison	1 Day.
Total Principal Court	32 Days.
– Subsidiary ditto	23 Days.
	— 55 Days.

Benjamin Dixon, Dep. C. P.

ANGLESEY.

Each Session of the Peace lasted One Day.

W. P. Poole, C. P.

BRECON.

One Day, exclusive of subsequent Adjournments for hearing the Petitions of Insolvent Debtors, &c.

John Powell, C. P.

CARDIGAN.

The Session of the Peace for this County lasted but One Day for each of the Quarters in the Year ending Michaelmas 1832.

John Beynon, C. P.

CARMARTHEN.

January Quarter Sessions	2 Days.
April Quarter Sessions	2 –
July Quarter Sessions	1 –
October Quarter Sessions	3 –

Chas. Morgan, C. P.

CARNARVON.

Hilary	1 Day.
Easter	1 –
Trinity	1 –
Michaelmas	1½ –

Richd. A. Poole, C. P.

DENBIGH.

Epiphany Quarter Sessions	2 Days.
Easter – – ditto	1 –
Trinity – – ditto	2 –
Michaelmas ditto	1 –

Joseph Peers jun., C. P.

FLINT.

Each Session of the Peace lasted One Day.

H. Roberts, C. P.

GLAMORGAN.

Epiphany Sessions	2 Days.
Easter Sessions	2 –
Midsummer Sessions	2 –
Michaelmas Sessions	1 –

Thomas Dalton, Dep. C. P.

MERIONETH.

Each Session only lasted One Day.

J. Jones Williams, C. P.

Appendix, No. 1.

MACHYNLLETH.

January Sessions - - - - - - - 1 Day.
Easter Sessions - - - - - - - 1 –

N.B.—This Sessions was adjourned to the 10th of May, and further adjourned to the 7th of June, for the Purpose of hearing the Petitions of Insolvent Debtors and other Business, but neither of these Adjournments occupied a whole Day.

Midsummer Sessions - - - - - - 1 Day.

N.B.—Three Adjournments of this Sessions took place for hearing Petitions of Insolvent Debtors and other Business, but neither of the Adjournments occupied a whole Day.

October Sessions - - - - - - - 1 Day.

N.B.—This Sessions was adjourned to 22d November, but the Adjournment did not occupy a whole Day.

JOSEPH JONES, C. P.

PEMBROKE.

No Session of the Peace lasted more than One Day.

THOS. GWYNNE, Dep. C. P.

RADNOR.

Michaelmas Session, 1831 - - - - - 1 Day.
Epiphany Session, 1832 - - - - - 1 –
Easter Session, 1832 - - - - - - - 1 –
Midsummer Session, 1832 - - - - - 1 –
Michaelmas Session, 1832 - - - - - 1 –

JAMES DAVIES, C.P.

Appendix, No. 2.

No. 2.

LETTER of J. CLARK Esq., dated Sessions House, Old Bailey, 27th June 1834, and addressed to the Committee.

MY LORDS,

I have the Honour to report to your Lordships, from my Recollection of the Practice on the Midland Circuit, with which I was formerly connected, and an Examination of the Papers of the Home Circuit, with which I am now connected, that previously to the passing of the Statute of the 58th George 3d, ch. 70, in all Cases in which Rewards were payable no Portion of the Costs of Prosecutors and Witnesses were paid out of the County Rates, unless the Costs of the Prosecution exceeded the Amount of the Reward allowed, which in Cases of Sheep-stealing and Cattle-stealing (in which the Amount of Reward was only £10) occasionally happened. In all the other Cases the Costs of the Prosecutors and Witnesses were paid out of the Rewards.

The above Statute having repealed the Rewards, the Costs in all Cases have since been paid out of the County Rates, consequently such Rates are burthened with the Costs in those Cases which were previously paid out of the Rewards, and at each Assize the Number of such Cases are considerable.

The 7th George 4th, ch. 64, also added considerably to the County Rates, by authorizing the Allowance of the Expences of attending before the examining Magistrates upon the Commitments of Felons, and the Allowance of Costs in Cases of Misdemeanor, neither of which existed previously.

I have to apologise to your Lordships for not making this Report earlier, but since I received your Lordships Directions on the Subject I have been endeavouring to ascertain whether the Practice on the other Circuits agreed with that on the Home and Midland, but I have not been able to ascertain. At the Old Bailey the Practice was the same.

I have the Honour to be,
My Lords,
Your Lordships most obedient and humble Servant,
JOHN CLARK.

To the Lords Committee on the County Rates.

Appendix No. 3.

No. 3.

ORDER of the QUARTER SESSIONS for the County of SUSSEX, made 7th April 1834, regulating the Allowance to Constables for conveying Prisoners to Gaols.

Sussex, to wit.

At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Lord the King, holden at Petworth in and for the County of Sussex, on Monday the Seventh Day of April, in the Fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord William the Fourth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty four, before Samuel Twyford Esquire, the Most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond, the Right Honourable George Obrien Earl of Egremont, and others their Fellows, Justices of our said Lord the King, assigned to keep the Peace in the said County, and also to hear and determine divers Felonies, Trespasses, and other ill Deeds done and committed in the County aforesaid.

The Committee appointed to take into Consideration and revise the Charges of and Allowances made to Constables and others for conveying Prisoners to the County Gaol and House of Correction having made their Report thereon to this Sessions, it is ordered by this Court that the same be received, approved, and adopted.

And it is further ordered by this Court, that in future all Orders made upon the Treasurer for the Payment of such Allowances and Expences be made out upon printed Forms, according to the Form annexed marked (A.), by the Clerks of the respective Benches of Petty Sessions, and signed by them previous to being submitted to the Committing Magistrate for his Allowance and Signature.

And it is also further ordered by this Court, that the Treasurer of the County Rates raised within the Western Division of the said County shall not pay any Order of any Magistrate for such Allowances and Expences unless the same shall be in strict Conformity to the printed Orders of Sessions and the Form above mentioned.

By the Court,

Wm. V. LANGRIDGE, Clerk of the Peace.

(A.)

County of Sussex, Western Division.

Dr. to

	£	s.	d.
To Constable, Headborough, or Tythingman of for conveying committed by from to on the Day of being Miles, at One Shilling per Mile			
For Subsistence of Prisoner whilst in Custody, Days, at 9*d.* per Day -			
For Lodging Ditto (if requisite) Nights, at 9*d.* per Night - -			
Turnpikes actually paid - - - - - -			
Assistant to Constable (if absolutely necessary, and ordered by the Committing Justice) Days, and Nights, at each * -			
Subsistence for the Constable, or other Officer and Assistant, at per Day, and per Night, each * - - - - -			
	£		

N.B.—One Shilling per Mile allowed for the Conveyance of One Prisoner, and 6*d.* per Mile additional for each additional Prisoner.

* These Allowances are not to exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per Day and 2*s.* 6*d.* per Night, each.

Sussex,

Appendix, No. 3.

Sussex, to wit.

To the Treasurer of the Western Division of the said County.

I one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County, having examined into the above Charges, and the same being verified on the Oath of the said and appearing to me just and reasonable, and conformable to the Order of Session, do hereby order you, the said Treasurer, to pay to the said the Sum of being the Amount of the said Bill.

Given under my Hand, the Day of 18

Examined by me, } Committing Magistrate.

} Signature of the Petty Sessions Clerk.

Note.—This Form must be made out by the Clerk to the Bench of Petty Sessions, and signed by him previous to its being submitted to the Committing Magistrate for his Allowance and Signature.

Appendix, No 4.

No. 4.

Rules and Regulations to be observed in the House of Correction at Wakefield in the West Riding of the County of York.

Rules taken from the Act of Parliament, 4th George 4. cap. 64, intituled "An Act for consolidating and amending the Laws relating to the building, repairing, and regulating of certain Gaols and Houses of Correction in England and Wales."

Section 10, Rule 7.—Female Prisoners shall in all Cases be attended by Female Officers.

Rule 11.—Prisoners under Charge or Conviction of any Crime shall attend Divine Service on Sundays, and on other Days when such Service is performed, unless prevented by Illness or by other reasonable Cause to be allowed by the Keeper, or unless their Attendance shall be dispensed with by one of the Visiting Justices.

Rule 12.—No Prisoner shall be put in Irons by the Keeper of any Prison, except in case of urgent and absolute Necessity, and the Particulars of every such Case shall be forthwith entered in the Keeper's Journal, and Notice forthwith given thereof to one of the Visiting Justices; and the Keeper shall not continue the Use of Irons on any Prisoner longer than Four Days without an Order in Writing from a Visiting Justice specifying the Cause thereof, which Order shall be preserved by the Keeper, as his Warrant for the same.

Rule 15.—No Prisoner who is confined under the Sentence of any Court, nor any Prisoners confined in pursuance of any Conviction before a Justice, shall receive any Food, Clothing, or Necessaries other than the Gaol Allowance, except under such Regulations and Restrictions as to the Justices in General or Quarter Sessions assembled may appear expedient with reference to the several Classes of Prisoners, or under special Circumstances, to be judged of by One or more of the Visiting Justices.

Rule 18.—Every Prisoner shall be provided with suitable Bedding; and every Male Prisoner with a separate Bed, Hammock, or Cot, either in a separate Cell or in a Cell with not less than Two other Male Prisoners.

Rule 22.—No Gaming shall be permitted in any Prison; and the Keeper shall seize and destroy all Dice, Cards, or other Instruments of Gaming.

Rule 23.—No Money under the Name of Garnish shall be taken from any Prisoner on his or her Entrance into the Prison, under any Pretence whatever.

Section 16.—If the Visiting Justices shall at any Time observe or be satisfactorily informed of any extraordinary Diligence or Merit in any Prisoners under their Inspection, they shall report the same to the Justices of the Peace for the Riding at their next or any subsequent General or Quarter Sessions to be holden for the said Riding, in order that such Justices may, if they think proper, recommend any such Offender to the Royal Mercy, in such Degree or upon such Terms as to them shall seem meet.

Section 38.—It shall be lawful for Two or more Visiting Justices of any Prison to order that all Persons confined in such Prison not sentenced to hard Labour, except such Prisoners as shall maintain themselves, shall be set to some Work or Labour not severe.

Section 41.—The Keeper of every Prison shall have Power to hear all Complaints touching any of the following Offences; (that is to say,) Disobedience to any of the Rules of the Prison; Assaults by one Person confined in such Prison upon another, when no dangerous Wound or Bruise is given; profane Cursing and Swearing; any indecent Behaviour, and any irreverent Behaviour at Chapel, all of which are declared to be Offences by this Act, if committed by any Description of Prisoners; Absence from Chapel without Leave; Idleness or Negligence in Work, or wilful Mismanagement of it, which are also declared to be Offences by this Act, if committed by any Prisoner under Charge or Conviction of any Crime; and the said Keeper may examine any Persons touching such Offences, and may determine thereupon, and may punish all such Offences by ordering any Offender to close Confinement in the refractory or solitary Cells, and by keeping such Offenders upon Bread and Water only, for any Term not exceeding Three Days.

Section 42.—In case any Criminal Prisoner shall be guilty of any repeated Offence against the Rules of the Prison, or shall be guilty of any greater Offence than the Gaoler or Keeper is by this Act empowered to punish, the said Gaoler or Keeper shall forthwith report the same to the Visiting Justices or One of them for the Time being, and any One such Justice, or any other Justice acting in and for the Riding, shall have Power to inquire upon Oath, and to determine concerning any such Matter so reported to him or them, and to order the Offender to be punished by close Confinement for any Term not exceeding One Month, or by personal Correction in the Case of Prisoners convicted of Felony or sentenced to hard Labour.

Rules taken from the Rules and Regulations for the Government of the House of Correction at Wakefield, approved of by the Judges of Assize at York, 27th March 1834.

Duties of the Officers.

Keeper.

He shall keep, or cause to be kept, an Account of every Article taken from and belonging to a Prisoner, on his or her Admission, which he shall carefully preserve and return to him or her on his or her Discharge. No Letter, Parcel, or other Thing shall be delivered to a Prisoner, but by the Keeper himself, or such Turnkey as he may direct.

He shall appoint proper Persons (from the Prisoners) to instruct the Prisoners in their Labour, and to superintend the due Performance of it. No Prisoner shall be idle, disorderly, or disobedient, during the Performance of such Labour.

He shall cause Felons, Misdemeanants, and others sentenced to hard Labour to be at work at the Tread Mill Seven Hours and a Half in each Working Day, from the 30th of November to the 1st of February; Nine Hours from the 1st of February to the 1st of April; Ten Hours from the 1st of April to the 30th of September; and Nine Hours from the 30th of September to the 30th of November.

In the Journal the Keeper shall state the Name and Offence of every Prisoner who shall misconduct himself or herself in the Prison, and the Nature, Date, and Term of the Punishment of such Offence, and by whom such Punishment was inflicted, as follows:

Date. Prisoner's Name. Offence. Punishment. By whom inflicted.

He shall also enter any Instance of peculiar good Conduct in any Prisoner as follows:

Date. Prisoner's Name. Good Conduct. Reward (if any).

Matron.

The Matron shall search every Female Prisoner on Admission, and shall cause her to be thoroughly washed, and her Hair to be cut.

She shall keep an Account of every Article taken from a Prisoner on her Admission, which she shall carefully preserve and return to her on her Discharge.

She shall keep a Journal, in which she shall enter such Instances of Misbehaviour or good Conduct in the Prisoners under her Superintendance as she shall deem worthy of Notice. This Journal shall be open to the Inspection of the Ladies visiting the Female Prisoners, and shall be laid before the Visiting Justices when they visit.

Taskmaster.

It shall be the Taskmaster's Duty to enforce the Labour of Prisoners sentenced to it, to encourage Industry among other Prisoners, and to preserve Regularity and Order among them all when at Work.

If any Prisoner be disorderly, idle, or disobedient in the Time of Work, the Taskmaster shall make it known to the Governor on the first Opportunity.

Appendix, No. 4.

Keeping Silence in the Gaol, and Duties of Wardsmen and Wardswomen.

No Prisoner shall be permitted, on any Account, or under any Pretence, to speak to or to hold any Communication with any other Prisoner, without special Leave for that Purpose first obtained from the Governor.

The Keeper may order any Prisoner guilty of a Breach of this Rule to be deprived of his or her Supper, or placed in solitary Confinement for any Term not exceeding Three Days.

In order to enforce the above Rule, the Keeper shall appoint, as Wardsmen, One Prisoner in each Ward or Work-room for the Male Prisoners, or more, if so directed by the Visiting Justices.

The Wardsmen shall be selected from such of the Prisoners as are most orderly and best qualified for the Purpose, and may have an Addition of Half Pound of Bread and Half Pound of Beef to their Diet daily. They shall be excused treading on the Mill, or any other Labour. They may be displaced for Misconduct by the Keeper.

The Prisoners appointed to be Wardsmen for the unconvicted Felons may be convicted Felons; and a Wardsman for the unconvicted Misdemeanants may be a convicted Misdemeanant. Provided that in such Cases the Keeper shall not make such Appointments unless with the express Consent of One of the Visiting Justices being first obtained.

Wardsmen shall attend to the Cleanliness of every Part of the Wards and airing Yards committed to their Care, and to the Maintenance of Decency and good Order therein, and be responsible for the same.

They shall be entitled to such Share of their Earnings as the Rate of their Classes shall respectively prescribe.

They shall not receive any Fee or Gratuity on any Account whatsoever, except such Allowances as are authorized by the Rules and Regulations of the Prisoners, subject to the Modification of the Visiting Justices or the Keeper.

The Matron shall appoint, with the Consent of the Keeper, and subject to the same Restrictions as before mentioned with respect to the Keeper, such Female Prisoners to act as Wardswomen, as she may consider the most orderly and best qualified for that Purpose. The Wardswomen shall perform similar Duties, and be under similar Restrictions to those prescribed in the foregoing Rules for Wardsmen. They shall also, under the Direction of the Matron, assist in superintending the different Employments carried on by the Female Prisoners, and perform such other Duties as the Matron may see fit to intrust them with, and she shall have Power to make such Allowances to the Wardswomen as are made to the Wardsmen.

GENERAL RULES.

Prisoners committed for Trial shall (with their own Consent) be employed in any Work or Labour except the Tread-mill.

Prisoners confined for the Nonpayment of Penalties under the Revenue Laws, or for the Nonpayment of any other Fine or Penalty, shall be confined in the Ward appointed for convicted Misdemeanants.

No Prisoner shall make any disorderly Noise, or hold Communication with, or see Visitors or Strangers in any Manner not allowed by the Rules, nor damage or disfigure the Ceilings, Walls, or Fixtures, nor commit any Nuisance in the Chapel, or other Rooms or Yards occupied by the Prisoners, nor wilfully deface, waste, damage, secrete, or destroy any Clothing, Bedding, Furniture, Books, Materials, or any Goods belonging to or within the Prison, or belonging to any Prisoner; nor be remiss or negligent in obeying any reasonable or lawful Directions of any Magistrate or Officer, nor behave with Disrespect to any officiating Minister, or to the Surgeon, Keeper, or other Officer, or to any Magistrate; nor gamble with, abuse, threaten, ill treat, or defraud any other Prisoners; nor receive or demand any Money or Benefit in the Nature of Garnish. Any Person so offending shall be guilty of a Disobedience of the Rules of the Prison, and may be punished accordingly.

No fermented or spirituous Liquors shall be admitted into the Prison, nor shall any Prisoner be permitted to drink any, without the express Order of the Surgeon, and then only in such Quantity and of such Kind as he may direct; nor shall Snuff or Tobacco in any Shape be used in the Gaol.

Where any Prisoner shall be punished by the Keeper for a Breach of the Rules, the Keeper shall not give out to such Prisoner in any Case more than One Pound nor less than Half a Pound of Bread per Diem.

No Parcel or Letter shall be delivered to or sent by any Prisoner until they have been inspected by the Keeper; and in case any improper Communication be attempted to be made to or by any Prisoner, the Keeper shall withhold such Parcel or Letter until he have the Direction of a Visiting Justice thereon, who may dispose of the same as he shall think right.

Each Prisoner shall at the Time of locking up the Prison present himself or herself in the Yard, or at the Door of the Cell, or elsewhere as the Keeper may appoint, and answer to his or her Name when called by any Person appointed by the Keeper, and forthwith retire to his or her Cell, and therein remain in perfect Silence on pain of being deprived of his or her

her Supper, or confined in a Solitary Cell on Bread and Water, for any Time not exceeding Three Days at the Discretion of the Keeper.

No Prisoner shall sell or dispose of his Victuals to any other Prisoner, nor shall he part with any of his Clothes.

Cleanliness and Health.

One or more Prisoners shall be appointed to sweep or wash every Room and Ward in the Prison every Day; the Prisoners shall sweep their sleeping Cells daily; and all the Rooms, Wards, sleeping Cells, and Passages, shall be well and sufficiently washed or cleaned Once in every Week, from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and Twice in every Week, from Lady Day to Michaelmas, by the Prisoners appointed by the Keeper.

When the Prisoners leave their sleeping Cells in the Morning, the Windows and Doors of the Cells shall be opened, and the Bed-clothes be sufficiently aired by each Prisoner.

Every Prisoner before going to the Chapel in the Morning shall wash his Hands and Face, and comb his Hair, nor shall any Prisoner receive his Breakfast until he has so cleaned himself.

Every Prisoner shall be provided with Half an Ounce of Soap, and Two Clean Shirts, every Week.

Clean Straw shall be provided for all the Beds in the Prison, (if they be in constant Use) at least once in Six Months.

Each Cell shall be provided with a Bed and Chamber Pot, and each Day Room shall be provided with a Mop, Broom, Bucket, Washbowl, and Towel.

The Prisoners shall be shaved twice a Week, and shall on their Entrance into Prison, and at other Times when deemed necessary, have their Hair cut, and shall be thoroughly washed in every Part of the Body once a Week.

Measures, Scales, and Weights, legally stamped, shall be furnished to the Keeper, for the Use of any of the Prisoners between the Hours of Twelve and One Daily, for the examining any Articles supplied to them.

No Prisoner, receiving the Prison Allowance, shall be permitted to receive from his or her Friends any Milk or other Description of Food.

Prisoners before Trial, who cannot maintain themselves and shall refuse to work, shall have only Three Pints of Oatmeal Pottage, and One Pound and a Half of Bread per Diem, equally divided at Breakfast, Dinner, and Supper; but if any such Prisoner who shall have worked in the Morning, and had the usual Diet, shall refuse to work in the Afternoon, being able to work, he shall have no Supper.

Clothing and Bedding.

Every Prisoner shall be provided with a Mattrass filled with Straw, Two Blankets, and Two Coverlets.

The convicted Felons shall be clothed in a party-coloured Dress, and all other Prisoners in a plain Dress.

Religious Duties and Instruction of Prisoners.

The Books to be read to and by the Prisoners, and the Time to be allotted to the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Prisoners, shall be determined by the Visiting Justices, in Communication with the Chaplain.

No Books, Newspapers, or Pamphlets, shall be admitted into the Gaol, except such as the Chaplain and Visiting Magistrates shall deem proper, for the Religious and Moral Instruction of the Prisoners.

Distribution of Time.

Every Prisoner shall rise on the Bell being rung at Half past Seven o'Clock from the 30th of November to the 1st of February; at Six o'Clock from the 1st of February to the 1st of April; at Half past Five o'Clock from the 1st of April to the 30th of September; and at Six o'Clock from the 30th of September to the 30th of November. One Third of the Prisoners shall attend Chapel every Morning, on Working Days, at Eight o'Clock throughout the Year.

The Prisoners shall breakfast at Half past Eight o'Clock, dinē at Twelve o'Clock, and sup at Six o'Clock, if the Daylight will permit, if not, at Dusk.

The Prisoners shall be locked up in their sleeping Cells immediately after Supper.

Prisoners' Earnings.

All Prisoners employed as Weavers, Combers, Shoemakers, Painters, and Joiners shall receive only One Eighth of their Earnings; and all convicted Prisoners employed on the Tread-wheel, or in any other Way, shall receive One Fourth of their Earnings, and unconvicted Prisoners One Half.

Appendix, No. 4.

Visiting of Prisoners.

Relations and Friends of the Prisoners shall be allowed to visit them in the Visiting Room, between the Hours of One and Three on every Day but Sunday, except in the Case of convicted Prisoners, to whom no Person shall be admitted more frequently than Once a Month, during the same Hours.

Visitors shall not be admitted to see any Prisoner on Sunday, nor to see any Prisoner confined in a refractory Cell.

A licensed Dissenting Minister, Roman Catholic Priest, or Quaker, at any Prisoner's Request, may ministerially visit him or her on Sunday, or on any other Day, and for any reasonable Time, at Hours not inconvenient.

Any Attorney or Solicitor, or his articled Clerk, may have access to, or private Conference with, any Prisoner for Trial, on making request to the Keeper.

If the Keeper, or such Person as may be appointed to attend the Visiting Room, shall observe any improper Communication between the Prisoners and those who visit them, the latter shall be dismissed immediately, or proceeded against as the Case may require.

If the Gaoler refuse Admittance, the Visiting Justices may examine each particular Case, and give special Order for Admittance, if they think fit.

All former Rules to be discharged.

No. 5.

ABSTRACT OF RETURNS

FROM

CLERKS OF THE PEACE IN ENGLAND AND WALES

RELATING TO

THE FEES AND EMOLUMENTS OF THEIR OFFICES,

AND

OTHER MATTERS APPERTAINING THERETO.

Transmitted in obedience to Directions of the Committee of the House of Lords on County Rates.

Appendix, No. 5.

ABSTRACT of RETURNS from CLERKS of the PEACE of ENGLAND and WALES relating

ENGLAND.

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.	Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832,	1830.	1831.	1832.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BEDFORD	Theed Pearse	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill	408 17 8	347 7 0	284 18 10
					Fees	199 3 2	218 9 2	176 14 8
BERKS	William Budd	In Person	My Partner alone practises as an Attorney and Solicitor.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	446 12 2	463 2 8	479 1 1
					Extra Do.	100 14 8	113 0 8	101 3 0
					Fees	20 10 0	22 14 0	24 17 0
BUCKS	Thomas Tindal	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	833 18 6	1,018 13 11	1,484 16 2
					Fees	441 1 10	448 12 2	497 3 8
CAMBRIDGE	Christopher Pemberton.	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	179 7 8	294 18 6	125 18 8 210 3 0
					Fees	204 9 6	192 7 0	190 14 8
——— HUNDRED of WISBECH, North Part of the HUNDRED of WITCHFORD, and HUNDRED of ELY.	Hugh Jackson	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	167 17 8	216 14 6	140 13 0
					Fees	174 17 7	98 3 0	191 8 4
CHESHIRE	Henry Potts	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	786 6 8	583 8 4	476 16 2
					Fees	987 17 4	1,094 18 4	981 13 9
——— CHESTER	John Finchett Maddock.	In Person	In private Practice.	By Salary and Bill in 1832 and 1833.	Bill	55 11 8	55 11 8	82 14 6
CORNWALL	Edward Coode	In Person	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	355 15 6	322 3 4	473 8 10
					Fees	231 12 3	230 13 8	244 3 8
CUMBERLAND	Willm. Hodgson	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	297 17 11	321 6 4	629 11 9
					Fees	274 5 8	382 19 6	349 18 5
DERBY	John Charge	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	714 3 9	801 17 10	725 11 11
					Fees	136 7 0	189 15 10	146 6 8
DEVON	R. Eales	In Person, assisted by a Deputy approved by the Sessions.	Not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	298 18 3	282 19 6	333 13 5
					Fees	906 12 4	761 4 10	821 16 0
——— EXETER	Edward Gattey	In Person and by Deputy.	Not in private Practice.	By Fees	Fees	25 3 4	83 6 0	29 6 0
DORSET	F. Hooks	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill	355 13 8	371 12 3	439 11 1
					Fees	244 15 3	226 12 7	200 17 10

Appendix, No. 5.

o the Fees and Emoluments of their Offices and other Matters appertaining thereto.

ENGLAND.

nd 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.	Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
441 12 6 215 6 4	1,477 16 0 809 13 4 } 2,287 9 4	40 0 0	581 17 4	See Note.[a]	[a] I have no Choice, but am willing to comply with the Wishes of the Magistrates in Sessions.
561 1 2 139 12 5 23 14 0	2,404 7 10 91 15 0 } 2,496 2 10	- - -	624 0 8½	No.	[b] Yes, if such Salary were sufficient to remunerate for additional Duties and Services which may be imposed on Clerks of the Peace.
1,166 2 8 513 4 4	4,503 11 3 1,900 2 0 } 6,403 13 3	- - -	1,600 18 3¾	See Note.[b]	[c] I should prefer a Salary if the encreased Labours which it seems intended to throw upon a Clerk of the Peace are to be taken into consideration in settling the Amount; but I doubt whether the Duties of the Office will in many Instances be so beneficially executed for the Public.
92 9 10 196 10 0 203 2 8	under Reform Act. 1,099 7 8 790 13 10 } 1,890 1 6	- - -	472 10 4½	See Note.[c]	[d] Not by Salary, but by Bill (allowed by the Magistrates) according to the Business done.
157 1 0 151 19 5	682 6 2 616 8 4 } 1,298 14 6	- - -	324 13 7½	See Note.[d]	[e] I do not think that a Salary now fixed would long continue a proper Compensation. The Business of the Clerk of the Peace Office in this County is now Ten Times more than it was Twenty Years ago. It may however decrease again; I therefore think that the System of Fees must be continued, as the Officers would thereby be paid for the Amount of Business done. As to Conveyancing, Parliamentary, and other Charges, they cannot be compensated by Salary.
365 11 11 1,006 9 8	2,212 3 1 4,070 19 1 } 6,283 2 2	- - -	1,570 15 6½	See Note.[e]	[f] The Return being filled up only for 1832 and 1833 as to Bill and Salary, the same has been multiplied to strike the Average for Four Years.
28 8 10	222 6 8 222 6 8[f]	126 0 0	87 1 8	Yes.	[g] Yes, at an annual Salary equal to the Bill and Fees.
446 12 0 251 6 4	1,597 19 8 957 15 11 } 2,555 15 7	- - -	638 18 10¾	See Note.[g]	[h] No; on account of a Difference of Opinion that might arise as to the Work to be done for the Salary, and also that if the Business should increase or diminish a Salary fixed upon a Scale of the present Business would become erroneous. A Bill for the Work actually done appears to me the fairest Plan for both Parties, independently of its being a Safeguard to the County against the Clerk of the Peace wishing to avoid Work, which he might do if paid by a Salary.
751 3 7 854 13 10	1,999 19 7 1,361 17 5 } 3,361 17 0	- - -	840 9 3	Yes.	[i] Yes; but the Amount should be settled with reference to the Extent of the County (466 Parishes), the Number of Acting Magistrates (256), and the new and increasing Duties almost daily devolving upon me in consequence of new Statutes and Orders of both Houses of Parliament.
348 6 8 600 17 8 105 15 8	under Reform Act. 3,190 17 10 578 5 2 } 3,769 3 0	- - -	942 5 9	No. See Note.[h]	[k] Yes; but I take the Liberty of stating that the Fees received are not an adequate Remuneration for the Duties performed, and which are increasing.
324 3 3 604 18 8	1,239 8 5 3,094 11 10 } 4,334 0 3	- - -	1,083 10 0¾	Yes. See Note.[i]	[l] These Sums include Attorneys Bills (no way connected with the County Rate, acquittal Fees, and Fees received in Court and for Indictments, &c.
40 2 4	127 17 8 127 17 8	- - -	31 19 5	Yes. See Note.[k]	[m] Business is generally better attended to when Charges are to be made for each Portion according to the Labour bestowed. If a Salary were to be fixed I think the Justices should have a discretionary Power to make an Augmentation for any unexpected and extraordinary Business.
431 12 8 154 17 8	1,598 9 8 827 3 4 } 2,425 13 0 See Note[l]	- - -	606 8 3	See Note.[m]	

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill or Fees.	Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832,	1830.	1831.	1832.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DORSET, Poole -	Robert H. Parr	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	60 19 0	41 10 0	36 9 0
					Fees - -	20 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
DURHAM - -	Principal, Barrington Price Esquire; Deputy, John Dunn.	By Deputy -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	322 11 8	318 9 4	127 2 10 366 6 8
					Fees - -	291 2 1	300 7 4	498 11 7
ESSEX - -	E. G. Parker -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	1,262 14 8	1,394 1 7	1,479 3 4
					Fees - -	518 8 10	653 0 6	595 4 11
GLOUCESTER -	Edward Bloxsome, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	By Deputy -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	385 9 9	531 9 10	617 19 0
					Fees - -	82 12 2	82 1 10	73 9 4
——— Gloucester	Henry H. Wilton.	By Deputy occasionally.	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	87 5 8	96 7 8	134 12 11
					Fees - -	32 1 8	35 3 6	55 5 10
HEREFORD -	Thomas Bird -	In Person -	Not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	194 15 10	221 1 7	288 18 8
					Fees - -	240 3 5	300 3 3	225 12 10
HERTFORD -	J. S. Story -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	450 0 0	500 0 0	560 0 0
					Fees - -	140 0 0	120 0 0	140 0 0
HUNTINGDON -	R. C. Sherard -	By Deputy -	Is in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill - -	180 0 0	174 0 0	180 0 0
					Fees - -	52 0 0	52 0 0	52 0 0
KENT - -	Charles Willard, by Deputy.	By Deputy -	Retired from private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	873 14 2	938 18 3	1,188 1 6
					Fees - -	1,058 5 0	937 12 0	1,095 11 6
——— Canterbury -	John Nutt -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	44 18 0	27 15 2	24 2 4
					Fees - -	38 15 0	53 19 2	73 5 11
LANCASTER -	Gorst & Birchall	By Deputies	Are in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	1,806 11 8	1,346 3 1	1,247 19 2
					Fees - -	2,662 4 3	2,606 6 9	2,772 2 7
LEICESTER -	T. Freer -	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	192 3 4	247 18 6	153 16 2 178 15 2
					Fees - -	300 0 0	340 0 0	420 0 0
LINCOLN, Hundred of Elloe.	Francis Thirkill.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	228 1 4	359 2 8½	318 2 11½
					Fees - -	139 17 9	114 15 5	146 19 7
——— Wapentakes of Kirton Skirbeck, in Parts of Holland.	Francis Thirkill.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	151 16 7	245 9 0½	165 5 1½
					Fees - -	79 2 10	74 15 3	61 3 3

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto — *continued.*

and 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.	Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d. 52 19 5 20 0 0	191 17 9 80 0 0 } 271 17 9	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 67 19 5¼	See Note. [a]	
121 9 9 344 17 3 386 14 3	under Reform Act. 1,600 17 6 1,476 15 3 } 3,077 12 9	- - -	769 8 2¼	See Note. [b]	[a] Yes, provided such Salary be fixed on the Amount of the Average of the above Accounts.
1,466 3 2 561 1 0	5,602 2 9 2,327 15 3 } 7,929 18 0	- - -	1,982 9 6	See Note. [c]	[b] The Amount of Business being very uncertain and variable, it would be difficult to ascertain what would be a fair and reasonable Salary; the Business has of late very much increased, and requires unremitting Attention.
572 7 5 73 10 2	2,107 6 0 311 13 6 } 2,418 19 6	- - -	604 14 10½	See Note. [d]	[c] I am of opinion that it is totally impossible to fix any equitable Salary, as the Extent of Business varies very considerably; but the Bills being quarterly submitted to the Inspection and Judgment of a Committee of Justices previously to each Quarter Sessions, who are acquainted with the Business transacted, is the most just Method.
118 0 3 46 11 2	436 6 6 169 2 2 } 605 8 8	- - -	151 7 2	Yes.	
294 6 5 211 9 7	999 2 6 977 9 1 } 1,976 11 7	- - -	494 2 10¾	See Note. [e]	[d] Yes, if it could be defined what Business is to be done for the Salary, but not if the Remuneration for the voluminous Returns constantly called for by Parliament, the Labor of making out which is uncertain, is to be included in the Salary.
580 0 0 150 0 0	2,090 0 0 550 0 0 } 2,640 0 0	- - -	660 0 0	See Note. [f]	[e] As the Business done for the County depends much on Contingencies and Alterations in the Law, throwing additional Duties on the Clerks of the Peace, and Prisoners Fees, &c. being subject to great Variation, I do not know how the Amount of Salary could be adjusted so as to do Justice to both Parties.
- - - 52 0 0	534 0 0 208 0 0 } 742 0 0	80 0 0	205 10 0	See Note. [g]	
1,166 15 8 962 17 4	4,167 9 7 4,054 5 10 } 8,221 15 5	- - -	2,055 8 10¼	See Note. [h]	[f] I should prefer being paid by Salary, but in fixing the Amount regard should be had to the Circumstance that new and additional Duties are imposed upon the Clerk of the Peace in almost every Session of Parliament.
12 9 2 29 3 6	109 4 8 195 3 7 } 304 8 3	- - -	76 2 0¾	Yes.	[g] It is a Matter of Indifference to the Clerk of the Peace whether he is paid by a Salary or Fees.
1,877 1 2 2,999 15 11	6,277 15 1 11,040 9 6 } 17,318 4 7	- - -	4,329 11 1¾		[h] The Mode of Payment is not material to me personally.
122 11 4 245 14 8 400 0 0	under Reform Act. 1,140 19 2 1,460 0 0 } 2,600 19 2	- - -	650 4 9½	No. See Note. [i]	[i] The Business of the Clerk of the Peace is so multifarious and uncertain, I consider the present Mode of his Remuneration preferable to a Salary, and most equitable.
478 3 7 109 0 4	1,383 10 7 510 13 1 } 1,894 3 8	- - -	473 10 11	No.	
409 7 4 79 2 10	971 18 1 294 15 11 } 1,266 14 0	- - -	316 13 6	No.	

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.		Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832. 1830. £ s. d.	1831. £ s. d.	1832. £ s. d.
LINCOLN, KESTEVEN, SLEAFORD.	William Forbes	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	657 2 6	538 0 3	938 7 2
					Fees - -	114 11 0	124 5 9	140 12 0
——— LINDSAY, SPILSBY.	John H. Hollway.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	640 2 0	643 5 6	704 11 5
					Fees - -	268 10 5	329 16 10	292 11 [illegible]
——— HOLLAND, BOSTON.	Francis Thirkill - -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	379 17 11	604 11 9	483 8 1
					Fees - -	219 12 4	189 10 8	208 2 10
——— LINCOLN CITY.	R. Mason -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	33 6 10	99 19 10	37 13 6
					Fees -	48 3 2	92 16 11	58 5 4
MIDDLESEX -	H. C. Selby -	By Deputy	A Barrister not in Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	227 1 8	194 7 0	349 9 7
					Fees See Note [d]	1,066 7 1	912 13 10	952 4 9
LONDON AND SOUTHWARK.	J. Clark, Clerk of the Peace for London and Southwark.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Fees -	London Fees	401 9 8	303 2 10	350 19 9
					Southwark Fees.	104 11 6	81 16 1	123 0 0
MONMOUTH -	Alex. Jones -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	404 8 10	336 12 0	288 17 10
					Fees -	254 3 7	198 10 10	202 10 10
NORFOLK -	Robert Copeman.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	574 6 8	676 1 2	920 12 4
					Fees -	397 12 8	463 10 3	378 6 1
——— NORWICH -	William Simpson.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	Bill and Fees.	Bill -	206 2 2	294 10 6	271 16 0
					Fees -	137 3 10	146 5 10	122 12 10
NORTHAMPTON -	Charles Markham.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	234 4 10	236 11 1½	179 4 2
					Fees -	143 17 3	134 4 0	206 16 4
——— WEST DIVISION.	Return not received.							
——— EAST DIVISION.	Return not received.							
NORTHUMBERLAND.	Robert Thorpe	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	771 1 7	814 11 11	969 15 4
					Fees -	151 17 8	100 5 7	83 7 11
——— NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	John Clayton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	151 1 10	148 14 2	149 2 6
					Fees -	25 2 6	29 8 9	28 10 6

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto — *continued.*

and 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.	Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
616 19 2 130 1 0	2,750 9 1 509 9 9 } 3,259 18 10	- - -	814 19 8	See Note.[a]	[a] I am of opinion that the present Practice of delivering quarterly Bills, when strictly examined by the Magistrates, as in this Division, is the most reasonable towards the Officer, and the most just by the County.
659 0 5 374 15 1	2,646 19 4 1,265 13 7 } 3,912 12 11	- - -	978 3 3¾	See Note.[b]	
887 10 11 188 3 2	2,355 8 8 805 9 0 } 3,160 17 8	- - -	790 4 5½	No.	
28 16 8 52 16 0	139 16 10 247 1 5 } 386 18 3	- - -	96 14 6¾	Yes.	[b] I should, provided it were calculated upon the Principle of a net Remuneration being allowed, in addition to the necessary Expences, such as Clerks, Travelling Expences, Counsel's Fees, Agents Charges, &c. &c. actually disbursed each Year.
318 19 10 1,018 8 4	1,089 18 1 3,949 14 0 } 5,039 12 1	- - -	1,259 18 0¼	Yes. See Note.[c]	
335 10 10 176 18 1	1,391 3 1 496 5 8 } 1,887 8 9	- - -	471 17 2¼	Yes.	[c] But I submit that in taking the Average of Years for a Salary the Fees received for Indictments should be ascertained and added.
348 5 1 183 14 2	1,378 3 9 838 19 5 } 2,217 3 2	- - -	554 5 9½	Yes.	
822 17 6 454 5 6	2,993 17 8 1,693 14 6 } 4,687 12 2	- - -	1,171 18 0½	Yes. See Note.[e]	[d] In addition to the Fees others have been received for Indictments, but the Amount is unknown to me, as I have permitted the Clerk who prepared and passed the Indictments to retain the Fees for his Trouble.
227 8 8 123 0 2	999 17 4 529 2 8 } 1,529 0 0	- - -	382 5 0	No.	
370 7 1 134 18 2	1,020 7 2½ 619 15 9 } 1,640 2 11½	- - -	410 0 8¾	Yes.	[e] I should prefer a Salary if nearly equal to the present Emoluments, and upon Condition that it should not be deemed a Remuneration for Duties which may be imposed by any future Acts of Parliament.
					[f] In 1832 there was an additional Bill of £159 4*s.* 1*d.* for soliciting a Bill in Parliament for holding Assizes twice a Year in Norwich instead of once only.
871 0 8 95 3 2	3,426 9 6 433 14 4 } 3,860 3 10	- - -	965 0 11½	No.	
114 12 8 19 11 6	563 11 2 102 13 3 } 666 4 5	- - -	166 11 1¼	It is a Matter of Indifference to me.	

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.		Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832. 1830. £ s. d.	1831. £ s. d.	1832. £ s. d.
NORTHUMBERLAND, BERWICK UPON TWEED.	M. Jameson -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	8 17 0	7 19 0	8 1 6
					Fees -	6 15 0	5 14 0	8 2 6
NOTTINGHAM - See Note.[a]	E. J. Godfrey	In Person for 28 Years, and has now appointed a Deputy to assist at Sessions.	Is not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	162 3 6	215 8 0	232 17 0
					Fees -	410 19 0	367 11 0	419 4 0
——— NORTH DIVISION.	Return not received.							
——— SOUTH DIVISION.	Return not received.							
——— NOTTINGHAM TOWN.	H. Enfield -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and and Fees.	Bill -	342 9 7	317 16 0	347 13 11
					Fees -	400 18 10	356 7 10	427 19 4
OXFORD - -	John M. Davenport.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and and Fees.	Bill -	511 12 10	735 6 11	628 9 8
					Fees -	289 8 10	513 10 4	292 12 2
RUTLAND -	Wm. Ades -	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	57 13 0	90 7 9	90 6 1
					Fees -	50 0 0	47 14 5	49 9 8
SALOP - -	John Loxdale	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	806 11 2	761 5 11	948 5 4
					Fees -	286 12 8	449 15 10	337 19 8
SOMERSET - -	Edward Coles	In Person -	Not in private Practice.	By Bill, Fees, and Salary.	Bill - -	218 5 2	184 10 8	116 8 5
					Fees - -	767 14 9	965 14 6	866 19 6
——— BRISTOL	E. Ludlow, Barrister.	By W. D. Brice, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	- - -	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	34 13 8	40 6 4	46 1 8
					Fees - -	205 4 5	129 12 8	127 6 6
SOUTHAMPTON -	J. Woodham -	By Deputy.	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	448 18 8	477 16 3	432 18 4
					Fees - -	236 14 7	160 7 6	194 6 10
——— SOUTHAMPTON	Thomas Ridding.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	83 11 9	68 8 3	64 1 2
					Fees - -	35 15 3	17 11 6	49 7 10
STAFFORD - -	A. Henckley -	In Person, with the Assistance of a Deputy.	Not in private Practice.	By Bill, Fees, and Salary.	Bill - -	599 1 2	545 0 3	509 6 2 802 4 6
					Fees - -	765 16 0	738 11 10	694 6 9
——— LICHFIELD	Charles Simpson.	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill[c] -	17 6 11	48 7 6	31 2 1
					Fees - See Notes.	160 0 0	160 0 0	160 0 0

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto — *continued*.

and 1833. 1836.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.		Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
9 3 4 5 12 4	34 0 10 26 3 10	60 4 8	- - -	15 1 2	Yes.	[a] There is only One Clerk of the Peace for the County; there are Two Treasurers. The Quarter Sessions are held at Nottingham, Newark, and Retford.
365 9 0 423 4 0	975 17 6 1,620 18 0	2,596 15 6	- - -	649 3 10½	Yes.	
						[b] I confess myself favourable to the Principle of Remuneration by Salary, and it would be a pleasant Mode of Payment, but I beg respectfully to say I feel a Difficulty in answering this Question.
304 8 8 345 17 2	1,312 8 2 1,531 3 2	2,843 11 4	- - -	710 17 10	Yes.	[c] I have no Salary, and am not paid by a Bill on the County; but the Corporation of Bristol pay my Deputy for Orders for the Transportation of Felons, and for Returns to the Secretary of State, and other trifling Business. The Bills are for those Items.
811 14 9 338 17 8	2,687 4 2 1,434 9 0	4,121 13 2	- - -	1,030 8 3½	See Note. [b]	
95 6 1 44 8 0	333 12 11½ 191 12 1	525 5 0	- - -	131 6 3	No.	[d] As the Duties have been continually increasing, it would be more satisfactory to be paid as at present, unless an adequate Salary could be fixed to compensate for Increase, which in all probability will take place.
769 5 8 272 8 3	3,285 8 1 1,346 16 5	4,632 4 6	- - -	1,158 1 1½	No.	
254 6 10 1,167 0 8	773 11 1 3,767 9 5	4,541 0 6	2,200 0 0	1,685 5 1½	Yes.	[e] Exclusive of Charges paid by the Corporation, viz. Gaoler's Bond, Advertising Sessions, Freemen's Lists for Revising Barristers, annual Return of Estreats, and several others.
41 4 8 145 4 6	165 6 4 607 8 1	772 14 5	- - -	193 3 7¼	Yes. See Note. [c]	
509 17 6 243 15 0	1,869 10 9 835 3 11	2,704 14 8	- - -	676 3 8	See Note. [d]	
54 6 4 51 15 6	270 7 6 154 10 1	424 17 7	- - -	106 4 4¾	Yes.	[f] Probably £200 in each Year, of which a Fifth or more is not paid, owing to the Inability of the Parties.
176 5 6 446 15 9 722 3 2	under the Reform Act. 3,078 10 4 2,915 17 9	5,994 8 1	14 0 0	1,502 2 0¼	Yes.	
49 11 8 160 0 0	146 8 2 640 0 0	786 8 2	- - -	196 12 0¼	Yes. See Note. [g]	[g] Yes; but I do not like contracting at a certain Sum for an uncertain Quantity.

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.	Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832,	1830.	1831.	1832.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUFFOLK - -	James Borton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees on the Four Divisions of the County.	Bill - -	606 19 2	673 15 6	897 12 1
					Fees - -	311 3 0	334 3 9	391 4 6
—— Beccles Division.	James Borton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill - -	129 18 0	134 15 0	191 16 5
—— Bury Division.	James Borton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill - -	217 6 0	252 18 4	311 3 4
—— Ipswich Division.	James Borton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill - -	168 1 0	166 12 7	261 5 7
—— Woodbridge Division.	James Borton	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill - -	91 14 0	119 9 8	133 6 9
—— Borough of Ipswich.	J. E. Sparrow	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	23 15 5	27 14 10	29 11 6
					Fees - -	36 9 0	36 12 8	46 3 0
SURREY - -	Lawson -	In Person -	Not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	933 13 8	770 13 1	1,010 7 0
					Fees - -	563 13 2	560 18 4	579 10 9
SUSSEX, Eastern	W. J. Langridge	In Person -	Was in One Instance.	By Bill, Fees, and Salary.	Bill - -	823 0 11¾	823 0 11¾	820 10 7½
					Fees - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
—— Western					Bill - -	371 3 2¼	See Note. 371 3 2¼	403 3 7
					Fees - -	661 9 3	661 9 3	590 3 10
WARWICK - - -	W. O. Hunt -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	72 14 6	184 2 10	159 7 7
					Fees - -	636 19 0	668 10 0	736 2 0
—— Coventry	John Carter -	In Person -	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill - -	68 12 8	72 12 5	59 2 4
					Fees - -	42 8 6	20 12 4	21 9 4
WESTMORLAND -	R. S. Stephenson.	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill - -	64 15 3	67 12 9	58 15 6
					Fees - -	No Account kept, but they are so trifling that they		
WILTS - -	John Swayne -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	518 17 8	494 13 10	584 3 4
					Fees -	342 15 5	284 12 11	298 2 11
WORCESTER -	Thos. Blayney	By Deputy	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	304 17 7	345 10 5	342 11 7
					Fees -	75 13 5	207 6 5	211 10 10

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto — *continued*.

and 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.		Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
876 19 5 847 15 10	3,055 6 2 1,384 7 1	4,439 13 3	- - -	1,109 18 3¼	Yes.	
173 2 11	629 12 4	629 12 4	- - -	157 8 1	Yes. See Note [a]	[a] I should prefer being paid by Salary apportioned to the Labours and Responsibility of the Office. This applies to all the Divisions of Suffolk.
329 15 6	1,111 3 2	1,111 3 2	- - -	277 15 9½	See Note to Beccles.	
244 19 3	840 18 5	840 18 5	- - -	210 4 7½	See Note to Beccles.	[b] I should prefer being paid by Salary, but I believe such a Measure would be most injurious to the Country.
129 1 9	473 12 2	473 12 2	- - -	118 8 0½	See Note to Beccles.	
17 13 0 42 12 6	98 14 9 161 17 2	260 11 11	- - -	65 2 11¾	Yes.	[c] I should prefer being paid by Salary, provided Power is given to the Justices in Session, in their Discretion, to increase it, if any additional Duties should be required to be performed by the Clerk of the Peace.
134 7 0 877 0 6 610 16 0	134 7 0 under Reform Act. 3,591 13 10 2,314 18 3	6,040 19 1	- - -	1,510 4 9¼	See Note. [b]	
825 11 4 - - - 339 2 9½ 732 14 8	3,292 3 11 - - - 1,484 12 9 2,645 17 0	7,422 13 8	520 0 0	1,985 13 2	Yes. See Note. [c]	[d] Mr. Langridge not appointed till 22d December 1831, therefore the Bills and Fees are added for the Two Years minus by multiplying those of 1832 and 1833, to strike the Average.
75 10 0 882 10 0	491 14 11 2,924 1 0	3,415 15 11 See Note. [c]	- - -	853 18 11¾	Yes.	[e] There have been Five Sessions held in each Year during the last Three Years, which will account for the Increase of Fees, &c.; and the additional Increase in the last Year's Account was occasioned by the Expence and Trouble in preparing the Registers of Electors under the Reform Act, the Amount of which is included in the Fees and usual Allowances, because it will be an annual Expence.
61 19 4 27 9 8	262 6 9 111 19 10	374 6 7	- - -	93 11 7¾	Yes.	
85 16 9	277 0 3	277 0 3	240 0 0	129 5 3¼	Yes.	
do not pay the Expence of attending the Session.						[f] Would prefer a Salary if adequate to the Business done.
506 17 5 503 1 2	2,104 12 3 1,225 12 5	3,330 4 8	- - -	832 11 2	See Note. [f]	
413 4 11 155 15 9	1,406 4 6 650 6 5	2,056 10 11	- - -	514 2 8¼	Has no Choice.	

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.	Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832,			
						1830.	1831.	1832.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORCESTER, City	Charles Sidebottom.	In Person -	In private Practice as a Barrister, Commissioner of Bankrupts, and Town Clerk.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	52 0 7	59 17 7	53 3 7
					Fees -	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0
YORK, North Riding	Lupton Topham	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill, Salary, and Fees.	Bill -	456 19 7	444 13 5	617 7 9
					Fees -	219 14 3	184 6 6	160 17 2
—— East Riding	Henry John Shepherd.	By Deputy	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	280 4 6	289 19 0	364 8 4
					Fees	181 3 9	192 10 10	220 15 9
—— West Riding	Charles Heneage Elsley.	In Person, and with the Assistance of a Deputy.	Both in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	783 5 8	834 16 0	210 17 11 992 17 7
					Fees -	637 2 8	776 7 7	992 19 4
—— York City -	Robert Davis -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill -	Bill -	118 2 10	152 8 0	170 6 2
					Fees -	57 11 2	40 13 6	61 4 4
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.	George Codd -	In Person -	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill -	46 19 0	127 11 1	111 9 4
					Fees -	67 3 9	94 4 10	72 16 6
					Totals -	45,222 6 11	46,737 16 4½	51,658 9 5½

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto—*continued.*

and 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.	Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d. £ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
48 18 2 2 11 0	213 19 11 10 4 0 } 224 3 11	- - -	56 0 11¾	Yes.	[a] Exclusive of Payments for Constables, Water and Poor Rates, and to Magistrates Clerks for Commitments.
630 10 3 130 2 2	2,149 11 0 695 0 1 } 2,844 11 1	80 0 0	731 2 9¼	Yes.	[b] I should prefer it, but at the same Time I think there would be a considerable Difficulty in fixing the proper Amount of any permanent Salary, inasmuch as the Business of the Clerk of the Peace seems to be gradually increasing.
384 0 4 224 13 0	1,318 12 2 819 3 4 } 2,137 15 6	- - -	534 8 10½	See Note.[b]	[c] I should prefer being paid by Bill and Fees, this being in my Opinion the fairest Mode both for myself and the Public, as the Remuneration will then be proportional to the Work actually done, which is very fluctuating, and depending upon a Variety of Circumstances, so various that it does not appear to me that an Average could be determined.
208 16 6 851 10 8 954 11 0	under Reform Act. 3,882 4 4 3,361 0 7 } 7,243 4 11	- - -	1,810 16 2¾	See Note.[c]	[d] I should prefer a Salary, because it is less obnoxious to the Public than the constant Demand for small Fees, generally from the lower Orders, who seldom pay without Dissatisfaction, and very often set the Officer at defiance, and refuse to pay any thing, and this is becoming more and more general, from the Officer having no summary Mode of Recovery, and his Remedy by Action being worse than the Disease. As however the Duties are evidently on the Increase, there might be some Difficulty in regulating a Salary so as to meet any great Increase of Duties. If Fees are to be continued, it is most desirable that they should be fixed by Parliament, and be uniform throughout the Country; and in Justice to the Officer some summary Mode of enforcing Payment should be given. The above Returns of Fees are only those actually received; those due and payable, but not obtained, would considerably augment the Amount.
110 4 8 37 3 8	551 1 8 196 12 8 } 747 14 4	- - -	186 18 7	No.	
107 3 0 108 17 4	393 2 5 373 2 5 } 766 4 10	- - -	191 11 2½	See Note.[d]	
52,004 14 10½	195,623 7 7½ 195,623 7 7½	3,300 0 0	49,730 16 10¾		
Add Total of Salaries for Four Years - -	3,300 0 0				
	198,923 7 7½				

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales, relating to the Fees

WALES.

1834.	Name of Clerk of Peace.	Duty if performed in Person or by Deputy.	If in private Practice or not.	If paid by Salary, Bill, or Fees.		Amount of Bill and Fees in 1830, 1831, 1832,		
						1830.	1831.	1832.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ANGLESEY	W. P. Poole	In Person	Not in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill Fees	59 16 4 72 0 0	70 12 11 54 7 6	70 12 8 72 8 4
BRECON	John Powell	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	184 13 7 59 11 8	159 12 5 74 7 4	240 12 2 46 17 2
CARDIGAN	John Reyhon	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	241 18 11 65 3 10	286 18 10 75 10 11	252 11 6 119 17 0
CARMARTHEN	—— Jones	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	240 0 0 See Note. [c]	240 0 0	240 0 0
—— CARMARTHEN	William Jones	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	35 10 0 251 10 0	33 15 0 247 15 0	31 12 0 236 12 0
CARNARVON	R. A. Poole	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill, Fees, and Salary.	Bill Fees	101 15 0 119 3 7	109 11 5 94 3 1	134 13 2 151 9 8
DENBIGH	Joseph Peers, junior.	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Bill, Salary, and Fees.	Bill Fees	161 17 2 - - -	151 17 8 - - -	144 5 1 - - -
FLINT	H. Roberts	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill Fees	118 9 11 48 0 1	107 10 3 41 9 4	79 15 3 233 8 4 31 2 8
GLAMORGAN	John Wood	By Thomas Dalton, Deputy Clerk of the Peace.	Not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Extra do. Fees	145 0 0 22 11 5 176 17 4	145 0 0 131 6 7 253 3 2	145 0 0 135 17 3 157 14 2
MERIONETH	J. Jones Williams.	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Salary, Bill, and Fees.	Bill [k] Fees	101 1 9 36 5 0	27 14 9½ 10 6 6	119 17 1 49 6 7
MONTGOMERY	Joseph Jones	In Person	In private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	145 4 6 68 3 11	128 0 7 64 10 2	243 19 8 71 18 9
PEMBROKE	Return not received.							
—— HAVERFORDWEST	James Summers	In Person	Is in private Practice.	By Salary and Fees.	Fees	19 2 10	24 17 4	18 12 2
RADNOR	James Davis	In Person	Not in private Practice.	By Bill and Fees.	Bill Fees	137 2 9 55 10 0	188 15 1 63 7 0	35 13 8 185 7 4 61 0 0
					TOTALS	2,666 9 8	2,784 12 10	3,310 3 8 Add Total

and Emoluments of their Offices, and other Matters appertaining thereto—*continued.*

WALES.

and 1833. 1833.	Totals of Bills and Fees for Four Years.		Amount of Salary for Four Years.	Annual Remuneration to Clerk of Peace upon an Average of Four Years.	If they would prefer being paid by Salary.	NOTES.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
53 18 0 33 4 6	254 14 11 232 0 4	486 15 3	80 0 0	141 13 9¾	See Note. [a]	[a] I do not understand the Proportion.
233 11 1 80 17 6	818 9 3 261 13 8	1,080 2 11	- - -	270 0 8¾	Yes.	[b] It is immaterial whether I am paid by Salary or Bill. I shall be satisfied with a moderate Salary.
251 16 2 67 18 4	1,033 5 5 328 10 1	1,361 15 6	- - -	340 8 10½	See Note. [b]	[c] Mr. Morgan, who was Clerk of the Peace for 34 Years, died in November 1833, and I was appointed in the following Month. Mr. Morgan was always paid by a Salary and some small extra Fees, amounting to about £240 per Annum, but he had not delivered in before his Death any Charges as to the Registration of Voters in 1832 and 1833, so that I have no Means of ascertaining the Amount of those Charges.
240 0 0	960 0 0	960 0 0	- - -	240 0 0	See Note. [d]	
34 15 0 239 10 0	135 12 0 975 7 0	1,110 19 0	- - -	277 14 9	Yes.	
131 5 11 109 14 4	477 5 6 474 10 8	951 16 2	See Note. [e]	237 19 0½	Yes.	[d] I should prefer being paid by Salary if the same was an adequate Compensation for the Duties of the Office.
472 8 5 118 6 10	930 8 4 118 6 10	1,048 15 2	80 0 0	282 3 9½	See Note. [f]	[e] The Salary of £12 is included in each Year's Bill.
63 7 5 173 6 9 64 10 7	under Reform Act. 775 17 11 185 2 8	961 0 7	84 0 0	261 5 1¾	Yes. See Note. [g]	[f] It is perfectly immaterial by which Mode, so that the Salary or Fees shall be adequate to the Duties and Responsibilities of my Office. The only Objection to a Salary is, that being fixed and permanent, it may in a few Years, owing to the Increase of Business, become inadequate. Fees, if fair and liberal, would be least open to Objection.
145 0 0 101 4 2 132 4 9	970 19 5 719 19 5	1,690 18 10	- - -	422 14 8½ See Note. [h]	Yes.	
155 13 5 49 1 11	404 7 0½ 145 0 0	549 7 0½	120 0 0	167 6 9	No.	[g] If the Salary is made adequate to the increasing Duties.
284 2 3 72 6 9	801 7 0 276 19 7	1,078 6 7	- - -	269 11 7¾	See Note. [i]	[h] The Deputy pays annually £200 to the Clerk of the Peace.
						[i] Charges under the Reform Act are included in 1832 and 1833.
26 11 10	89 4 2	89 4 2	8 8 0	24 8 0½	Yes.	
32 3 0 139 7 0 59 10 0	under the Reform Act. 718 8 10 239 7 0	957 15 10	2 2 0	239 19 5½	Yes.	[k] Mr. Williams was not appointed till 1831, therefore the Average of 1831, 1832, and 1833 is put at 1830 to strike the Amount.
8,565 10 11	12,326 17 1	12,326 17 1	374 10 0	3,175 6 9¼	—	[l] It is immaterial to me whether I am paid by Bill or Salary.
of Salaries for Four Years -		374 10 0				
		12,701 7 1				

Abstract of Returns from Clerks of the Peace of England and Wales — *continued.*

TOTALS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

		£	s.	d.
Amount of Bills and Fees in	1830	47,888	16	7
Ditto	1831	49,522	9	2½
Ditto	1832	54,968	13	1½
Ditto	1833	55,570	5	9½
		207,950	4	8½
Add Total of Salaries for Four Years		3,674	10	0
Grand Total		211,624	14	8½

	£	s.	d.
Annual Remuneration to the Clerks of the Peace upon an Average of Four Years	52,906	3	8

	£	s.	d.
Average Annual Remuneration to each Clerk of the Peace	629	16	8½

R. MITCHELL.

SECOND REPORT.

BY THE LORDS COMMITTEES appointed a Select Committee to enquire into the CHARGES on COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND and WALES; and to report to the House;—

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT the Committee have again met; and taken into their further Consideration the Evidence to which in their First Report they called the Attention of the House, and are of Opinion, that it is desirable that One Form of Account should be prescribed by Law, in which the Treasurers of the several Counties should keep the Receipt and Expenditure of the County Rates; and that such Accounts should be annually transmitted to one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, for the Purpose of being laid before both Houses of Parliament.

THE Committee cannot avoid again adverting to the Subject of the heavy Expence incurred by the Detention and Maintenance of Prisoners in the several Gaols and Houses of Correction, and impressing upon the House the Expediency of establishing by Law a more uniform and efficient System of Prison Discipline throughout the Kingdom.

THE Committee are convinced that the Magistrates, from their local Knowledge, are best able to form a just Opinion of the requisite Scale of Costs and Expences to be allowed in Prosecutions; and they therefore recommend, that the Power of regulating these Matters from Time to Time should be vested in the Justices in General Quarter Sessions assembled; and that the Order made by the Magistrates at the General Quarter Sessions be not departed from, unless upon Motion made on Special Grounds, and Order made thereupon by the Judge in open Court.

IT appears that the Attention of the Magistrates has been called with considerable Effect to the important Subject of maintaining strict Economy in the Expenditure of the County Rate; but the Committee are of Opinion, that some further Legislative Enactments are necessary to enable them to continue this salutary Course of Retrenchment.

In closing this their Second Report the Committee feel themselves called upon to express their Opinion, that the Attention of Parliament should be directed to amend the present System of the Parochial Constabulary Force, with a view to increase its Efficiency.

The Committee have annexed to this Report a Form of Return to be kept by the Treasurers of Counties, and also a Form of a General Report of the County Rates in England and Wales, extracted from the several Returns of the Treasurers of Counties, which have been suggested to them.

SUPPLEMENT TO SECOND REPORT.

SCHEDULE A.

PROPOSED FORM of ANNUAL RETURN to the SECRETARY of STATE from the CLERKS of the PEACE of COUNTIES.

A RETURN of all MONIES received and paid by the TREASURER of the _____ of the County of _____ from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834.

1. — COUNTY.	2. — The Annual Rate of Assessment for the County Rates.	Sums received. 3. — For County Rates.	4. — Incidental Receipts.	5. — Balance in the Hands of the Treasurer at Michaelmas 1833.	6. — Total.	Application of the Monies received by the Treasurer. 7. — Bridges; Building and Repairs.	8. — Bridgemaster or Surveyor's Salary and other Charges.	9. — Clerk of the Peace; Fees and Emoluments, Law Bills, and other Charges.	10. — Constables. High Constable's Salary and other Charges.	Special Constables, Charges thereof.	11. — Coroners; Charges thereof.	12. — Debt. Amount of Interest thereof.	Principal discharged.	13. — Lunatic Asylum; Building, Repairs, Salaries of Officers, and other Charges thereof.	14. — Militia; Expences charged on the County Stock.	15. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, Bridewells, and Lock-up Houses. Officers Salaries.	Maintenance of Prisoners.	Clothing, Bedding, Coals, and other Necessaries.	Ordinary Repairs.	Building, altering, and enlarging Prisons.	Total Amount of Prison Establishments.	16. — Prisoners; apprehending and conveying to Prison, to Assizes or Sessions, and Transports for Embarkation.	17. — Prosecutions. Cost of, at the Assizes.	Cost of, at the Quarter Sessions.	18. — Shire Hall and Courts of Justice; Building, Repairs, and Maintenance.	19. — Parliamentary. Returns; Expence of making.	Representations; Expences incurred under 2 W. 4. c. 45 & 64.	20. — Population; Expence of making Returns thereof.	21. — Treasurer's Salary and other Charges.	Balance due to Treasurer at Michaelmas 183 (if any)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

[*N.B.* The Treasurer's Book should be in the same Form as this Schedule, except that on the Left Hand there should be a Column for Dates; and Column, No. 1., instead of stating the County, should contain the Name of the Person paid, and a descriptive Item; then the Amount of the Monies paid should be carried to the Column under the proper Head.

In making out this Schedule A., the Clerk of the Peace will have only to take the Totals in the last Page in the Treasurer's Account; and in One Hour he will be enabled to prepare the Schedule for the Sessions and the Secretary of State.]

SCHEDULE B.

GENERAL REPORT of the COUNTY RATES in ENGLAND and WALES, extracted from the several Returns of the Treasurers of Counties, shewing the Sums received and expended under the following Heads; from Michaelmas 1833 to Michaelmas 1834.

Application of the Monies received by the Treasurers.

9. — rk of the Peace; Fees and oluments, aw Bills, nd other Charges.	10. — Constables. High Constables, Salary and other Charges thereof.	10. — Constables. Special Constables, Charges thereof.	11. — Coroners, Charges thereof.	12. — Debt. Amount of Interest thereof.	12. — Debt. Principal discharged.	13. — Lunatic Asylum; Building, Repairs, Salaries of Officers, and other Charges thereof.	14. — Militia; Expences charged on the County Stock.	15. — Gaols, Houses of Correction, Bridewells, and Lock-up-Houses. Officers Salaries.	15. Maintenance of Prisoners.	15. Clothing, Bedding, Coals, and other Necessaries.	15. Ordinary Repairs thereof.	15. Building, altering, and enlarging thereof.	15. Total Amount of Prison Establishments.	16. — Prisoners; apprehending, and conveying to Prison, to Assizes or Sessions, and Transports for Embarkation.	17. — Prosecutions. Cost of, at the Assizes.	17. Cost of, at the Quarter Sessions.	18. — Shire Hall and Courts of Justice; Building, Repairs, and Maintenance.	19. — Parliamentary. Returns; Expence of making.	19. Representations; Expences incurred under 2 Will. 4. Cap. 45 & 64.	20. — Population; Expence of making Returns thereof.	21. — Treasurer's Salary and other Charges.	22. — Balance due to the Treasurer at Michaelmas 1833 (if any).	23. — Apprehending and conveying Vagrants. Scotch.	23. Irish.	24. — Ordinary Expences.	25. — Extra-ordinary Expences.	26. — No. of Prosecutions at the Assizes.	27. — No. of Prosecutions at the Quarter Sessions.	28. — Total Payments.	29. — Balance remaining in the Hands of the Treasurer at Michaelmas 1834.	30. — Balance due to the Treasurer at Michaelmas 1834 (if any).	31. — Amount due by the County upon Mortgage on the County Rate (if any).	32. — Population at the last Census.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	

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TO

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Brought from The Lords, 3 April 1835.

FIRST REPORT

FROM THE

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

APPOINTED

TO INQUIRE INTO THE EXPEDIENCY

OF

SUBSTITUTING DECLARATIONS IN LIEU OF OATHS

IN CERTAIN CASES;

AND TO WHOM LEAVE WAS GIVEN TO REPORT FROM TIME TO TIME
TO THE HOUSE:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE,

AND

AN APPENDIX AND INDEX THERETO.

Ordered to be Printed, 3d July 1834.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
12 *May* 1835.

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Brought from the Lords, 3 April 1835.

FIRST REPORT.

BY THE LORDS COMMITTEES appointed a Select Committee to inquire into the EXPEDIENCY of SUBSTITUTING a DECLARATION IN LIEU OF OATHS in certain Cases; and to report to The House; and to whom leave was also given to report from time to time to The House; and to whom were referred, A Return setting forth at length the Oaths accustomed to be taken on Admission to the Freedom of the City of London, and all Oaths administered by the authority of that Corporation to their several Officers and Servants, and also Returns setting forth at length the several Oaths accustomed to be taken on Admission into any of the undermentioned Incorporated Companies in the City of London and all Oaths administered by such Companies to any of their Officers or Servants, — the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, and Merchant Tailors;

ORDERED TO REPORT,

THAT the Committee, in directing their attention to the important subject of Oaths, as they are at present employed for the purpose of discovering the truth or ensuring the performance of duty, have been strongly impressed with a sense of the obligation incumbent upon the Legislature of this Country, to remove from it a reproach under which it has too long justly laboured, of a prevailing inadvertency to the solemn and sacred nature of Oaths, owing in part to the forms in which they are conceived, partly to their frequency, and partly to the levity and indecency with which they are too often administered. It is too obvious to need demonstration, that the requiring of Oaths on so many trivial occasions, especially, as has been well remarked, in fiscal matters, and in the qualification for petty offices, has the effect of making them cheap in the minds of the people, and of diminishing the respect which is paid to them when they are resorted to in matters of more serious importance. In a still greater degree must this injurious effect be produced where Oaths are taken by parties who do not fully understand what it is that they swear to; and the case is still worse where a person swears to the truth of that which he cannot certainly know to be true, or which he knows not to be literally and exactly true; or where he swears beforehand that he will perform certain duties which he knows cannot be performed, or which will not be expected at his hands. These cases are of actual and frequent occurrence in the administration of Oaths to persons admitted to the freedom of corporations, to persons passing their accounts, and to the members of some collegiate and eleemosynary foundations. The Committee cannot hesitate to lay down the position, that recourse ought never to be had to the sanction of an Oath where it can safely be dispensed with; that it is not justifiably used where the object for which it is employed is not of sufficient importance to warrant a direct and solemn appeal to the Deity; nor in any case, however important, where those objects can be equally well attained by any other means; yet so far is it from being the case that the

Legislature of this Country has kept in view the positions here laid down, that a large proportion of the Acts passed in every Session direct the administering of an Oath, and in too many cases for purposes of the most trivial kind.

The Committee feel it incumbent upon them to recommend that for the future this point should be specially attended to, and that no Bill should be suffered to pass your Lordships' House requiring the administration of an Oath, except in cases where it shall manifestly appear that the security sought for cannot be attained by means of a Declaration, with penalties attached to falsehood. "Let the law," to use the words of an eminent writer, "continue its own sanctions, but let it spare the solemnity of an Oath. And where, for want of something better to depend upon, it is necessary to accept men's own word or own account, let it annex to prevarication penalties proportioned to the public mischief of the offence."

But it is not enough to guard against the future increase of an evil which has long been of such extent and magnitude as to require the most serious consideration and the most prompt correction. The Legislature is undoubtedly bound, not only to forbear for the time to come from imposing unnecessary and frivolous Oaths, but also to take measures for the gradual diminution and ultimate abolition of those which, from a want of due attention to the principles laid down above, have been already imposed to an almost indefinite extent.

At the same time, in our endeavours to remove an abuse which has insinuated itself into almost all our institutions, and which bears upon so many of our political and social relations, it is manifestly right that we should proceed with great caution and deliberation. In restricting the use of Oaths within its proper limits, we must be careful not to remove nor weaken any real security for the discovery of truth, or the performance of public duty. The Committee have therefore abstained from entering upon the subject of Oaths employed in the administration of justice, although they are of opinion that this class of Oaths would admit of some diminution in number, and of great improvement as to the form in which they are conceived and the mode in which they are too frequently administered. They have abstained also from going at large into the question of Oaths taken on admission to offices and franchises of various kinds, although they are persuaded that, upon a careful inquiry, but little objection will be found, either in principle or from past experience, to the abolition of by far the greater number of those which are at present administered.

The Committee entertain the same opinion with respect to oaths which bind the parties who take them to the observance of local statutes and customs; but this also is a branch of the subject which they have deemed it prudent to reserve for future consideration. In the mean time, they are prepared to recommend the adoption of certain measures for diminishing the existing evil, to which, as it appears to them, no objection can reasonably be made, except, perhaps, that they are less vigorous and decided than the magnitude of the evil may seem to require.

The Act of 1 & 2 W. IV. c. 4. has very considerably lessened the number of Oaths taken in the department of Customs, by substituting a Declaration for an Oath, except in certain cases specified in the Act. It has appeared to the Committee, that in some if not all of the cases so excepted a Declaration or satisfactory proof would be sufficient; but the evidence on this point was not so conclusive as to produce an entire unanimity of opinion in those who heard it. It will be seen that there exists also a considerable difference of opinion between

between the witnesses who gave evidence as to the safety and expediency of dispensing with the Oaths which are taken by persons receiving pay or pensions for services in the army or navy. The Committee think it highly desirable that the Oaths which are not considered to be necessary in one branch of the service should, if possible, be dispensed with in the other; but they have deemed it on the whole most prudent, with respect both to these and to other public departments, to content themselves with recommending, in the first instance, that authority should be given to the Lords of His Majesty's Treasury to dispense with Oaths in all cases where it may appear to them that it can be done without prejudice to the public interests. An opportunity will thus be afforded of ascertaining, by actual experiment, how far it will be safe to proceed, and of mitigating the existing evil step by step.

With the same view, looking to the difficulty and hazard of interfering, by any legislative measure, with the statutes and customs of corporate and collegiate bodies, the Committee are inclined to recommend that a general permission be given to all such bodies to substitute, at their own discretion, Declarations or Affirmations in place of the Oaths now required by their own charters or statutes respectively, and to alter the subject matter of such Oaths, so as may be requisite to obviate the necessity of calling upon any person to affirm that which is not literally and strictly true, or to promise that which he will not be able to perform.

Many of the Oaths taken before Magistrates in Quarter or Petty Sessions might, as it appears to the Committee, be very well dispensed with; but as some of these may be thought to come within the description of Judicial Oaths, they have forborne at present from making them the subject of particular inquiry.

They are, however, prepared to express a decided opinion, that neither on these occasions nor on any other ought Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure to be verified upon oath, because, if they are properly kept, they admit of a much more satisfactory and less objectionable proof by examination and comparison with vouchers.

Although the Committee have for the present abstained from considering the numerous class of Oaths which are required of persons entering upon an office or franchise, yet there is one of that description which seems to demand immediate alteration. Churchwardens are now compelled, upon entering into office, to swear that they will faithfully perform all its duties according to law; and yet it is perfectly well known that some of these duties are such as it is not possible for them to discharge, in the present state of society, without the most serious inconvenience. Accordingly, they are not only not expected to observe their Oath in these particulars, but they are sometimes expressly cautioned not to do so, and the consequence is, that little or no respect is in too many cases paid to the obligation of their Oath in other branches of their official duty which are essentially important and easy of performance. The Committee recommend that a Declaration, properly drawn up with reference to the actual state and practice of the Ecclesiastical Law, should be substituted for the Oath now taken by churchwardens.

The Committee deem it incumbent upon them to direct your Lordships' particular attention to the evidence given by Mr. Hobler, the Lord Mayor's clerk, from which it appears that a practice has prevailed among the City Magistrates of administering what are termed Voluntary Affidavits, sometimes (though less frequently now than formerly) respecting matters of the most trivial kind.

This practice, which prevails also in other parts of the kingdom as well as in London, it appears is not yet discontinued, although it has been repeatedly declared to be illegal by the highest law authorities. The impropriety and inexpediency of leaving the occasion of administering an Oath to the discretion of a Magistrate are so manifest, that the Committee cannot hesitate to recommend that the practice should be positively prohibited, and that a penalty should be laid upon every person who shall administer or take any Oath not warranted by law.

Before the Committee proceed to recapitulate the points to which they confine their recommendations in this First Report, they cannot forbear from observing, that in those cases where it may be deemed necessary to retain the use of Oaths, care should be taken to avoid their needless repetition. This will be a fit subject for future inquiry and deliberation, should your Lordships, as it is hoped will be the case, resume the consideration of this important question in the next Session of Parliament.

Another evil, which cries loudly for reform, is the indecent mode of administering Oaths, and the consequent want of reverence in taking them, which too often disgrace our Courts of Justice. Although the Committee have not yet gone into evidence upon this point, they do not scruple to advert to it, as being too notorious to be denied; and they cannot help expressing a hope that some remedy for this evil will be devised by those learned and venerable persons under whose cognizance it more immediately falls, and who are most competent to deal with it.

Upon the whole, the Committee are prepared to close this their First Repor with the following recommendations:

1. That the Lords of the Treasury be empowered to authorize and direct the substitution of a Declaration in lieu of an Oath, if they shall think fit, in all cases, not being of a judicial nature, relating to any of the Public Departments.

2. That the same power be given to the Universities, to all Corporations, and Chartered Bodies.

3. That no Accounts should be required to be verified by Oath.

4. That a Declaration be substituted for the Oath now taken by Churchwardens, according to a Form to be settled by the Dean of the Arches and the King's Advocate-General.

5. That the Penalties which are now by law attached to Perjury shall attach to wilful Falsehood, in the case of false Declarations or Affirmations substituted for Oaths.

6. That all persons administering or taking any Oath not warranted by law be subject to a penalty.

And the Committee have directed that the Evidence taken before them, with an Appendix and Index thereto, be laid before your Lordships.

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MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

Die Lunæ, 21° *Aprilis* 1834.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND IN THE CHAIR.

Evidence on Substitution of Declarations in lieu of Oaths.

I. G. Walford, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

I. G. Walford, Esq.

21 April 1834.

YOU are solicitor to the Customs?—I am.

How long have you held that office?—Ten years and a half.

Can you state the number of oaths which are required by law to be taken by different officers in the department of the Customs?—There are, I believe, none now under the late Act except the oath of office and those by the surveyors general.

Is a man, upon his appointment to the Custom-house department in every situation, called upon to take the oath of office?—I believe so.

And upon every change from one office to another?—I believe so.

The Act you allude to is the Act of 1 & 2 Will 4. c. 4.?—Yes, this is one; but I believe this has been in part repealed and consolidated among a great body of the Customs laws. This is the existing state of the law at present. I see all that are reserved are the oath, and those upon examinations before the surveyor general and before the collectors in the country and in the colonies, which are a class of questions in the nature of trials.

Do you know whether any inconvenience has arisen to the department of the Customs in consequence of certain oaths having been abolished, and declarations in other cases substituted by the Act of 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 4.?—No, I do not.

Does the department of the Customs call upon any person to make an affidavit?—Not that I know of; it comes sometimes by chance, where the regulation appears not to be known; but the practice is to conform to the law.

In your opinion, would the substitution of a declaration in lieu of the oath of office be expedient, provided that any breach of such declaration should be declared infamy, with the penalties now applicable to perjury?—I think it would be expedient, because the present being an executory oath it is subject to no penalty.

Do you conceive that a breach of the oath of office is punishable by statute or by common law?—I believe certainly not; the general principle is, that no executory oaths are the subject of indictment for perjury, and I am not aware of any statute by which that principle is limited.

Therefore, in fact, the oath of office is only binding upon a man's conscience?—Entirely so.

Would it not be easy to frame a Bill by which persons violating a promissory declaration might be punished?—I should think it would.

If so, would not such a declaration be a sufficient security to the public?—I should think so.

Do the officers in the Customs department swear to the accuracy of their accounts?—I am afraid I cannot answer that question.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Richard Neave, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

R. Neave, Esq.

WHAT situation do you hold at Chelsea Hospital?—That of secretary and registrar.

How long have you held it?—Since the year 1816.

Can you state the number of oaths which are required by law to be taken by the different officers in the department?—I am not aware of any oaths

R. Neave, Esq.

21 April 1834.

taken by the officers themselves. I can state the oaths administered in the department to the pensioners and others. There is no oath of office taken by any of the officers.

Will you state the oaths taken by the pensioners?—The first oath is administered to the discharged soldier immediately previous to his examination before the Board, at which time he makes a statement upon oath in answer to inquiries respecting his name, age, regiment from which discharged, rank and service in the army, cause of disability, or any collateral circumstances connected therewith. I must however observe, that it is not upon the statement of the individual that his admission upon the pension list takes place, but upon a discharge regularly signed by his commanding officer, and confirmed by the Adjutant-General; and the object of the oath administered upon this occasion is to verify and compare the statement of his service, &c., with the details contained in his discharge, for it happens that inaccuracies occasionally occur in the discharges, which require to be explained or rectified. Whenever a doubt exists upon any point in consequence of a discrepancy between the statement and discharge, a reference is made to the proper authorities, with a view to ascertain from other official documents the correct state of the case. This oath is of very ancient date; it was formerly administered by a magistrate appointed for that purpose, but now by the chief or one of the senior clerks of my office, who are empowered to do so by the provisions of the Act of 7 Geo. 4. c. 16. The next oath, and which is the most important, is that required of the pensioner in order to justify the insertion of his name on the pay warrant for the ensuing quarter, and to establish his claim to receive the payment of the then existing quarter. As regards the men residing in the country, it is in the form of an affidavit executed at the commencement of each quarter. This affidavit was required as far back as the reign of Queen Anne, and has been sanctioned by successive Acts of Parliament; viz., 28 Geo. 2., 46 Geo. 3. c. 69., and 7 Geo. 4., and by a clause in the letters patent and instructions of the different sovereigns from that date. I refer to the antiquity and repeated sanction of the legislature to this oath in order to show how important it has always been considered to the security of the public interests. Hitherto the pensioner has been required to execute this affidavit quarterly in duplicate; but according to a recent arrangement the duplicate affidavit is only required in each alternate quarter. It is taken before a magistrate residing in his own neighbourhood. One affidavit is now transmitted to my office every half year, and serves as a certificate of the existence of the party, and also forms the ground upon which his name is continued on the warrant in order to entitle him to receive his next quarter's pension. The pensioner delivers one to the collector of Excise every quarter at the time that he applies for his pension in proof of his right to the payment then in course, and of his not being in the receipt of any other military or naval allowance which would disqualify him from claiming the same. I have brought with me a printed Form, in order that your Lordships may see the different points it embraces; and you will observe that the collector has an opportunity, from the details specified therein, to identify the man. In the case of soldiers who have been admitted on account of disability, whether arising from wounds, the loss of an eye, leg, or from any other circumstance, the specification thereof affords sufficient evidence to enable the collector upon a very slight examination, supposing even he is not acquainted with the individual, to identity him from the affidavit alone. It is however to be observed that the pension receipts are prepared at the hospital from the warrant containing the names of the parties entitled to be borne thereon for the ensuing payment, and they are transmitted to the collectors of Excise according to the residences inserted in the affidavits of the individuals, and therefore the presentation of this affidavit to the collector is an additional check against any attempts at fraud or personation. With reference to those out-pensioners who reside within the London Bills of Mortality, and who are paid at the pay rooms at Oxford Market or at the hospital, an oath of a general nature is administered, the individuals themselves being duly identified; the oath is to the effect that the party will truly answer all questions put to them touching their service in the army and claim to pension. The appearance of the parties sworn in person is entered on the books as the proof of existence.

[*The*

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R. Neave, Esq.

21 April 1834.

[*The Witness delivers in the Affidavit, which is read, and is as follows:*]

NAME OF THE PENSIONER _____

REGIMENT OR CORPS _____

s. d.

RATE OF PENSION PER DAY _____

came before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of and made oath, that he was admitted an out-pensioner of His Majesty's Royal Hospital at Chelsea on the day of from the above regiment, commanded by was then aged about years, served in the army years (as under), was discharged in consequence of and that he is not in the receipt of any other military or naval allowance or pension from the public besides the pension he receives from the said hospital at the above rate per day (except), and now lives the parish of in or near the town of in the county of

STATEMENT OF SERVICE.

REGIMENTS.	Number of Years.										Other Services not allowed to reckon for Pension.
	Serjeant Major.	Quarter Master Serjeant.	Serjeant.	Corporal.	Trumpeter.	Drummer.	Private.	Indies. East.	Indies. West.	Total Service.	

Sworn before me this day of

Magistrate.

You said that those two oaths are the principal oaths; what are the others —I may state, that they are the principal oaths required of the pensioners. Under the same authority, however, by which myself and my clerks are empowered to administer the oath, it is sometimes necessary to administer oaths at the hospital at intermediate periods between the times of payment. For example, if a man has been abroad, and therefore discontinued on our books for non-appearance or non-application, it is not the practice to restore his name to the pension list till we have distinct evidence of the manner in which he has been employed; and in every case where a pensioner has been absent during four successive quarters, and we have received no affidavit during that period from him, he is struck off the pension list at the expiration thereof; and when he applies to be restored, he is required to answer interrogations upon that and other collateral points, to the truth of which we apply the oath.

You apply it according to your discretion?—Yes; but, under the terms of the Act, it must relate to points connected with the claim to pension, and we only apply it in cases where we cannot possibly obtain satisfactory certificates.

How often, in the course of a year, are oaths taken by the same individual? —Four times.

From your knowledge of the character and habits of the persons by whom those oaths are taken, do you consider that a declaration, if substituted for an oath, would be so good a security to the public, or deemed so binding by the parties themselves?—I have no hesitation in stating my belief, that many pensioners would make a false declaration who would not take a false oath; and that others, not being pensioners, would not hesitate to make a mere declaration for the purpose of attempting a fraud upon the establishment, who would be deterred by the necessity of violating the obligations of an oath before they could accomplish that object.

Even if the penalties of a false declaration were the same as the penalties of perjury?—I cannot help thinking that there exists a moral feeling in those matters to that extent, that many an imposition would be attempted if a declaration

R. Neave, Esq.

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ration were substituted for an oath, even with the same penalties as perjury, and that many more attempts at imposition would be made. I may again observe, that no evil effect has arisen from the imposition of the oath, which is shown by the circumstance that, comparatively, so very cases of imposture have occurred. Our machinery works well, and appears to me well adapted to its purpose. I may add, that collectors of Excise are often acquainted personally with the pensioners paid in their respective districts; and when a man applies to be paid for the first time, every precaution is used to ascertain his identity by applying to him the test of the facts contained in his affidavit.

When the oath is administered by yourself or by your clerks, is it frequently administered to several persons at the same time, or is it administered only to one individual at a time?—When the oath is administered at the quarterly payment it is taken by four or six at a time. I have always enforced the propriety of it being done with as much solemnity as possible, in order that the men might be duly impressed with the act they were performing; and I beg to add, that when they come in a state of intoxication the oath is not administered, nor are the parties allowed to take it, till they are reported to be perfectly sober. The deputy treasurer of the hospital states, that under the Act of 54 Geo. 3. c. 86., called "The Prize Act," he is empowered to administer an oath to prize agents in verification of their accounts; and that, I believe, is the only additional oath that is taken. This is in respect of unclaimed prize money.

Do you think that that oath is necessary?—It is a precaution which it seems has been deemed necessary by the Legislature in former times. I should imagine that it was much more necessary then than it is now, because it is well known that the accounts of the prize agents were formerly very loose, and applied to periods of a very remote date.

Are those prize agents persons in a respectable sphere of life, or are they like the Jew agents at sea-port towns?—I have every reason to believe that they are now very respectable persons, which was not the case in former times.

Are those pensions to the private soldiers paid to a power of attorney as well as to them personally?—No; they are paid personally to the individuals themselves, upon receipts prepared as before explained from the warrant. The authority for every individual payment is issued by me, as secretary to the agent for the out-pensioners, and upon that authority he transmits a receipt to the district in which the man resides, and the collector then pays him in cash.

Supposing a person entitled to a pension were to make over his pension to anybody else; can he do that?—No; it is expressly prohibited by Act of Parliament. The only case in which the pension can be assigned is under the 59 Geo. 3. c. 12. and 6 Geo. 4. c. 27, whereby a pensioner can assign the next payment of his pension to the officers of a parish, in consideration of relief afforded to him. Where a pensioner deserts his wife or family, and leaves them chargeable to the parish, two magistrates are empowered, upon deposition made to them, to order the pension to be paid to the officers of such parish, for the purpose of their returning so much as may have been applied for their support.

Are any oaths required in that transaction?—No, neither as regards the pensioner whose pension is ordered in consequence of having deserted his family, nor in the case of an assignment, which is in the nature of a personal agreement between the individual and the parish; but he must transmit his affidavit in the usual manner.

Then, upon the whole, your opinion is, that none of the oaths now required could with safety be dispensed with?—I think not; and I found that opinion very much on the fact of the comparatively few frauds that have been attempted or effected in the payment of such an immense body of pensioners.

Suppose the prize agents to be of a respectable class of persons, do you think that a declaration substituted in lieu of an oath might not be sufficient?—I consider the oath most important as applied to the pensioners and the class of persons connected with them, because I am of opinion that they would be bound by the solemnity of an oath in cases where they would not attach an equal importance to a mere declaration; but I presume that, ascending in the scale of society, more moral feeling would be found to exist in the class of persons from which the prize agents are selected, and which would lead them to attach to a declaration all the essential qualities and obligations of an oath.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

William

William Green, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

William Green, Esq.

21 April 1834.

YOU are solicitor to the Land Revenue Department?—I am.

Do you yourself take any oath as connected with the discharge of your duties?—None whatever.

Or any persons under you?—None.

Does any individual in the office take an oath?— Each of the commissioners takes an oath; the officers also take oaths, and there is also an oath taken by the surveyor upon every sale, purchase, grant, lease or exchange. I have copied out the forms of the oaths.

[*The Witness delivers in the same, which are read, and are as follow:*]

Land Revenue Act, 10 Geo. 4. c. 50.

Commissioner's Oath. s. 10.

I, A. B. do swear, That I will truly, honestly, faithfully and diligently execute the duties of a Commissioner of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues.

So help me God.

Officer's Oath. s. 13.

I, A. B. do swear, That I will truly, honestly, faithfully, and diligently execute the duties of the office to which I have been appointed by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. So help me God.

Surveyor's Oath. s. 61.

I, A. B. do swear, (or, being a Quaker, do solemnly affirm,) That the survey and estimate or account hereto annexed was faithfully and impartially made by me; that the value of the property therein contained is justly estimated therein, according to the best of my skill and judgment; and that all the particulars stated in the said survey or estimate or account are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. So help me God.

Is this oath required by Act of Parliament?—By the Act of 10 Geo. 4.

Does this oath, which is sworn to by the officers, refer solely to officers who have the trust of money, or does it relate to the ordinary duties they have to perform?—It refers to the ordinary duties they have to perform, and is not confined solely to the trust of money.

Do you conceive that it is desirable that all the officers of the department, whether connected with the receipt of money or not, should take such an oath?—I think it is unnecessary.

Are they taken only upon the first appointment, or periodically?—Upon the first appointment.

Is not the surveyor's oath the same sort of oath that is required from surveyors in all cases where they have to perform any public act under Inclosure Bills?—I believe it is.

Is that an oath which has been long required from surveyors?—I believe for very many years.

Does a person employed as a surveyor by your office take this oath upon every occasion in which he is called upon to make a survey?—He does.

So that if he had to make a hundred surveys in the course of a year, he would have to take a hundred oaths?—Certainly.

Do not you consider that it would at least be sufficient if he took one oath at his first appointment, which should apply to all the acts of the same kind that he would have to do?—Certainly, it would.

Should you consider that a declaration, accompanied with penalties, might be safely substituted?—I think so. I should be quite as well satisfied with a declaration myself of a surveyor, if he were acting for me individually.

Do the receivers give security in money?—They do.

Do not you think that that security would be quite sufficient, without the oath?—I think it would.

Is the nature of the security examined by you?—We prepare the security.

When the security is tendered by the party, do you take any steps to ascertain that the security is such as you can rely upon?—If there is any doubt by the Board as to the sufficiency, we are directed to inquire.

Does the same system of collection of quit rents apply to Ireland as to England?—There is a book kept by every receiver of Crown rents in Ireland, called the Twopenny Collector's Books, in which the receiver makes an entry of every rent he receives, and the party making the payment signs the book; which book is annually returned, upon oath, into the office of Public Records.

William Green, Esq.

21 April 1834.

Do you think that oath is necessary?—I am not capable of forming a satisfactory judgment upon that point, but I should think it was necessary.

Supposing that, notwithstanding the oath, it should turn out that those two-penny books were intentionally inaccurate, what would be the punishment to which the party would be exposed, independent of the penalty of perjury?—None that I am aware of beyond the penalty of perjury, except dismissal from his office of course.

Would it not be a breach of trust?—Certainly.

Is not that an indictable matter?—You may bring an action against him, but I do not know that it is indictable.

Do you think it is necessary that the oath should be taken every year?—I should think so.

Do you think it would not be sufficient for the person to take it upon his first appointment?—I know that the necessity of this oath was a good deal considered at the time the Act passed, and the impression was that it could not be well dispensed with.

In the case of a promotion of an officer in the department, is it necessary to renew the oath?—No; and I believe it is frequently not taken by the officers.

Do the persons appointed to the situations of verderers in the forests, any offices of that description, take an oath of office?—Not in our office.

Do the game keepers and park keepers that are appointed under the office take an oath?—Certainly not. I believe, in fact, the oath is not often taken. I beg leave to observe, that at the court of attachment the verderers administer oaths in order to inflict penalties upon any of the forest officers who neglect their duty.

Then that is a species of judicial oath?—It is a species of judicial oath.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Mr. *John Hignet* is called in, and Examined as follows:

Mr. *John Hignet.*

21 April 1834.

YOU are assistant to the solicitor to the Ordnance?—Yes.

You are acquainted with the whole of the business of the Ordnance, as far as relates to the legal proceedings?—I am.

How long have you held the office?—Nearly ten years.

Can you state the number of oaths that are required by law to be taken by the different officers of the civil department of the Ordnance?—I can only state, that the principal officers of the Ordnance formerly, I believe, took the oath of allegiance on their being appointed to the office, but they now make the declaration prescribed by the statute 9 Geo. 4. c. 17. I do not believe that any other oaths are administered to any of the officers of the Ordnance.

Are the storekeepers called upon to swear to their accounts?—I believe they are not; but that does not come within the solicitor's province. I do not believe that those things are regulated by Act of Parliament, and I am not prepared to say that any of them take oaths; if they do, they are unaccompanied by the solicitor.

You are, of course, well acquainted with the laws which regulate the civil department of the Ordnance?—I am; they are not at all regulated by Act of Parliament, except the office of treasurer. The Board of Ordnance is altogether independent of Acts of Parliament, except the Acts of Parliament which have vested different estates in the principal officers for the service of the department; and I am not aware that any of the officers take oaths at all in giving in their accounts; indeed, I believe they do not.

In your opinion, would the substitution of a declaration in lieu of the ordinary oaths be expedient, provided that any breach of such declaration should be declared infamy, with the penalties now applicable to perjury?—I believe that the officers and storekeepers of the Ordnance department are uniformly gentlemen, and I do think that a declaration would influence them in the honourable performance of their duties quite as powerfully as an oath; and of course the penal consequence of a breach of declaration such as that which is alluded to might operate very effectually with men who are not influenced by honourable principles; and, upon the whole, I should consider that such a declaration would be quite sufficient without the oath.

Do you believe that the breach of a promissory affidavit is punishable by statute or common law?—The breach of any voluntary extra-judicial oath or affidavit

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affidavit is not punishable at common law; but perjury committed in a court of justice, or before a magistrate or officer having legal authority in a civil suit or criminal prosecution, is made an offence, and punishable by various statutes. The breach, however, of a voluntary promissory affidavit is not so punishable, either under the common or statute law.

Mr. *John Hig*

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Does the department of the Ordnance call upon any person, not in its service, to make affidavits?—I am not aware that they do. I speak from general and intimate acquaintance with the business and correspondence of the department.

Did not the military pensioners of the Ordnance, who have lately been transferred to Chelsea, take an affidavit upon the receipt of their pensions?—I believe they did.

Do not you think that the great multiplication of oaths tends to induce persons to treat them more lightly and with less reverence than is proper?—My opinion is, that oaths are too frequently administered, and that they are taken in a very irreverent and inconsiderate manner.

If declarations could be substituted in certain cases for oaths, would you think it advisable?—My opinion is, that a declaration will be sufficient from such men as those, filling responsible stations in the Ordnance department. They are, as I have already stated, generally gentlemen, and will act rightly from policy as well as a sense of honour and duty. It would not be worth the while of any such officer to misapply the funds, or violate the duties of his office, because either act would necessarily be visited with a deprivation of office, and consequent degradation and disgrace.

You have stated that you are not aware that any of the officers of the Ordnance Department swear to the accuracy of their accounts; is not the best check upon an account its being frequently sent in, and very speedily audited?—Certainly it is; and the officer is equally interested with the country in such speedy audit.

Who are the officers of the Ordnance that formerly took the oath of office?—The Master General, I believe, and clerk of the Ordnance, the Surveyor General, and the principal storekeeper, who has the charge of all the stores. The Board of Ordnance a short time since consisted of five principal officers; but two of them, the Lieutenant General of the Ordnance, and the Clerk of the Deliveries, have been abolished by His present Majesty.

Do the respective "Officers of the Ordnance" in the country take the oath of office?—I believe they do not.

Do you see any advantage in the oath being maintained, as applied to the officers of the Board?—I should think that no advantage whatever is obtained by it.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Charles Jones, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

Charles Jones, Esq

YOU are solicitor to the Admiralty?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—I have held it now between six and seven years; but I had been previously the agent of the solicitor before that for upwards of twenty years.

Can you state the number of oaths required by law to be taken by the officers of the civil department of the navy?—I cannot state that; it is not within my department to take any account of them.

You are, of course, well acquainted with the Acts of Parliament which regulate the civil department of the navy?—I am; they were drawn by me.

In those Acts of Parliament are there not to be found clauses enacting oaths?—Yes; but I should think very few; and the oaths they take in the naval department are chiefly oaths of office, established by regulations of the office, or by the King's Orders in Council.

Do you consider that an oath established by regulation of office is legal?—Certainly it is legal; but the distinction is, that the breach of it could not be punished as perjury.

Do you consider that a magistrate is authorized to administer an oath unless there is a statute empowering him to do so?—I think it is not considered that a magistrate has power to administer oaths except in cases relating to crimes and the preservation of the peace, and on subjects within the limits of his com-

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mission, and also in cases where the Legislature has especially authorized him to do so.

Do you know whether the Lords of the Admiralty are in the habit of calling upon persons for affidavits?—In a great many instances; with respect to half-pay particularly. Affidavits are required by Orders in Council to be taken also in cases of widows and of officers entitled to pensions, and also in cases of claims of various sorts.

Do seamen make an affidavit upon receiving their pensions?—Certainly they do not; it would in most cases be of little or no force upon the conscience of a seaman. Indeed the affidavit seems to me to be unnecessary in a great many instances. A man who takes an oath merely for his convenience will have no difficulty in breaking it if it suits him to do so, and he can do it with impunity; and it must depend upon the conscience and the sense a man has of moral obligation, what the effect of the oath will be upon him.

Are you not of opinion that a declaration from officers of the royal navy upon half pay, with a certificate of identity, would be as efficient a security to the public as an affidavit?—Certainly; I have no doubt but that in such cases a declaration would answer all the purposes of an affidavit.

Are the officers of Excise and Customs, who pay to persons the money which is allotted by seamen upon foreign service, entitled to call upon their relatives to make affidavit if they think it necessary?—They are not only authorized, but by the Act 11 Geo. 4. c. 20. sect. 44. they are required, if there is any doubt about the identity of the party or the authenticity of his vouchers, to satisfy themselves by the oath of the party; and a breach of the oath is made punishable as perjury under another clause.

Are the pensioners of the royal marines called upon to make affidavits?—I believe they are not. Upon inquiry I find they are not.

Do the members of the Board of Admiralty take any oath of office?—Not that I am aware of, except the oath of allegiance, &c.; but by the 2 Will. 4. c. 40. sec. 5. they have power to administer oaths in all matters touching His Majesty's naval monies, stores, provisions and accounts, and in all matters relating to His Majesty's naval service; and I think such a power highly expedient to the public service.

Is it their practice to call upon individuals in the civil department of the navy to take any oath as a verification of an account?—I do not know what their practice is, but they have special power to do so.

Do not you think that the best manner of controlling accounts is by their being sent in speedily, and very quickly audited?—Certainly.

Is not this system a better one than calling upon individuals to swear to the truth of an account?—Certainly, generally; but there are cases in which it would be necessary to have some solemn verification of an account; for instance, with respect to my own accounts, I carry them in quarterly, and I produce vouchers for all payments which I make, which can be made the subject of vouchers; but I have other payments for which I cannot take vouchers; for example, postages, coach-hire, and other trifling payments incident to my office, and therefore I am required to make oath to the truth of my account.

Do not you conceive that a declaration, subject to the pains and penalties of perjury would be a sufficient security, without calling upon gentlemen in your situation to make an affidavit of the truth of an account?—Clearly, I should consider that my declaration would be as binding upon my conscience as any oath I could take. I would not make a declaration to the truth of which I should be unwilling to swear.

Do you conceive that the breach of a promissory affidavit is punishable by statute or by common law?—I think not, especially a voluntary one.

Would it not be easy to frame a Bill by which persons violating a promissory declaration should be punishable?—Certainly, establishing first that a declaration should be taken in lieu of oaths, and that a false declaration should be punished as perjury.

If so, would not a promissory declaration be a sufficient security to the public?—I think so. There is a great deal depending upon the conscience of a man, and some men have very extraordinary consciences. I knew a person who was discharged as an insolvent debtor, and I found her afterwards selling a freehold estate which she possessed at the time of her discharge, at which time she had sworn that she had delivered up all her property. After the estate had been

been sold, she was asked how she could think of swearing upon her discharge that she had given up all her property; she answered, that she had not taken the oath. She was told that she must have taken the oath, or she could not have been discharged; she said, "I repeated the words, but I did not kiss the book." Upon another occasion I met with the master of a merchant ship whom I wished to examine as a witness in a court of justice; he said, "Sir, I should be very glad if you would not examine me as a witness, for I never took an oath in my life." I said, how could that be? "You must have often cleared out at the Customs, and you must have taken an oath upon those occasions." "We do not call those oaths," he said; "they are mere matters of form."

Do not you consider that the multiplication of oaths is very much to be avoided?—Clearly. I consider that the frequency of unnecessary oaths, and the irreverent manner in which oaths are administered, make them fail in their effect; and that a solemn declaration in the presence of the Almighty, made by the person himself, would have much more effect than an oath taken in the present manner.

Do the out-pensioners take any oaths?—No oath is required from seamen or marines. Both are entitled equally to the benefits of the hospital as in or out pensioners.

Do seamen or pensioners, in allotting a portion of their pay or pension to their families, take any oaths?—No oath is required from seamen when they make an allotment of their pay. Pensions are not the subject of allotment.

The Commissioners (of the Admiralty) have the powers of administering oaths in all matters relating to His Majesty's stores, &c. Is this power exerted?—It would be seldom that the Commissioners would be called upon to exercise this power; on extraordinary occasions, however, the exercise of it must be highly expedient to the public service; and to give the power due effect, the Act 2 Will. 4. c. 40, has vested in the Commissioners the authority of justices of the peace in matters relating to their department.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

R. B. Dean, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

YOU are chairman of the Board of Customs?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—I have been nearly 16 years chairman.

In the year 1830 an Act was passed to abolish certain oaths in the department of the Customs; have you found any inconvenience arise to the public from those oaths having been abolished?—Not the slightest.

Do you think it could be carried still further without inconvenience to the public?—I am not prepared to say that it could be, for I think that it is now carried into every branch connected with the Customs revenue. I think the substitution of a declaration for an oath, with a penalty of 100*l.* for a breach of it, has been extended to every branch.

Are there no oaths taken now in the department of the Customs?—None, except in the cases specially provided for by the second section of the Act 1 & 2 Will. 4. c. 4; but I think, upon the late consolidation of the Customs laws, there have been some few clerical errors in occasionally putting in an oath where it should be a declaration; that merely wants rectifying, which will be done by a new Bill this Session.

Does the department of the Customs ever call upon persons to make affidavits?—They were perpetually in the habit of calling upon parties to make affidavits of certain things where proof was necessary; but that is not now done, because a declaration is substituted for the oath. We still require the proof, but that proof consists of a declaration, and not of an oath.

And no inconvenience has resulted from that change?—None whatever. I think that any man that wished to commit a fraud would not be deterred by the form of an oath.

Do you think that formerly the oaths were taken too much as a matter of form?—I have no hesitation in saying, a great deal too much. A custom-house oath with certain classes of persons was almost proverbial for a lie.

Do you call upon any of your officers to verify their accounts by affidavit?—I do not think that we do, but I think the Board of Audit does.

Do not you consider that the best check upon accounts is their being quickly

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sent in and speedily audited?—Unquestionably; and with public accounts especially, I should say it is of the greatest importance to have them audited as quickly as possible, so that if any thing wants explanation it may be done while all the parties are living who are able to give it, and while the circumstances can be rigidly investigated.

Do the Commissioners in the Board of Customs take an oath of office?—They do, and every officer that is admitted into the service takes an oath before the Board, and they take an oath that they will take no fee or any other emolument, but only their salary.

Do you think that a declaration might be substituted for the oath, making a breach of the declaration punishable as perjury?—Certainly, as far as the moral effect goes, I can see no difference. A man of principle would consider a declaration equally binding as an oath, and if not, I should think neither would have much effect upon him.

Do you think there are no persons upon whom an oath would be more binding than a declaration?—I will not say that. I have certainly often seen men in a court of justice who would say a thing, but would not swear to it.

But you think that a declaration would be a sufficient guarantee for the department over which you preside?—I do, decidedly. In all matters relating to the revenue of the Customs I should not make any exception. I think the revenue would be equally secured by a declaration as by an oath.

You think that if oaths are reduced in number, greater solemnity will attach to those that remain?—Most decidedly; the party, when called upon to take it, would consider that it was a more solemn matter; whereas now, in consequence of the multiplication of them, it is generally administered with great haste, and often very irreverently. It ought to be administered with the greatest solemnity. A man should be fully aware of what he is about to swear.

In the second clause of the Act, by which certain oaths in the Customs department are abolished, exceptions are made of certain oaths administered upon examination and inquiry by the officers of the Customs; why is it more important to retain oaths in those cases than in the cases in which oaths have been abolished?—The only principle I am aware of is, that the inquiry before the surveyor-general has all the character of a judicial inquiry. It is supposed that the sanctity of an oath is necessary to secure the truth.

Then before whom are the oaths taken which are mentioned in the first clause of that Act?—In London before the surveyors-general, and at the out-ports before the collector and comptroller. In all inquiries with reference to the conduct of officers an oath is uniformly administered.

What is the difference between the facts proved by one class of oaths and facts proved by the other class of oaths?—I am not aware of any.

Why is it necessary to establish facts by oath before the surveyor-general when it is not necessary before the Board?—Should the Board pursue any inquiry themselves, they would have the surveyor-general there to administer the oaths; but almost all inquiries are carried on before the surveyor-general.

Do you think that that oath ought to be maintained?—I think it should.

Have not the Board authority to administer an oath?—I should think they have; I should say, that in the event of any inquiry being carried on before the Board to elicit facts, they would proceed upon oath, as the surveyors-general do.

Are not the facts stated in the first section of the Act with respect to which the oaths are abolished of the same class as the facts stated in the exception for which the oaths are still reserved?—No, I should say certainly not. With respect to the accounts, they may be verified by the production of the accounts themselves, and I would rather get at the result of accounts by means of vouchers than by any oath at all; but with respect to the inquiry, that inquiry which takes place in the Board of Customs is something analogous to that which takes place in a court of justice, and very often a man's place or a man's reputation is at stake. Individuals are often called before the surveyors-general who may have a personal feeling or some prejudice, and upon that ground I should rather bring the parties before the surveyors-general, under the sanctity of an oath.

Are you alluding to regular informations?—I am alluding to cases where a man is accused of fraud. An officer of the customs may be accused of gross fraud. I may receive an anonymous letter containing such an accusation, and

I should

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I should immediately have an inquiry; and if it satisfied me that there was any thing in it, I should order an open inquiry before the surveyor-general, and then I would have the witnesses upon the sanctity of an oath.

Upon those inquiries, does not it often happen that there is conflicting evidence?—Repeatedly. I know of no inquiry, hardly, in which an officer is inculpated, in which there is not evidence on both sides.

Have not you often found that persons will say that which they will not repeat upon oath?—I am sorry to say I have.

Were not many of the subjects with respect to which oaths were administered by the surveyor-general of the most trivial kind?—It was so formerly; for example, when a party was to be relieved upon the commissioners being satisfied, that satisfaction was commonly given by an oath.

It was stated, when this Act was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne, that he had great reason to hope that when the experiment had been tried a year or two it would be possible to abolish other oaths in the Customs; are there any other oaths to which that could refer, except the oaths now referred to?—I am not aware of any. I believe that the abolition was universal, with the exception of what are contained in this second clause referred to.

Have you any idea of the number taken under that second section in the course of a year?—No, but there are a great many.

Does it occur to you that there are any other cases in which oaths might be dispensed with?—None whatever.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

John Stafford, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

John Stafford, Esq.

YOU are chief clerk of the Bow-street Police-office?—I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—Upwards of 30 years.

Are you well acquainted with the duties of that office?—I am, from the length of time I have served in it.

Do many persons attend before the magistrates at Bow-street to take voluntary affidavits?—A great many.

Upon what subjects are the voluntary affidavits usually taken?—I do not know that I am exactly correct in saying voluntary affidavits. A great many people apply to have voluntary oaths administered to them, which the magistrares at Bow-street always refuse to do, unless they conceive that they have jurisdiction so to do. The oaths I allude to are oaths for half pay, and that description of oaths.

Those are oaths which are enacted by statute?—They are.

What you mean by a voluntary affidavit is, an individual applying to be sworn, for example, that he is the inventor of a particular piece of mechanism?—Or that another person owes him such a debt.

And the magistrates at Bow-street do not administer such oaths, because they conceive they cannot legally do so?—Exactly so.

And that persons could not be indicted for the breach of such an oath?—Certainly not, either for perjury or misdemeanor.

Do the officers of the Bow-street establishment take an oath of office?—No.

They only take the oath of constables?—Yes.

Are the accounts of your office sworn to?—Yes.

Who swears to them?—I do.

Are you called upon by Act of Parliament to swear to your accounts?—No, I think not. We never used to swear to the Bow-street accounts till of late years, since the establishment of the different police offices, and then the chief clerks of the respective offices were called upon to swear to their accounts; and it was thought necessary that the Bow-street office should be under the same regulation as the other offices.

If you swear that an account is correct, and then it proves not to be so, can you be indicted for the breach of that oath?—I believe not.

Do not you think that the best means of checking an account is its being sent in speedily, and quickly audited?—Certainly.

Do not you think that the truth of an account can be better proved by vouchers than by oaths or declarations?—The oath, as it applies to myself, is, that I have accounted for all the sums that I have received and expended. It

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applies to the petty cash account, which I am accountable for, and which is received by the other clerks as well as myself; and they account to me for it, and it is entered in the quarterly account, and I swear to the accuracy of it, and render that account as a voucher to the receiver for that sum of money.

Were there any errors detected in the accounts previously to the establishment of the oath?—I never heard of any.

And the accounts were as well kept formerly as they are now?—I believe quite as well.

Can you inform the Committee of the number of oaths administered by the magistrates at Bow-street in a week?—I should think, in a week, at Bow-street, altogether we must administer 300 or 400, or perhaps 600 or 700 in some weeks; the number varies very much.

Is there a fee paid to any person for the administration of these oaths?—Some of them, a fee of one shilling, but generally there is not any fee taken.

Is a fee demanded from persons who attend to take an affidavit for the receipt of their half-pay or pension?—None taken; and I have reason to believe there is none demanded.

Who administers the oath to a person who makes an affidavit for the receipt of his half-pay or pension?—One of the clerks goes into the magistrate's office and swears the gentleman, and then puts the affidavit before the magistrate, who signs it, and it is then delivered back to the gentleman.

On what occasion are pawnbrokers' duplicates made the subject of an affidavit?—Where the parties who have pawned any article lose the duplicate.

How many of these cases are sworn to in the course of a day?—On some days none, or very few; on other days twenty; perhaps fifty or more on Saturdays.

Do the magistrates in some of the police offices administer more affidavits in such cases?—I have heard they do.

Does the security of the owner of the property depend at all upon the sanction of the oath taken, and not upon the impossibility of any stranger knowing the particulars of the duplicate, and shaping his affidavit accordingly?—He swears that on such a day there was pledged such an article with a pawnbroker, and that the informant has lost the duplicate.

Are you not of opinion that the same security might be obtained by substituting a declaration, with a signature, before the magistrate?—Certainly, supposing there was an adequate punishment for a false declaration.

For the three or four days about quarter-day, how many oaths are administered to pensioners at Bow-street?—I should think as many as fifty or a hundred or more (the number is very uncertain) in a day.

Is there not another class of oaths made by firemen, as to their having been with their engines at fires, for the purpose of claiming rewards; are those of frequent occurrence?—Yes, perhaps one or two fire cases happen in a week, sometimes more.

Could not the matter be made the subject of evidence without administering an oath?—It is always inquired into before the reward is given.

Is it a matter which might easily be inquired into by the examination of witnesses?—I should think so.

With respect to voluntary affidavits, are not a great number of those required to be taken by the Bank, and by different insurance offices?—Certainly. In cases of lost bank notes they are required by the Bank.

From your own observation, does not it appear to you that in all cases of that kind a declaration signed before a magistrate would be equally effectual?—I should think it would, and in many instances better, if you make the parties liable to punishment if they make a false declaration.

Have you seen many instances in which parties, having said one thing, corrected themselves when they were put upon oath?—Not many; not more than I should suppose might happen without any decided intention to swear falsely.

Have they not been principally Irish women?—A great many of them. I have observed with regard to the Irish, and the women in particular, that they do not regard an oath, apparently, unless the book has a cross upon it; and if you do not watch them they will not kiss the book, but evade it by kissing their thumb; but if you present them with a testament with a cross upon it, and they kiss it, you may depend upon the truth of what they say; but

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but if they can possibly evade doing that they will; and they do not mind what falsehoods they tell.

Is an oath administered frequently to very young persons?—No; we never swear young persons to that description of affidavit that I have been speaking of. If it is necessary to swear a young person in a judicial proceeding before a magistrate, we always examine him as to whether he understands the nature of an oath.

With respect to the oaths respecting pawnbrokers' duplicates, is not the object of the oath merely to prevent their giving up the property at once without further inquiry?—It secures the property, and prevents the article pawned being taken out on presenting the lost duplicate, the affidavit being retained in the hands of the pawnbroker till the original pawner comes to claim the pledge.

Do not you think that a simple notice to the pawnbroker, "Take notice, I have lost my duplicate, and therefore you are not to give up the property to any person without hearing me," would be sufficient, without any oath?—Certainly; I believe many persons are unwilling to take oaths on trifling occasions. The only question would be, whether the pawnbrokers would pay due attention to it.

From your experience of the law, are you not of opinion that a magistrate who administers a voluntary affidavit is guilty of a misdemeanor?—Certainly, where the magistrate is aware he has no jurisdiction.

Is not the taking of such voluntary affidavit a misdemeanor?—I have never considered that the mere taking of the oath was a misdemeanor; I should think that, in order to make it so, the person taking it must be aware at the time that he is committing an offence; if the person supposes that the oath is a legal oath, then I should say that the mere taking of the oath would not be a misdemeanor on his part.

Do parochial matters come under the consideration of the magistrates at Bow-street?—Yes.

Are the accounts of the parochial officers sworn to at Bow-street?—Some of them; there are very few parishes that come to us upon matters relating to the poor; only some four or five, I think.

Are they ever in the habit of bringing the accounts of the rate to be sworn to before it is collected?—No.

Are not the accounts of the disbursements sworn to periodically, subject of course to appeal if they are found to be wrong?—Yes.

Are appeals frequent?—Not frequent.

In case of a complaint proving to be well founded, is the person swearing to the account liable to any punishment?—Yes, I should think he was, for a misdemeanor, not for perjury; but the oath being required by law to be taken in a proceeding before a magistrate, I should consider it a misdemeanor.

Are not the words used, "to the best of your knowledge and belief?"—They are, in such cases.

Have you known any instance of these words being introduced, "until just cause be shown to the contrary?"—Never.

Do you consider that the affidavits of the parish officers give any security to the proper disbursement of the money of the parish?—I should think very little, if any; it would depend a good deal upon the description of person that was overseer.

In fact, is not that sort of accounts altogether so liable to error, and at the same time so easily capable of subsequent correction by an honest overseer, that a declaration would answer all the purposes of an affidavit?—I think a declaration quite as effective, with a proviso that in case the declaration was decidedly false there should be some punishment for it.

Did you ever know an instance of an overseer being prosecuted for perjury in consequence of an appeal to the quarter sessions against the correctness of his account?—No, I do not recollect any instance in consequence of an appeal; I remember one instance of an overseer being indicted for having taken a false oath before a magistrate on passing his accounts there, but not on an appeal to the sessions.

Have you many applications for parochial relief at Bow-street?—Yes.

Is not that application always verified by an affidavit?—Before any compulsory measure is taken there is an oath; but if a person comes making a

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complaint that he is in need of relief, we generally ask him the circumstances, and inquire if he has applied to the parish officers; if he says "no," then we say, "before we can do anything for you, you must apply to the parish officers."

Do the magistrates of Bow-street summon the parish officers to appear without requiring the party complaining to make an affidavit?—No, not a summons; sometimes we send a note to the overseer.

Do not you think that this affidavit might be safely dispensed with, provided that the magistrate was to inquire into the state of the family and into the whole case?—No doubt that might be dispensed with, because that inquiry might be made by the overseer of the poor.

Do you think that an affidavit is as great a safeguard for the truth of a complaint as an inquiry?—No; I think it is very little of a safeguard in many instances where it is administered.

Do the magistrates of Bow-street sign many orders of removal?—We do some for the parishes who are in the habit of coming to the office.

Previous to the order of removal being granted, must not the overseer of the parish make oath that he has relieved the panper?—Yes.

Would not his declaration that he has relieved the pauper, or the giving the pauper a shilling, or some trifling sum, in the presence of the magistrate, do away with the necessity of that oath?—Certainly it would; sometimes no relief is given till they come to the office.

Would not such a practice be attended with some danger of paupers being removed before they were actually chargeable?—I consider that an overseer would consider himself bound to inquire into the accuracy of a man's settlement before he applies for an order of removal.

Does it not often happen that churchwardens and overseers are very desirous of getting rid of people who are not actually chargeable?—I do not know any instances of it; the general practice at our office is, that the parish officers themselves examine the pauper, and take it down in a book, and they bring the pauper and the book to the magistrate, and the magistrate reads over what has been taken down from the pauper and administers the oath to him, and asks him if that is true. When he has done that, and there appears upon the face of that examination a settlement to remove the pauper to, and the overseer proves that he has relieved the pauper, the order is granted.

Do you think a magistrate would be justified in removing a pauper if the pauper had not been relieved before the pauper was brought into the magistrate's presence?—No, I should think not; at the same time it has been done, without any intention of violating the law.

Have you many cases of affiliation sworn at your office?—Not many; we have some.

What has been your observation with respect to that oath; have you reason to believe that it is often falsely sworn?—I do not think so; I do not think the oath is trifled with one time in fifty.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*.]

Francis Hobler, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

F. Hobler, Esq.

YOU are chief clerk at the Mansion-house?—Yes.

How many years have you filled that office?—As chief clerk about thirty years.

You are well acquainted with the practice of public business before the lord mayor as a magistrate?—Yes.

Does the lord mayor always sit at the Mansion-house, or is he assisted by any of the aldermen?—He generally sits himself.

Has it been the practice of the respective lord mayors to administer voluntary affidavits?—Frequently.

Can you inform the Committee by what statute a magistrate is authorized to administer a voluntary affidavit?—I know of no such statute.

Do you know any thing in the common law which would authorize a magistrate to do so?—I cannot answer that question.

Is it not then illegal to administer voluntary affidavits?—I cannot say so far as that.

If there is no statute to authorize a magistrate to administer a voluntary affidavit,

affidavit, and nothing in the common law which authorizes such administration, how can the administration of such voluntary affidavit be legal?—I should think that many things are legal that are not authorized by any particular statute; custom is common law, and therefore they are authorized by custom.

Do you know any individual case in which a person has been indicted for a breach of such a voluntary affidavit?—I am not aware of any case.

If you were directed by the court of aldermen to prepare an indictment against a man for a breach of a voluntary affidavit, how would you set about it?—I should not have the business to do; it would be referred to the city solicitor, who would act under advice.

Have you any doubt that many of those voluntary affidavits have been broken?—I have no doubt of it.

Are not many of the voluntary affidavits of this description, that a man swears that he is the inventor of a particular piece of mechanism?—Sometimes.

Or that he sells particular goods which are not adulterated?—Sometimes; but if they are observed they are not signed.

Do the proprietors or publishers of newspapers take any affidavits before the lord mayor of the numbers of newspapers sold?—They do.

Is there any fee upon those voluntary affidavits paid to any officer at the Mansion-house?—There is a shilling paid, which shilling is returned into the chamber.

Can you inform the Committee of the amount that was received in the last year from that source?—I cannot say from that source only; the average is about 600 *l.* a year for the fees of the office generally, including a great many things besides affidavits.

Can you state to the Committee the amount of fees paid into the funds of the city of London for voluntary affidavits?—I cannot distinguish them; it is only a small portion of affidavits of that nature which are made before the lord mayor; many of them are by virtue of office, or powers of attorney, going to the West Indies, and other affidavits, to which the city seal is affixed, which makes them evidence in any court in the British Colonies; and there are also other affidavits of a different description, with respect to half pay and widows' pensions, for which nothing is charged, and with respect to pawnbrokers' duplicates.

Do the clerks of the Bank of England take a voluntary affidavit before the lord mayor?—No. The Post-office men (most of them) take an oath of office, swearing that they will not open or detain letters.

Do the insurance offices in the city take any affidavits before the lord mayor?—Not that I am aware of.

Before whem are the livery sworn?—The freemen of London are sworn before the chamberlain of London.

Who administers the oath at the Mansion-house?—In general it is done by one of the city marshals, who is in constant attendance upon the lord mayor.

Is the oath administered while the other business is going on?—Yes.

Is it administered solemnly?—Yes, with more decency than I have seen it administered elsewhere.

Do you think that the voluntary affidavits could be dispensed with?—I should think so; but it might be a hindrance to business to do away with all voluntary affidavits; for example, a person comes and swears that a debt is owing to him for goods delivered to some one, and that the money has not been paid.

Upon what ground has a magistrate authority to administer an oath to a person on that subject?—Supposing it was going to the West Indies, a party could not recover his debt without that.

Would not a declaration, accompanied with penalties upon the breach of it, answer for those purposes?—I cannot say; I cannot measure another man's mind and conscience.

Do you yourself swear to any accounts?—Yes, I swear to all my accounts, by the direction of the court of aldermen, at the request of some of the members of the common council.

Do you produce vouchers for your accounts?—I have very few vouchers.

Do not you consider that the multiplication of oaths is a thing very much to be avoided?—I do.

Do not you think that, if useless oaths were abolished, and declarations substituted, persons would pay more reverence to those oaths that remained?—

F. Hobler, Esq.

21 April 1834.

If your Lordships were to see who it is that the magistrates have to deal with, perhaps you would not think so. Two Jews quarrel, and there are half a dozen witnesses on each side; in fact, there is no witnesses at all—they are all principals. They will go all lengths. They are people of lively passions, and they go off just like rockets. I have heard a Jew tell a story, and it was a strange story, and he was asked, "Have you been sworn?"—"No." "Then give him the Hebrew book. Put your hat on. Now begin your story again." And he has told quite a different story. "Why, that is not what you said before." —"I was not sworn, my Lord." That shows that he attached some respect to an oath. That is the only fact of the sort I know, but it was so striking that I could not forget it.

Are the accounts of the city sworn to?—Most of the accounts.

Do not you think the best check upon an account is its being quickly sent in and speedily audited?—They cannot audit my accounts; but with accounts which can be capable of having vouchers for them, that is the best security, certainly.

Have not the lord mayors very large accounts sent in to them for different things furnished to them during their mayoralty?—Of course.

Does the lord mayor require those tradesmen to swear to those accounts?—He must trust his housekeeper to check them.

Does the housekeeper swear that she has checked them correctly?—I do not know.

Is not the character of the clerk of the lord mayor a sufficient guarantee to the city of London that he will not plunder the city?—I hope so; but it has always been the custom to take an oath for a great many years.

In your opinion, declarations might be substituted for oaths?—I have no doubt of it; I think for respectable people, always.

Do you think that many a rogue will not perjure himself?—I think they will.

From your experience, do you think there are many witnesses that come to testify to a fact who would say that, not being sworn, which they would not say if they were sworn?—I have no doubt it operates as a check.

Should you see any objection to get rid of voluntary affidavits?—Certainly not. They do mischief in some cases; but if you were to say that no voluntary oath should be taken, it might check business.

Will you specify any instance in which it would have that effect?—For example, one man says to another, "If you will swear to this debt I will pay it," and that puts an end to the dispute.

Do not you consider that a magistrate dealing with such a transaction as that is acting illegally?—I think illegally is rather too hard a word.

Do not you think it is a most improper practice, and that it leads to great perjury?—I should hope not.

Have you any doubt that some of the most eminent Judges in Westminster-hall have declared those voluntary oaths to be illegal?—I have heard that it has been said that magistrates should be more careful.

Have not you heard that Lord Eldon, Lord Ellenborough and Lord Tenterden have declared them to be unlawful?—I have read such observations made.

Then how can you say that you have no reason to believe them unlawful?—I look upon the word unlawful in a stronger light; something that is absolutely prohibited by law.

You have stated that the practice of administering voluntary oaths is justified by custom; is not this a custom of the Lord Mayor's office, which is complained of in every other office?—I do not know that the lord mayor is alone in the thing.

You say that the lord mayor sometimes will not administer oaths which are brought; what is the nature of those which have been refused?—I have seen oaths put forward that would not bear the light, as to feats of various kinds, and persons coming and declaring that they never spoke ill words of another. The other voluntary oaths are with respect to debts. A man came to-day to make an oath, and as he was not prepared with the form, I made the oath for him. That was a tradesman, who swore that the contents of the articles mentioned in the bill of parcels upon the other side were really sent to the order of such an one at Norwich, and that they were fairly charged, and that there was still due upon the articles 17*l.* to him.

Do you think that the lord mayor had a right to administer such an oath?—If I had thought there was anything wrong I should not have administered it. He sends that to Norwich, and the account is closed between them. *F. Hobler*, Esq. 21 April 1834.

Has such a custom as that prevailed in any other police office?—At the police offices there is such a custom.

Do you know that people have been allowed to take those oaths at any other office?—No; I cannot know what they do at other offices.

Do not you know that there have been constant complaints of those oaths being administered at the Lord Mayor's office?—No, or else it would have been stopped.

[*The Witness was directed to withdraw.*

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Monday next, at Two o'clock.

Die Lunæ, 28° *Aprilis* 1834.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND IN THE CHAIR.

Hensleigh Wedgewood, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

YOU are one of the magistrates of Union Hall Police-office?—I am. *H. Wedgewood*, Esq, 28 April 1834.

Have you turned your attention much to the oaths which you are called upon to administer as a magistrate?—Yes; I have thought a deal both of them and those we have to take as magistrates.

Have the goodness to state your opinion as to the expediency of all or any of the oaths that have come under your notice?—Magistrates have to take several themselves that appear to me quite useless. To qualify a man to act as magistrate for any one county he has to take eight oaths, three of which are repeated twice over; and consequently a police magistrate who acts for six divisions has to take forty-eight oaths to qualify him for his office.

State what oaths they are called upon to take?—The first step in qualifying a magistrate is to sue out a writ of dedimus, which is a writ addressed to any indifferent persons, authorizing them to administer to him the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oath of office; then before the clerk of the peace he takes the oath of office and of his qualification of 100*l.* a year; and finally, he takes in some court of record the oaths allegiance, supremacy and abjuration. I think the whole of these oaths might be advantageously dispensed with, and replaced by a simple engagement to perform the duties of his office, and a declaration of his being possessed of the necessary qualification. All the oaths taken under the dedimus are again taken in other stages of the qualification, so that at any rate this writ might be dispensed with, and the fees with which it is charged might be paid at the time the magistrate qualifies at quarter sessions. I think a great number of the affidavits in the ordinary business of the police office are quite useless. The security they give in most cases depends merely upon certain facts being within the knowledge of the parties who make the affidavits, which nobody else has an opportunity of knowing, and in no respect upon the oath. For instance, one of the affidavits most frequently occurring is that of the loss of pawnbrokers' duplicates; the form of an affidavit of this description is an exact copy of the lost duplicate, together with an oath that it has been lost, and not sold or transferred. Now it is clear the security to pawnbrokers and parties who have their property in pawn is the fact that the particulars of each duplicate are only known to the owner of the property, and consequently no person who has not seen the original duplicate has the opportunity of taking the property out of pawn by a forged affidavit. There are forty or fifty of these affidavits every day relating to property, of the value of about 3*s.* each affidavit on an average.

You mean to say that the private knowledge of those circumstances would be ample security, without the oath?—Yes; I think the security would be quite as great as it is at present.

Do you conceive a declaration would be a sufficient security, without administering an oath?—I think a declaration of that kind, authenticated before a magistrate, would be looked upon in exactly the same light that the oath is now,

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and would give quite as great security. The Government pensions and half-pay form another abundant source of affidavits, where the security depends on similar circumstances. The affidavits which form the vouchers for the payment of all military and naval pensions consist of two parts; first, a certificate from the minister of the parish, that he believes the pensioner to be the person he represents himself to be; and, secondly, an oath before a magistrate that he served so long in such and such a regiment, and is entitled to such and such a pension for his services. It is obvious that the security against forging an affidavit of this kind consists in the difficulty any fraudulent person would have in learning the particulars necessary to enable him to frame his affidavit rightly, and in the danger of detection, and very little upon the sanctity of an oath. I cannot believe that any person who would commit so premeditated and circumstantial a fraud as the forgery of a document of this kind would hesitate for a moment to take a false oath if it should be necessary for his purpose. I think in all these cases of pension and half pay affidavits, simple declarations might advantageously be substituted for sworn documents, without the least sacrifice of security.

What do you think of the oath you administer to firemen claiming rewards from the inhabitants of a parish?—I think it quite unnecessary.

Could not the fact of a fire be ascertained by examining other persons?—Yes; because if the fire is disputed, we do not admit the firemen's oaths as to that fact; they are required to prove it by extraneous evidence.

Therefore, in point of fact, the oath is of no value at all, and affords no security?—Just so.

If the matter is not disputed, the money would of course be paid; if it is disputed, you inquire into the facts of the case?—If we were able to take their simple allegation in the first instance, wherever the fact of a fire could not be disputed the fines would be paid, as they are now, without further inquiry; wherever the fire was disputed the firemen would be required, as they are now, to prove their case by the oaths of indifferent witnesses.

Therefore, in point of fact, the oath is never required except in cases where it is manifestly useless?—Exactly so.

The oath is always tendered?—It is only on affidavit of the fire that the parish officers are authorized to pay the rewards; it is consequently always necessary to administer the oath in the first instance.

Are the magistrates of Union Hall Police-office in the habit of administering oaths to persons as to their being the inventors of some machine?—No, we never do that.

Or that their tea or blacking is not adulterated?—No, we never admit oaths of that kind. I believe we occasionally administer oaths that we ought not; for instance, if a man has lost a bank note, or it has been destroyed accidentally, the Bank require him to make an affidavit of the loss, which they then can make good to him. I am not aware that they have any right to require an oath in a case of this kind, but it would be so hard upon the suffering parties to refuse them that we generally allow it.

You conceive those other affidavits, which may be called voluntary affidavits not enacted by any statute or common law, it is illegal in a magistrate to sanction?—I believe so.

Do you not conceive then that it would be illegal in any man that took them?—I should hardly think it would be an offence in the party taking the oath. The magistrate is the officer appointed by law to administer oaths, and I should think that it would be held to be his business to decide whether an oath was legal or illegal, and that he alone would be answerable.

Are there any fees paid on affidavits to any persons at Union-hall?—There is a fee of 1*s.* which goes to the Crown.

It goes to the fund out of which the salaries are paid?—Yes, to the police fund. Besides what I have mentioned, all sorts of societies think themselves entitled to require an oath on any occasion from their members. Benefit societies, for instance, on any occasion when they may require proof of a fact, are very apt to call for an oath. When parties come with affidavits of that kind I tell them we cannot administer an oath, but I allow them to certify the truth of the fact, and authenticate their declaration in the form of an affidavit, with the exception of the oath, and that usually satisfies them as well; and I have no doubt they obtain their object by a certificate of this kind as well as by an affidavit.

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The oath would be no additional security to the society; they could not punish them?—No, certainly not.

A man cannot be indicted for swearing falsely in a voluntary affidavit?—No; it requires to be in some cause, before some competent court, and as to a material matter.

From the experience you have had as a magistrate, do you not think it might be advisable, in every point of view, to substitute, in many instances, declarations for oaths, always making a breach of the declaration subject to a severe penalty?—I think that with all affidavits, without any exception, it might be done with perfect safety. I believe people only require evidence to be given in the legal form, whatever that may be, to give such faith to it as it may deserve. It requires some authorized form to show that a man is aware he is not speaking with the looseness of ordinary conversation, but deliberately, with the consequences of false swearing before his eyes; and I think that in all affidavits, and in all cases where an oath is now required, except in giving open evidence in a court of justice, a form of this kind might be advantageously substituted for an oath. Nobody gives at all a less degree of credit to a Quaker or a Moravian than to a sworn witness; and that, I am persuaded, is not because they believe him to be a more than ordinarily moral man, but because he gives his evidence in the form required by law; and I think that this fact is decisive of the question of how little credit is actually attached to the oath itself.

Do you mean that you would abolish all oaths in courts of justice?—I certainly think they might be abolished without any danger to the cause of truth in all cases, but I am afraid that public opinion is not yet sufficiently advanced to make that possible.

You are speaking of the effect produced on the party with respect to the belief attached by the other party to the oath; the Committee are inquiring rather into the effect produced on the party taking the oath?—I think we have as good an opportunity of seeing the effect of an oath in a police office as any where. Parties are in very little awe of the court, and there is consequently the less danger of confounding the respect paid to the court with that due to the oath. I am decidedly of opinion that even by the party taking the oath it is in general only considered as the form under which he must give his evidence.

Have you never heard a person state a thing at the police office as to which, when you swore him, he varied in his statement?—I recollect but one instance of it, and that was in the case of an Irishwoman, who varied her evidence upon being put upon her oath; it was, however, upon a point on which she was not much interested, as to the settlement of a child.

Was this woman a Catholic or a Protestant?—I really do not know.

If parties come in a state of great excitement to the police office, and become partizans, do you not think they would say things which they would not maintain when called upon on the sanctity of an oath?—No, I do not think that. Parties do not in general come straight from their quarrels to a police-office; generally two or three days intervene; but when they have that feeling of partizanship, I think the oath is a very weak barrier against it. I saw a very strong instance of this on Saturday, when two very respectable looking men were led by their partizanship into the grossest falsehood, in a case of two carriages running against each other.

Were they gentlemen's carriages?—They were tradespeople.

If their testimony was conflicting, it is quite obvious that one party must swear falsely; but do you mean to say they were so regardless of the sanctity of an oath that they both swore falsely?—One of them, a very respectable looking man, was evidently saying any thing he thought useful to his cause, however contradictory; but I referred to it only on the question of how far we may expect an oath to overpower the feelings of partizanship.

You state that as an instance of a disregard of the sanctity of an oath in persons apparently respectable?—Yes, when excited by partizanship.

Do you not believe that diminishing the number of oaths will give more sanctity to those which remain?—I am afraid that no diminution that can be made will have much effect that way; I think in those oaths which do remain the circumstances would be just the same as they are now.

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You were understood to say that you are against all oaths whatever?—I should be very glad to see them entirely abolished.

Do not you think that if the oaths were much diminished in number they might be administered with more solemnity, and be likely to produce more effect?—I do not think that the little regard that is paid to oaths depends much upon the irreverent manner in which they are administered, and I do not think there will be much difference in the solemnity of their administration. No reduction that can be made in the number of oaths can make them so few as much to diminish the familiarity with them of the administering officer. Oaths would be going on all day long, under any circumstances, in a police-office.

If the oaths were removed from a great number of cases in which they are now administered, the number taken in a day would be greatly diminished?—As long as oaths remain in courts of justice, they must remain in taking the evidence before magistrates, and other oaths administered bear no proportion to those that are given in the ordinary way of evidence.

What number of oaths do you suppose you administer in the course of a week?—I cannot form the least guess. I think the pawnbrokers' affidavits are about 40 or 50 in a day; other affidavits perhaps 20 a day. The other oaths vary so extremely I can form no guess.

Can you make a return by ascertaining what the number is of shillings paid into the fund?—There are so many exempted from the fee, we could form no estimate from that source.

Are you in the habit of administering oaths upon parochial business to any great extent?—To no great extent.

There is an oath to overseers swearing to their accounts?—There is, and a very useless one. I believe it gives no additional security.

Have you much parochial business at your office?—Yes; there is a good deal of parochial business, but not many oaths.

When a complaint is made by a poor person unable to subsist himself, is an oath administered?—No, unless the parish officers wish them to be sworn to some particular fact.

Is it your habit to swear them before you grant orders of removal?—Yes; then they are sworn to their place of settlement.

Are the overseers sworn?—No; the evidence of the paupers is taken as to their being chargeable to the removing parish; and in Irish and Scotch removals the paupers swear they are natives of Ireland or Scotland.

Does not the overseer previously swear he has relieved the party?—We never require that; we take the pauper's evidence as to that. In Scotch and Irish removals it is obvious how unnecessary the oath must be; there can be little doubt whether a man is a Scotchman or an Irishman.

There may be a doubt whether he has not gained a settlement in England?—But he would show that if he possibly could; it is a great object to them to show some settlement here.

Is the clerk of your office sworn to the accuracy of his accounts?—Yes, every time they are sent in.

By what Act of Parliament is that authorized?—By the Metropolitan Police Act, I believe, if not merely by custom.

How long is it since the clerk of your office has been called upon to swear to those accounts?—I presume it has been so always, but I am not sure.

State generally what is your opinion with respect to written affidavits?—I think that all written affidavits might be authenticated before the competent authority, without an oath; the name of affidavit might remain, as there is nothing in it to imply that the party has been sworn, and I believe that they would answer every purpose to which they are now applied. I would make the wilful making of a false affidavit a misdemeanor.

You confine that to written affidavits?—I think that, besides these, in all cases where an oath is now required where there is no adverse party, an affidavit in the new form might be substituted for it.

You think that would be perfectly safe?—Quite so. I have heard judges, who thought the oath taken in open court of great use, say, that they attribute no value to the oath in an *ex parte* affidavit.

In your opinion, you think it might be extended to evidence in courts of justice?—

justice?—Yes, I do, although I think that this would frighten many people who would contemplate the other change without alarm. *H. Wedgewood, Esq.*

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

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Sir *John Bissett* is called in; and Examined as follows:

YOU are a commissary-general?—I have been a commissary-general since July 1811. Sir *John Bissett.*

How long have you been in His Majesty's service?—I was appointed assistant commissary-general by the King's commission on the 5th of April 1795.

You have served with our armies abroad?—I have served in Germany, South America, Holland, Spain, Gibraltar, Sicily and the whole of the Mediterranean, also in France and Portugal, and on every occasion but one was senior officer.

Does an officer of the commissariat, upon appointment, take any oath?—I believe not; I never took one myself.

Are the officers of the commissariat called upon to swear to the accuracy of their accounts?—They are; every account rendered to the Treasury is sworn to.

How often are they called upon to deliver in their accounts?—Generally speaking, the junior officers send in their accounts monthly, to be incorporated into a general one by the officer on the station, and that general one is rendered to the Treasury every two months.

If they incur travelling expenses, are they called upon to swear that they have expended the amount charged?—Yes, always.

Do you not consider the best check on accounts to be that of their being rendered speedily, and audited as soon as possible after?—Unquestionably; and for this, among other reasons, that whatever irregularities are discovered are checked in their progress; whereas when the audit takes place years afterwards (as has been the case in former times), the parties concerned may be dead, or not in a condition to refund, or meet a surcharge.

Have you not on service in the field found it difficult to find a magistrate before whom these oaths could be taken?—Officers detached find it difficult sometimes to meet with persons before whom they can make oath. With the army of occupation in France, I made the officers render me their accounts weekly; these I made up in my own office into two monthly periods, and when so made up, I sent them back to be sworn to, in order to avoid the necessity of their taking oaths weekly.

In your opinion, are these oaths necessary; could not the number be very much diminished, or a declaration substituted, a penalty being imposed upon the violation or inaccuracy of the declaration?—My preceding answer will show that my feeling has long been, that we have too many oaths, and that their frequency diminishes their importance in the minds of those who make them. As regards the commissariat, I would, as soon as an officer were appointed, make him take an oath in an imposing form before an officer of high rank and a magistrate, both of whom should certify the same in order to its being deposited in the Treasury, and which oath should be so worded as to be binding for life, and that the commissariat officers taking it should incur all the pains and penalties attached to perjury if they should afterwards certify any public account or document to be just and true, for their own profit or that of others, to the prejudice of the public, they knowing it at the time to be false.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*)

James Stephen, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

YOU hold the situation of counsel to the Secretary of State for the Colonial Department and to the Board of Trade?—Yes. *James Stephen, Esq.*

Did you take any oath upon your appointment?—No.

Does anybody in the department, that you are aware of, take any oath?—In the office of the Secretary of State no official oath is taken by any one, except the Secretary of State himself. He is sworn to the faithful discharge of his office, and he is also from time to time sworn before one of the Barons of the Exchequer as to the faithful application of the secret service money

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money entrusted to him. The various members of the committee of Privy Council for Trade take the Privy Councillors' oath; but no oath is administered to any of them specially as members of that committee. The clerks of the Council are, by virtue of their offices, secretaries to the committee of Privy Council for Trade; they are sworn into office as clerks of the Council, but not specially as secretaries to that committee. I am not aware that any other member of either of the two departments of state with which I am connected takes any official oath.

Is the oath respecting the administration of the secret service money taken by any one but the Secretary of State himself?—The senior Under Secretary of State also takes that oath.

Are any oaths taken in the office by any person appointed to any situation in the colonies?—Generally all colonial officers take their official oaths in the colony before the governor and council, the governor himself being sworn in by the chief justice, or by the president of the council, in the presence of all the members of it. Occasionally, however, the governor's oath is administered before His Majesty in Council.

Have you ever turned your attention to the question of the necessity of administering oaths to so great an extent to persons holding public situations, and discharging public functions?—It never occurred to me to engage in the serious study of the subject, although of course, as a question of morality, it has occasionally attracted my attention.

Do you consider that it would be an advantage to substitute declarations, with the same penalties as are imposed now upon perjury, in lieu of many of the oaths that are taken in public departments?—An oath is a solemn recognition of the presence of God as the witness of the truth of what is spoken, and in that sense all the solemn adjurations required in public departments are alike termed "oaths." But such oaths are either promissory or affirmative; the deponent either makes a vow that he will pursue a certain course of conduct, or he asserts something respecting a specific matter of fact. In either case there is an antecedent religious obligation which the oath recognizes, and is intended to enforce. It is a religious duty to perform with fidelity, diligence and impartiality the functions of the office which the deponent has accepted; it is a religious duty to speak the truth upon the subject on which the deponent is examined by competent authority. A man of strong, confirmed and accurate principles will, I believe, perform his official engagements with faithfulness, and give his testimony to specific facts with scrupulous veracity, whether he has been sworn or not. In that respect his conduct will not be in any degree affected by the oath he has taken. At the opposite extreme are men wholly unprincipled and profligate, whom no religious or moral sanctions can bind, and who abstain from crime merely from the absence of temptation, or from the dread of temporal punishments. On such persons a promissory oath will produce no salutary effect whatever, because the breach of a vow made with a direct recognition of the presence of God involves no more severe temporal punishment than the breach of a simple promise. The great mass of mankind, however, belong to neither of these classes. Without confirmed principles and habits of religion on the one hand, and reckless profligacy on the other, they have sufficient infirmity to be very accessible to the temptation to promise-breaking or falsehood, with enough of piety or superstition to feel some horror at the thought of violating a declaration for the sincerity of which they have made a solemn appeal to their Creator. Thus, with this great mass of people, the chance of truth being spoken and of engagements being observed, is, I think, in some degree enhanced by the administration of an oath. The main efficacy of oaths must, however, be attributed to the prevalence of a public sentiment by which perjury is regarded with especial abhorrence, and by which a perjured man, borrowing his estimate of himself from that which he knows would prevail in society if his crime were detected, becomes his own punisher. With the vast multitude, whose conscience is little else than the echo of public opinion, an oath will be a powerful security for truth so long as public opinion on the subject is in a healthful state. Certainly, however, if the general standard of virtue or of religion were raised, and if a deliberate affirmation falsely made were regarded with the abhorrence with which we now regard a solemn oath falsely taken, such an appeal to the Creator might be dispensed with on a great multitude of occasions, perhaps on all. I would add, that promissory

oaths

oaths will be of little weight on any class of men, except in proportion as the promise is precise and definite. If a man pledges himself to the performance of any thing which is described only in vague and general terms, scope is given for the influence of every sophistry which his own interest or self love may suggest; and the pledge, in his own estimate of it, is practically attenuated to nothing at all.

Do you consider that the imposing that sort of vow has a tendency rather to create a disrespect towards oaths than the contrary?—I apprehend that the multiplication of oaths has a direct tendency to impair the reverence with which they would otherwise be regarded, and this result seems to me peculiarly to follow from the multiplication of promissory oaths or vows. Some, as, for example, those taken at the Universities, are impracticable: others, as those for the faithful discharge of an office to the duties of which a man devotes his whole life, are so comprehensive as to have scarcely any definite meaning. When men's consciences are entangled with impracticable or indefinite vows, they learn to think lightly of those which are both practicable and definite. The moral sense on the subject is blunted, and the most solemn adjuration or vow with regard to future conduct degenerates into a mere ceremonial. Adverting to what I have already said as to that class of society by whom the salutary force of oaths is chiefly if not exclusively felt, I think that whatever tends to diminish the general respect for this obligation is peculiarly mischievous. Their religious and moral principles, being not much more than the echo of the public voice, will decline with the general declension of moral sentiment in society at large; their religion, partaking much of the character of superstition, will be dissipated by reasons as inconsiderable as those in which it originated. Oaths are chiefly of use to secure the veracity of those who are habitually governed by a low and worldly standard of virtue; and just in proportion as that standard is lowered on the subject of solemn adjurations, the influence of them will be weakened in the very direction in which they are of the greatest real value.

In the case of an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital who receives quarterly his payment in the country, and swears that he is the person entitled to such payment, do you think that a declaration would be equally efficacious?—If the pensioner be supposed to be a man of real religion, I believe that he will speak the truth respecting his pension whether he be sworn or not. If he be supposed a hardened profligate, he will not be deterred from falsehood by the oath, but by the dread of the pillory or the treadmill; so that if those penalties were to follow upon false assertion on the subject, as they now follow upon false swearing respecting it, he might be trusted as much or as little upon the one form of asseveration as upon the other. But if the pensioner be supposed to belong to neither extreme, then I believe that the probability of his speaking truth is increased by administering the oath to him. The principles of virtue, however imperfect or dormant in his mind, will receive some quickening stimulus; his superstition will be enlisted on the side of duty; and the anticipated contempt of the circle in which he lives will deter him from conduct which, if detected, would ensure their reprobation. I assume, however, the existence in that circle of a prevalent abhorrence of perjury.

Do you consider that that feeling applies to a Chelsea pensioner swearing to facts of that kind as much as it would apply to a person taking an oath in a court of justice?—The solemnities of the legal tribunals more or less affect the imagination of all who are subjected to them, and lend strength to the moral or religious or social sentiment on which the value of oaths mainly depends. The Chelsea pensioner is sworn in a manner the least calculated to produce an impressive effect on his mind. The substance of all that I have to offer on the general subject is as follows:—if all men had a just sense of their religious and moral obligations, oaths would be superfluous; if all men were hardened profligates, they would be superfluous, for another reason; but, taking the world as it is, oaths afford society a more effectual protection against falsehood than could be derived from simple assertions, provided that such oaths, when promissory, relate to the performance of some definite act, and when affirmatory relate to the occurrence of some specific matter of fact. There is a maximum beyond which the security thus derived cannot be carried. By applying the sanction of an oath to statements in their own nature indefinite or insignificant, or by invoking it very frequently, in reference even to definite and material

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statements, the general reverence for oaths and the general abhorrence of perjury, progressively diminish, until oaths become nearly valueless.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

George Maule, Esq., is called in; and Examined as follows:

George Maule, Esq.

ARE you solicitor to the Treasury?—I am.

As solicitor to the Treasury do you take any oath?——None.

Are any of the officers in your department called upon to take an oath?—I believe not. I take oaths sometimes as administrator to deceased persons, on behalf of the Crown, in the Ecclesiastical Court.

Have you the power of administering oaths to other persons?—None at all.

Have you ever considered the general question of the multiplicity of oaths that are administered to persons connected with the discharge of public duties?—I have never had an opportunity of considering it so as to give any opinion upon it; I have heard of oaths, particularly in the Excise and Customs, which might be dispensed with, but I am not particularly acquainted with the nature of those oaths.

Do you conceive that the effect of an oath, generally speaking, is derived from the sacred character of the act, or the fear of punishment that would follow the commission of perjury?—I am sorry to say I am afraid the temporal consequences have generally more power over men's minds than any other consideration.

So that if a declaration not upon oath were to be followed, if violated, with the same consequences as perjury with regard to the punishment to be inflicted, do you think it would operate as strongly?—It would, I think, in general, but I do not know that it would in all respects. I remember frequent instances, when I was upon the circuit, of witnesses who sometimes would not kiss the book; and frequently the Judge, at the instigation of counsel, would order them to kiss the book, and from that I should collect that the solemnity of the act has some effect upon the minds of those persons.

With regard to the out-pensioners in Chelsea Hospital, do you think a declaration would be tantamount in its effect to an oath?—If it was followed with the temporal consequences in case of untruth, I should think it would have the same effect.

Is it legal to administer a voluntary affidavit?—Certainly not legal to administer an oath, except in a judicial matter, or under the authority of an Act of Parliament; and no proceedings can be had upon such oaths as those.

Do you consider that the taking those oaths tends to diminish the effect of an oath judicially administered?—Clearly. I think that all oaths which are not, strictly speaking, judicial oaths, tend very much to diminish the solemnity of oaths. It frequently happens in my office that people wishing to prove facts offer to make an oath before a magistrate, but I never allow that to be done. There are, however, some oaths that are taken before the lord mayor and others that are necessary in some proceedings. It happens in my own case, when I am appointed nominee to administer to effects of persons deceased in India, I am obliged to send out the necessary documents, authenticated by an oath taken before the lord mayor; that is in order to give validity to the instrument.

Do you consider it necessary that that oath should be taken by the person charged with the duties you are executing in that case?—I should think not, if the supreme courts in India were authorized to admit it by a declaration.

Would not a declaration, liable to the same penalties as perjury, be sufficient?—Probably it would. I should state, however, that the cases I allude to in my office are not very numerous.

Are you sworn to the correctness of your accounts before the public auditors?—I am, before the Audit Board, annually.

Do the members of the Treasury Board, as such, or the subordinate officers of the Treasury, take an oath?—They do not.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

W. K. Dehany, Esq., is called in; and Examined as follows:

W. K. Dehany, Esq

YOU are the solicitor of Excise?—I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—I have been in England in that situation since the year 1820. I was previously in Ireland, and previously in Scotland, in the same situation.

Can

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Can you state the number of oaths which are required by law to be taken by the different officers in the department of the Excise?—The oath of office is taken upon their first appointment, which consists of the oath of allegiance; and, added to that, that they will discharge their duty faithfully and impartially, I think, without fee or reward. The oath will be found in 7 & 8 Geo. 4. c. 53, s. 7.

Is that oath again taken upon promotion?—Not on every promotion; on being appointed examiners or collectors, it is renewed.

Can you state the number of other oaths which are required to be taken by the different officers of the department?—By the officers there are no other oaths required, except as they are called upon to verify accounts. It is optional with the Commissioners to call for this verification; it is not as a matter of course, but when the Commissioners deem it necessary they may call for an affidavit to verify the accounts presented to them by their officers.

Are the Commissioners often in the habit of resorting to affidavits for that purpose?—For some description of accounts they do, which are the accounts of the officers for incidental expenses where the expenses exceed 10*s*., also the accounts of the officers employed on the Revenue Police in Ireland. These accounts are regularly vouched by affidavit, but not any other description of accounts, except the general accounts of the whole revenue made up at the close of the year, which are sworn to by the Commissioners themselves previously to being enrolled in the Exchequer.

Do you not consider that the best check upon accounts is by their being sent in at very short periods, and audited as soon as possible?—Undoubtedly those are the best checks that can be acted upon, and accordingly the oath is only required in those accounts where the fact of the payment, or the credit claimed, can be known only to the party himself.

In the year 1831 an Act of Parliament was passed, abolishing certain oaths and affirmations taken and made in the Customs and Excise departments of His Majesty's revenue, substituting declarations in lieu thereof; has any inconvenience been found from the change of the law in this respect?—None that I am aware of, nor any insecurity to the revenue.

Are there not certain exceptions made?—There are certain exceptions; there is the oath of allegiance and of office, the oath for a collector's warrant for levying the duties, also the oath for the warrant of suspicion, and search warrant; those are very much in the nature of judicial oaths, the operation of the collector's warrant being to levy upon the party's goods, and the operation of the warrant of suspicion being to exercise a very serious power of entering into a private house to search. The oaths upon payment of pensions were retained, not as being part of the oaths of the Excise department, but as belonging to other departments, which was the reason of their not being interfered with at the time. The other oaths that were retained were oaths upon export debentures for the purpose of receiving the drawback, oaths for receiving certain allowances for the soap and starch duty, and paper allowances in printing, and allowances for building materials for churches. Those are all oaths for obtaining payments out of the revenue, and it was thought desirable for a time to retain those. There is also a power to require facts showing that no fraud has been committed or intended to be proved on oath; this is somewhat in the nature of a judicial oath.

Are you of opinion that a declaration to be made by the parties, the breach of such declaration being declared infamy, with the penalties now applicable to perjury, would not be a sufficient protection to the revenue, without calling upon those parties to take an oath?—I think a pecuniary penalty would be sufficient, and be more readily enforced. With respect to the oaths reserved, it was considered that they should be retained for a time as a security, the parties from whom they were required being claimants of the public money, or being judicial oaths; but, with the exception of oaths in the nature of judicial oaths, where you have any other check, and you do not require to come to the party himself for a knowledge of the fact, the oath could, in my opinion, be safely dispensed with. In all the cases of payment upon the debentures I think it might certainly be dispensed with. The oaths for obtaining the allowances were considered necessary to be retained; but I still find, that though those oaths are retained, there is considerable irregularity, and parties violate them; and I should myself, so far from thinking it objectionable, rather

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approve of a declaration, with a pecuniary penalty, being substituted for the oath. Where, in accounts, the payments or credits claimed are only known to the party making the claim, it may be advisable to have the power of calling for affidavit in support of it. All oaths in the nature of judicial oaths should undoubtedly be retained.

Is there any penalty upon a man committing a breach of the oaths you have just mentioned?—The pains and penalties of perjury.

Could you indict a man for perjury?—Yes.

Have you done so?—No, I have never known an instance of it.

Would it be difficult to frame a Bill by which persons violating a declaration should be punished summarily by fine or imprisonment?—No, certainly not. In all the instances where declaration was substituted for oaths the penalty is 100*l.* and we have frequently proceeded for it.

Have you had occasion to proceed more frequently for the penalty since the declaration has been substituted for the oath than you did before?—No, not generally. With regard to one instance we have proceeded more frequently, but that is not consequent upon the offence being oftener committed. It is in the case of auctioneers for making a false return. Previously, unless you indicted the party for perjury for a breach of the oath, the only process was proceeding upon his bond, which was an expensive one, and it was often doing more than the case required. Since the Act passed we have proceeded for the false declaration for the 100*l.* penalty instead; but that has originated, not from the offences being more numerous, but from the means of prosecution being more easy.

Is any officer, with the exception of the Commissioners of Excise, entitled to administer oaths?—Yes; the collector is authorized, as well as the commissioners, to administer them. The oaths formerly administered, which were innumerable, were principally before the collectors or supervisors.

As you have had great experience of the effect of taking oaths in the same branch of the law in England, Ireland and Scotland, can you state that you have observed any difference in the value or effect of an oath in the three countries?—If the question applies to the revenue oaths, and the description of oaths abolished by the Act of Parliament, I should say more with respect to those oaths; I should say that I have observed a general inattention to the obligation of an oath, rather than that any direct perjury was committed. From the frequency with which they were administered, the number of them, and most of them being required at certain recurring periods, the taking of them degenerated into matter of form, and inattention to or forgetfulness of the solemn nature of the obligation.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Joseph Timm, Esquire is called in; and Examined as follows:

Joseph Timm, Esq.

YOU are solicitor to the Board of Stamps —I am.

How long have you been in that situation?—Five years.

Can you state the number of oaths which are required to be taken by the different officers in the department of the stamps?—I think there is but one; it is an oath in the first Stamp Act, the 5th of William and Mary, c. 21. s. 12.* "That every Person who shall be commissionated by their Majesties, and every Person to be employed by or under those commissionated by their Majesties, for the marking or stamping of vellum, parchment or paper as aforesaid, before his acting in the marking or stamping of the said vellum, parchment or paper, shall take the oath following; that is to say, 'I, *A. B.* do swear, that I will faithfully execute the trust reposed in me, pursuant to the several Acts of Parliament relating to the Stamp Duties, without fraud or concealment, and shall from time to time true account make of my doing therein, and deliver the same to such person or persons as His Majesty, his heirs or successors, shall appoint to receive such account, and shall take no fee, reward or profit for the execution or performance of the said trust, or the business relating thereunto, from any persons other than such as shall be paid or allowed

* A similar Form of Oath is also given in the following Stamp Acts:—9 W. 3. c. 25. s. 60; 8 Anne, c. 9. s. 42; 9 Anne. c. 23. s. 29; 10 Anne. c. 19. s. 106; 12 Anne, stat. 2. c. 9. s. 26; 12 G. 1. c. 33. s. 9; 36 G. 3. c. 56. s 8. One Oath only is taken, which is according to the Form here given.

allowed by His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or by the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, or three of them now being, or by the Treasurer of the Exchequer, or three or more of the Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being.' "

Is that oath taken by every officer in the Stamp-office?—I believe not: this Act is still in force, and the provisions of it are made applicable by a reference from other Acts. I believe there is a similar oath in the statute of Anne.

Do you know who the officers are who take that oath?—The commissioners and their secretary are the only officers who take the oath.

Is the oath taken only once, or is it taken again upon promotion?—It is taken by the commissioners on the opening of every new commission, but by the secretary only once.

In what cases does the Department of the Stamps call upon individuals to make affidavits?—There are a variety of cases, the principal of which are the applications for the allowance of spoiled stamps. I can give a list of all the oaths taken: first, by persons claiming the allowance of spoiled stamps; by secretaries of insurance companies on passing their quarterly accounts of duties received; by card and dice makers of the quantities of cards and dice made by them; by the officers of the Bank of England and by country bankers under composition for their bills and notes of the amount of unstamped bills and notes in circulation; by the printers and publishers and proprietors of newspapers; by distributors on passing their quarterly accounts; by inspectors of stamps of their expenses and disbursements; by distributors and officers of the respective departments of the amount of duties on stage-coaches, advertisements and pamphlets due from defaulters, to ground writs to hold parties to bail, (the latter are required by the Court of Exchequer); by executors or administrators on proving wills or obtaining letters of administration, (those are sworn before the officer of the Ecclesiastical Court, but an account is kept at the Stamp-office); by the same persons on applying for a return of or to increase the probate or administration duty. There are others occasionally. Before the Board will consent to remit a penalty payable on stamping an instrument, an affidavit is required of the day of executing it, where the commissioners have no power to remit the penalty if the instrument be brought to be stamped after the expiration of a certain period from its execution. In prosecutions for penalties, memorials are presented to the Board in mitigation, the statements contained in which are sometimes required to be verified by affidavit.

The first case you mention is the affidavit made by a person claiming an allowance for spoiled stamps; what is the nature of that affidavit?—It is an affidavit that the stamps have been purchased by them or for their use, and that they have paid the full value of them; and that if the commissioners make allowance for them, they will not charge the stamp duty to any other person, (this is intended principally to guard against solicitors charging their clients with the stamp duty after they have obtained the allowance of it); and they state that the stamps have become spoiled or rendered useless within a limited period, that is, twelve months in country cases, and six months in town.

Do they return the stamps?—The office give them other stamps in lieu of them, and they have also a power under an Act of last Session to give money instead of stamps.

Are those stamps that had been spoiled returned to your department?—They are.

Would not that be as good a check as an affidavit?—It is true we should only give stamps for spoiled stamps, but in some cases stamps are allowed for that are impressed upon executed instruments, and then the party swears that the instrument has not been used for any purpose; and in the case of bills and notes, sometimes when they are inadvertently spoiled they are brought for allowance, and the parties swear that they have not been out of their hands, or deposited with any person as a security for money; and, with respect to bills, that they have not been presented for acceptance.

With respect to the affidavits made by the secretaries of insurance companies for their quarterly accounts of duties received by them, is this affidavit the only check you have upon insurance companies?—No, it is not; by law they are bound to render an account of all the insurances which have been effected with them within the quarter, giving the names of the persons insured, and the number of the policy and other particulars. Within a few years a

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register has been established in the Stamp-office for checking those accounts, and we have authority to inspect their books, and therefore that is a check.

With respect to the affidavits made by the cardmakers of the quantities of cards made by them; have you any other check than those affidavits?—Very little; the process of card-making undergoes very little inspection, but they are prohibited by law from sending out their cards till the ace of spades is inclosed in the pack, and the pack sealed by our officer; they have a quantity of aces of spades delivered to them, which they put into their cards from time to time, but they do not pay the duties upon them till they are sealed by the officer. The object of that oath is, that they may be charged with the duties upon them; but there is the other check, namely, the sealing by the officer, because then they become chargeable with the duty.

With respect to the affidavits made by the officers of the Bank of England, and by country bankers who are under composition for their bills and notes, have you any other check upon them?—None whatever.

With respect to the affidavits made by the printer and publisher and proprietor of newspapers?—Upon them we have no other check.

How often are the officers of the Bank of England and country bankers called upon to make affidavits relating to the composition for their bills and notes?—The officer of the Bank of England yearly, and the country bankers half-yearly.

And the insurance companies quarterly?—Yes.

And the persons claiming allowances for spoiled stamps?—As the case occurs; the majority of oaths administered by the commissioners are to persons claiming the allowance for spoiled stamps. I have a return of the total number of oaths taken in the Stamp Department.

[*The same was delivered in and read, as follows*:]

A Return of the Number Oaths and Affidavits filed in this Office during the last Year; also a Return of the Number not filed for the same period, upon the best estimate that can be formed; prepared in pursuance of a Treasury Letter, dated the 8th of October 1831.

Number filed - - - -	17,510
Number not filed - - - -	600
Stamp Office, 13th Dec. 1831.	18,110

What is the difference between filed and not filed?—That return was made in compliance with the order of the Treasury; filed are those made upon paper and preserved; the others are only used for the occasion, and destroyed. I believe out of that number about 8,000 were upon obtaining allowances for spoiled stamps; 3,240 were from stage-coach proprietors, of the number of journies which their vehicles had performed within the month, but that is abolished by an Act of last Session but one.

How often do the printers, publishers and proprietors of newspapers make affidavits?—Before they commence a newspaper, the printer and publisher and proprietor, or two of the proprietors if it be divided into shares, must make an affidavit, stating that they are the printers, publishers and proprietors respectively, and the residence of the parties and the place of printing; and if it be a joint proprietorship, then that the proprietors named are two of the proprietors whose shares respectively are not less than the share of any other single proprietor; they must also make that affidavit every time they alter the title of the paper, or change the printer or publisher, or the place of printing, or if any of the parties to the affidavit change his abode.

Have you any reason to think that the provision requiring the proprietors of a newspaper to take an oath is evaded, as to the circumstance of their not having less shares than any other proprietor?—I should think that it is; but I have no doubt that it is in other respects evaded, namely, that persons are put forward who swear themselves to be part proprietors who are not so, nor have any thing to do with it.

Can they be so put forward without a systematic violation of the oath?—No.

What penalty attaches to breaking that affidavit? They are subject to a prosecution for perjury.

Can you indict a man for perjury if he breaks that oath?—You can; but it would be difficult to find evidence to convict him. I have no doubt that in the majority

majority of cases it is the means of registering at the Stamp-office the real printer and publisher, and the principal proprietor; but there are exceptions. There are some cases in which I have not the slightest doubt that the Act is evaded. *Joseph Timm*, Esq. 28 April 1834.

The next description of affidavit you have mentioned is that taken by distributors on passing their quarterly accounts; who are the distributors?—They are the principal officers of the Board in the country, to whom the stamps are consigned for sale and distribution; they not only sell the stamps, but they receive duties with which they must voluntarily charge themselves—the legacy duty for instance.

Do they take an oath of office?—I believe they do not.

But in passing their accounts they are sworn?—They swear to their accounts quarterly before a magistrate.

The next description of affidavits is by the inspector of stamps of their expenses?—The inspectors are officers who set out on their journeys from London, and are allowed for certain disbursements which they make, and swear to the truth of.

Do you not think that the best security for the correctness of an account is its being quickly given in, and audited at the earliest period?—No doubt it is a very good security, but still it would not reach the cases of money received by a party, there being no check upon them. The auditor could not tell whether the distributor had received 1,000*l.* of legacy duty or 10,000*l.* within the quarter.

Would not the Stamp-office be good judges of the expenses of the inspectors, without calling upon them for an oath to the truth of their statement?—I think not; I think it would be impossible to tell with any degree of accuracy what expenses they have incurred.

In your opinion, would the substitution of a declaration in lieu of the oath of office be expedient, provided that any breach of the declaration should be declared infamy, with the penalties now applicable to perjury?—I think it would, and be better than an oath administered as it is at present. I never took an oath of office, nor am I aware that any have taken it, except the commissioners and the secretary.

Is the breach of a voluntary affidavit punishable either by statute or by common law?—I should apprehend that a man could not be punished under any statute, or at common law, for the breach of an oath not sanctioned by the law of the land.

Do you conceive that a breach of a voluntary affidavit, such, for instance, as the oath which the law requires a person to take in certain cases, that he will faithfully execute an office, punishable by statute or by common law?—Unless the statute which requires the oath specially provides a punishment for the breach of it, I think that the offender could not be punished as for the breach of an oath, certainly not under any statute, and I doubt whether by common law.

Would it not be easy to frame a Bill by which persons violating a promissory declaration should be punished?—Very easy, I should conceive.

If so, would not a declaration be a greater, or at least as great a security to the public as the present oaths of office?—I should think it would.

Do you know any instance in the Stamp Department of an officer having been indicted for breaking his official oath?—No.

Have you any thing to do with sworn appraisers?—We license them.

Are they sworn?—No; I apprehend they derive their title of sworn appraisers from the circumstance of their being sworn by the constable previous to their making an appraisement upon a distress for rent.

Do you think that a magistrate has the power of taking an affidavit before him, unless ordered to do so by Act of Parliament, upon any thing not relating to the public justice of the country?—I apprehend he has not the power to administer an oath unless it be relevant to some criminal proceeding depending before him, or authorized by statute.

What is the duty of the inspectors of stamps?—We have several classes of inspectors, and one inspector general, under whom they are all placed; the first class inspectors go round the country to inspect the stocks of the distributors and their sub-distributors, and to report to the Board. The others are to detect frauds. They go round the country, detecting stage coaches travelling

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without licence, or carrying more passengers than they are licensed to carry, or exceeding the distance licensed, by all which means the revenue is injured.

Then, in point of fact, you have a check upon the distributors, independently of the oath they take?—So far as regards the stamp duties on vellum, parchment, and paper, we have.

Do they give security to the department?—Yes.

Can you state how often, in the ordinary course of business, the same oath is taken by the same person?—The cardmakers take an oath monthly; other persons who claim allowances for spoiled stamps only as they have occasion; some law stationers, and persons of that description, I should think may perhaps come once a month.

The Return you have furnished is for the year 1831. With the exception of those 3,000 which have been abolished, do you think there were as many taken in the last year as there were in 1831?—I should think there were.

Are those oaths taken before one or two magistrates?—Some are administered by the commissioners, and others by one magistrate.

Are any officers of a lower rank than a commissioner entitled to administer an oath in the Stamp-office Department?—The cardmakers, I believe, take their oath before an inferior officer of the department. Under the authority of an Act of the last Session, executors and administrators may be sworn before the comptroller of Legacy Duties, or the solicitor to that department, on their applying to increase the duty on their probate, or to obtain a return of their probate duty. The distributors of stamps are also authorized by the commissioners to take the affidavits of newspaper proprietors and printers under the Act 38 Geo. 3 c. 78.; and the examiner of spoiled sea policy stamps is also authorized by the commissioners to take affidavits under the Act 54 Geo. 3. c. 133.

Is the duty upon making dice frequently evaded?—I have no doubt it is, to a considerable extent; I think the dice duty produces only 1,000*l.* a year, and I should think there are considerably more than 1,000 pairs of dice sold in a year. The duty is a pound upon each pair.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Mark Beauchamp Peacock, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

M. B. Peacock, Esq.

YOU are solicitor to the Post office?—I am.

How long have you held that situation?—About nine years.

Can you state the number of oaths required by law to be taken by the different officers in the Post-office department?—The oaths are required to be taken by the 9th of Queen Anne, c. 10, the 25th section of which directs all officers of the Post-office to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy and abjuration, but these are not usually taken. The 41st section contains the oath of office, which is invariably taken by officers of the Post-office.

Does every individual employed in the Post-office department, both in town and country, take the oath of office?—Every individual employed in receiving, sorting or delivering letters.

No person is allowed to go into a Post-office in the country unless he takes the oath of office?—No.

Does the Post-office department call upon any individual not in their service to make an affidavit?—I believe not.

In your opinion, would the substitution of a declaration in lieu of the oaths of office be expedient, provided that any breach of the declaration should be declared infamy, with the penalties now applicable to perjury?—I think it would not

What is your reason for thinking it would not?—I think the oath of office confers a protection upon and casts a species of sanctity around correspondence transmitted through the Post-office, which nothing else can supply. If a postmaster, clerk or letter-carrier be tempted from curiosity or any other improper motive to violate a letter, his oath occurs to his recollection, and in all probability restrains him. An oath has a meaning and effect infinitely beyond the obligation of a bare promise; a declaration would not therefore, I think, be equally binding. As to punishing the breach of a declaration with the penalties applicable to perjury, it could only be on conviction by a jury, and I fear there would be the utmost difficulty in prosecuting for such an offence.

A letter

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A letter has frequently to pass through three or four or more Post-offices before it reaches the place of its destination. Supposing such a letter to be violated, the first difficulty would be in ascertaining the particular office at which the violation had taken place; and if the circumstances afforded very strong grounds to suspect a particular office, there would then be the extreme difficulty of determining which individual in that particular office should be selected for prosecution. There are sometimes from four, six and even twelve or more persons employed in one office, such, for instance, as the Post-offices at Manchester and Liverpool. I think it would be almost impossible, under such circumstances, to prosecute to conviction in a court of justice.

Your opinion, then, with respect to the inexpediency of repealing the oath of office bears most particularly upon the country Post-offices?—Yes, it does.

You consider that an individual cannot violate a letter in the department in London without its being immediately detected?—He has certainly not the same opportunity. Such an offence might, however, be committed by a letter-carrier to whom the letter was entrusted to deliver.

In that case, should you not know who the person was that had violated that letter?—We might not, as there would be the possibility of the letter having been violated before it came into the letter carrier's hands. Letters are, no doubt, sometimes violated before they are put into the Post-office, or after they have been delivered at the place of their address.

Do you think the oath of office taken by the mail guards is necessary?—I think it is highly expedient, as they are entrusted with mail bags containing letters and property to an immense amount; and a mail guard who had not taken the oath of office might possibly be tempted to break open a bag and violate a letter.

Are the officers of the packets sworn?—I believe not.

Are the crew sworn?—I think not.

Do you conceive that the breach of a promissory affidavit is punishable by statute or common law?—I do not think it is.

Are the officers of the Post-office called upon to swear to the accuracy of their accounts?—Several of the agents and deputy-postmasters in the colonies transmit their accounts verified on oath; and the accountant-general and some other officers of the Post-office are required to swear to the accuracy of their accounts on passing them at the Audit-office.

Or the tradesmen or contractors employed?—I believe not.

Do you think that a person could be indicted for perjury for breaking an oath of office?—I think not.

And therefore the only effect of it is the sanctity of religion?—The sanctity of religion. I have seen many of the persons employed under the Post-office in different parts of the country, and I have every reason to believe that the oath of office is regarded by them with the utmost reverence and respect.

Do you think that a declaration carrying penalties for a breach of it would be more efficacious than an oath of office?—I think not; for the reasons I have stated, I think the substitution of such a declaration for the oath would seriously weaken the protection and security which at present attends the transmission of letters through the Post-office.

Is the oath of office taken only upon first being appointed?—Only upon first being appointed.

Is it renewed upon promotion?—No; I believe it is only taken once.

Has any thing ever occurred to lead you to think that persons in the Post-office treat lightly the oath of office?—Not the least.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

[*The following Letters are delivered in by the Lord in the Chair, and read:*]

My Lord, Mint-office, 4th April 1834.

In reference to your Grace's application to Lord Auckland on the subject of official oaths of any kind which may be required from the officers holding appointments in His Majesty's Mint, I am desired by his Lordship to inform your Grace that no officer of the Mint is bound to take an oath of any kind on his appointment. The offices are mostly held under the Crown, or the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, subject to the provisions contained in the Indenture of the Mint.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Grace's most obedient Servant,
J. W. Morrison.

To his Grace the Duke of Richmond,
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord Duke, Royal Hospital, Greenwich, 8th April 1834.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Grace, as Chairman of a Committee of the House of Lords on Oaths, that the practice in this institution formerly was to oblige all receivers, accountants and the solicitor, to deliver in their accounts upon Oath.

Since the year 1829, when a better system of account and control was introduced, a simple declaration has been substituted in all cases, except in the instances of the dispenser and solicitor, from whom affidavits are still required.

I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
J. L. Jay, for the Secretary.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond,
&c. &c. &c.

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned till To-morrow, at a Quarter before Four o'clock.

Die Martis, 29° Aprilis 1834.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Fasson* is called in; and Examined as follows:

Mr. *John Fasson.*
29 April 1834.

WHAT situation do you hold?—That of chief clerk in the office of the Secretary and Registrar of Chelsea Hospital.

How long have you been in that situation?—I have held that office nine years; I have been nearly 20 years in the secretary's office.

Are you acquainted with the practice of paying the pensions of the out-pensioners of Chelsea Hospital?—I am.

Pensioners are obliged to make an affidavit previous to their discharge from their regiments, are they not?—Upon their discharge they are attested, previous to their examination before the Chelsea Board.

They take an oath every quarter for the receipt of their pension, do they not?—They do.

Do they take it more than once every quarter?—Hitherto they have taken their affidavit quarterly in duplicate, but they swear to two affidavits at the same time. One is transmitted to Chelsea, with reference to the prospective payment, and the other is delivered to the collector of Excise, to justify the quarter which is then in the course of payment.

Formerly they swore to a duplicate more than twice a year?—Now they only make one affidavit each quarter for delivery to the collector of Excise, and a duplicate affidavit is required only each alternate quarter for transmission to Chelsea. Formerly they made their affidavits in duplicate every quarter.

Supposing a soldier was discharged to-morrow from a regiment, he would be sworn previous to his examination?—Yes.

Would he also be sworn every quarter day?—Yes.

Do you think that affidavit is necessary?—I think it is necessary, for there is an exception in the affidavit which is very important, viz. that he is no otherwise provided for by the public; that he is not in the receipt of any other military or naval allowance or pension; for, if he was, it would disqualify him for receiving that pension.

Are you aware what is the practice in the navy?—I am not well acquainted with the practice in the navy, but I believe they do it on certificate, and do not swear them. I think it is done through the certificate of the minister and churchwardens of the parish.

Do you not think, that as one of the great objects of the affidavit is to prove the identity of the pensioner, that the identity might be ascertained by inquiry, or by certificate from the churchwardens or overseers; and that instead of an oath a declaration might be substituted, with all the penalties which are now applicable to wilful perjury?—I think, as far as the question of identity is concerned, a declaration would have all the effect; but that an oath is very essential, not perhaps so much as affecting the right man, the proper pensioner, but as a check against personation on the part of other persons not pensioners; and I think it is of greater consequence, as preventing attempts at fraud, than as affecting the individuals legally entitled to their pensions.

In what way do you think that the administration of an oath prevents the commission of fraud?—I think, if a mere declaration were required, many persons might make it without scruple. We have 80,000 men scattered about in all parts of the country. Many persons might make a declaration with a view to fraud, who would be prevented by having to take an oath, which I think would form in many instances a very formidable obstacle.

Is it the reverence for an oath, or the danger of punishment, to which you allude as likely to prevent them?—I think the routine of going through the formula will have a great effect, as well as the danger attendant on the conviction of perjury.

Are you of opinion that a declaration being required, with the same formalities, except the oath, would have an effect in preventing their committing fraud?—If the same forms were required, and a sufficient obstacle were placed against their committing fraud in the making it, possibly it might.

If a simple declaration was made, and that declaration being false, it was to be followed by the punishment of perjury, as the taking a false oath is now, do you think that the person making the declaration would feel himself bound by his declaration as he would by his oath?—No; I think there is a religious dread, particularly among that class of men connected with the pensioners, which would prevent their taking a false oath, which would not deter them from making a declaration.

Are there many frauds now?—Very few indeed.

Do you know whether there are more frauds in the navy, where the same practice has not been pursued?—No, I am not at all acquainted with what takes place in the navy; but I believe the pensioners from the navy are generally resident at the sea-port towns, and are not scattered through the country as much as the Chelsea men are; they mostly reside in sea-port towns.

Do you know anything of the Waterloo Fund?—Not anything, except that I have had to sign certificates on which men have obtained advantages in the shape of blood money, &c. The certificates show that the individuals are pensioners, and that they have been in the action, and have been wounded.

You do not know whether persons receiving pensions or allowances from that fund are called upon to make affidavits?—No, I do not.

Do you pay officers their half-pay at Chelsea?—No; merely the non-commissioned officers and privates.

Do the clerks in your office, or do yourself, take an oath on being appointed?—No.

Who administers the oaths at Chelsea?—Myself and the four senior clerks next in succession to me administer them, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament.

You administer them to the out-pensioners?—Yes.

Is there any oath taken by the in-pensioners?—Not any at all that I am aware of.

Do you swear to your accounts?—No; we have merely the directing power and the preparing the warrants, which the commissioners sign for the payment of the pensioners. There is an agent who makes the payments upon the authority of those warrants prepared by the secretary, and the agent is the accountant.

Do the commissioners take an oath of office?—I believe merely the general oath required after the passing of the Act for Catholic Emancipation.

Do you think great frauds would be practised upon the public and the pensioners if a declaration was substituted for an oath?—That is quite a matter of opinion. I am so well aware that the present system is working well as respects the very few attempts at fraud which are made, and which are chiefly in the case of men who have died, from the time of their death being misdated, that I should think it unadvisable to relax the existing checks; and I should say, that having to go before a magistrate, and there to execute an affidavit, as an intermediate step before a pensioner can get his money from the collector, does constitute an important check.

Do you not think one oath a year would be sufficient?—By the Act of Parliament it is directed that the commissioners shall make out the warrant on being satisfied that the party is alive by his oath.

Do you think that any danger would occur to the public, or to the pensioners, if one oath was substituted once a year for the four oaths now required?—Possibly not, if sufficient precautions were adopted in the other quarters; but it

Mr. *John Fasson.*

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it might be difficult to suggest any equally effective as the affidavit in each quarter.

The pensioners now are usually paid by the collector of Excise, with some exceptions?—All those resident in the country parts are. The receipts are all prepared at Chelsea, and sent down to the collectors of Excise, according to the residence inserted in the affidavit of the pensioner made in the preceding quarter; the pensions are paid in advance; and it operates as a check against fraud (one receipt only being prepared for each pensioner), that he must go to the collector of Excise to whom his receipt has been sent; and therefore it would require three months before an impostor, not well acquainted with the previous affidavit of the pensioner he attempts to personate, could well effect a fraud, unless he sent up in the intermediate time to say that such pensioner (writing in his name) wished to alter his residence from one place to another.

Though some of the pensioners may at times travel about the country, and change their residence, the great majority are paid at the places in which they were paid before?—There are a great many who remain stationary, but there are a great many who travel about, as the commissioners allow them the liberty of being paid their pensions where they please; their plea for change of residence being generally that they cannot get work at one place, and that they leave to get employment elsewhere.

From those who are stationary, would not the collector of Excise, having paid them before, have sufficient knowledge of their identity?—I think so.

But you think the man might be in the receipt of another pension from the government?—Yes; he might have gone into the army or navy again, and then claim pension for the period he had been receiving pay.

Generally speaking, when they remove their place of residence, it is because they are in distressed circumstances?—It is because they cannot obtain labour in the place where they have resided.

They very often come under the character of paupers, and present themselves to the overseer in the place where they are, do they not?—Not altogether in the character of paupers, because by Mr. Sturges Bourne's Act of Parliament, if a pensioner applies for relief to the parish, the parish officers, prior to granting the same, can require him to make an assignment of the next payment of his pension, upon which they give him weekly the amount of his pension; therefore he is not in fact a pauper, but he has his money in advance, and which is repaid to the parish when the pension becomes due.

Are there many cases in which pensioners again enter into the army?—Yes; they go into the army and the navy too in repeated cases; the naval service was allowed to be joined to the previous service in the army, and when they came out it gave them a claim to an increase of pension.

Do you think that the difficulty you allude to, of a man being in the receipt of other pensions, could not be avoided; is it not probable that if a pensioner served on board a man of war, he would state that he has been in the army, and in that case might not you take measures for that information being transmitted from the navy to your office, so as to form a check?—Yes, if the man had made that statement; but if he concealed it he might receive his pay, and afterwards his pension at Chelsea, for the same time.

Would not you, by calling on a man to produce the certificate of a clergyman, or of persons where he had been residing for a certain time, prevent that?—In the case of non-application for two or three quarters we do adopt that course, but we require them at the same time to make an exception on their affidavit that they have not been in the receipt of any other pension or pay.

Do you pay the widows of pensioners?—Yes, provided any pension is due at the time of the pensioner's death. The chief cases in which we have attempts at fraud are those arising from claims consequent upon the deaths of the pensioners. If a pensioner dies one minute after twelve o'clock P.M. on the termination of the quarter, the widow or representative becomes entitled to the next quarter's pension in advance; and we have had several attempts at fraud by post, dating the death. For instance, if a man dies on the 29th of September, a certificate is obtained stating that his death took place on the 1st of October; and if he is stated to have been alive on the 1st of October, if only for half a minute after twelve o'clock P.M. on the 30th of September, his widow is entitled to the quarter's pension in advance to 31st December following. It occurs that payments are sometimes obtained under these circumstances.

The

The widow is then examined upon oath?—No; the payment is made upon the marriage certificate and certificates of death and burial, which are sent up to verify every claim of this kind.

Have you ever had an opportunity of observing whether a man who came to make a false claim for a pension was startled, and withdrew, on being told that he had to take an oath to substantiate his claim?—I have not observed particularly the case put, but I think when they know that their statement is to be supported by an oath it has some effect. There have been cases of men preferring claims to a pension upon unfounded statements and false tales as respected their services or disabilities, but upon making inquiries it has been discovered that there was no well-founded claim, and has been dealt with accordingly.

On finding they are to swear to their claims, have they then withdrawn them?—The cases I alluded to are those of parties preferring claims for a pension which have not been admitted; not that of a person falsely representing a pensioner, and saying, "I come now to receive the money." When parties come to claim the pension they make a statement that they have served so many years, and have been wounded or disabled, and so on; but they are not required to take an oath until the Board shall have first decided whether the claim can be entertained under the regulations. The effect of the oath I think has been to prevent attempts to personate pensioners; and a mere declaration, I apprehend, would be considered so easy a mode of accomplishing a fraud, that among the class of persons connected with the pensioners, by getting hold of the instruction papers, some would be induced to use them as the means of effecting their object.

Do you think they are alarmed at taking a false oath, and staggered by that, when they would not be if they were called upon to make a declaration, though followed by the penalties of perjury in case it was false?—I do think that there is a religious dread in supporting upon oath any thing of a false claim, and that the necessity of so doing might operate to prevent their attempting it.

Is there more danger of deception on the first application or afterwards?—In the first attempt, I should conceive; for if they came off with impunity the first time, they would continue the fraud with diminished fears of discovery; this, however, could only take place in the attempt to personate a dead man, where we have not received the report of his death, and which is not hardly possible to be practised, because detection through the means of the comrades of the deceased would most likely soon follow.

Is there more probability of deception being practised on the Board on the first application, or afterwards, when in the original instance the application was a just one?—No, I do not think there is more in the first than at any other period.

Is not personification of a pensioner a capital offence?—It was capital; it is now subject to transportation.

Are you to be understood, that if they come and personate another they would be subject to transportation?—Yes, upon being tried and convicted of that offence, which I should think would operate as a great prevention to their doing so.

Have you been often deceived in the first application for payment of the pension?—No, very seldom; we send the receipts to the place where the man is going.

Your means of inquiry, when a man applies to be put on the pension list, are such as to prevent your being imposed on?—Yes.

The question put alludes to the individual who takes the oath previous to his examination; that is the view with which you have answered that question?—Yes; sometimes the discharges do not contain a correct statement of the service, and sometimes, through error, more credit is given than the parties are entitled to; for instance, a serjeant, instead of having three years inserted in his discharge as service in that rank, has thirteen years, which would, had he served above twenty-one years, make a difference of sevenpence a day in his pension. It is hoped that the oath will induce him to tell the truth, and to say "No, I have not served thirteen years, but only three years," and thus afford the means of correcting the mistake.

Ought not that paper to be correct, as it comes from the regiment, and is extracted from the regimental books?—Certainly; but there have been in-

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stances in which it has not been. I beg to say, that the case to which I referred, in which the administration of the oath is useful is where the applications are regularly made, and the discharges are sent from the regiments to the adjutant general, and confirmed by him, and are then sent to Chelsea, preparatory to the individuals appearing personally before the commissioners; but there are cases before adverted to, where men have been discharged, and who come ten or fifteen years after their discharge and lay a claim to a pension in an irregular way, in which it is not the practice to put the oath; but the parties are merely asked questions respecting their services, &c. and ground of application, with the documents which they may have in support thereof, and the necessary inquiries are then made into the merits of the case.

Are you to be understood to say, that the administration of oaths operates in many instances to the prevention of fraud?—I really think so in regard to persons who might attempt to personate pensioners, and who themselves are not entitled to pensions. With regard to persons legally entitled, a declaration would probably be as good as an oath, if proper security is taken that the exception in the affidavit should be strictly adhered to.

[*The Witness is directed to withraw.*]

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, at a quarter before Four o'clock.

Die Veneris, 2° Maii 1834.

THE EARL OF RIPON IN THE CHAIR.

Mr. *John Smith Graham* is called in; and Examined as follows:

Mr. *J. S. Graham.*
2 May 1834.

YOU hold an office in the Navy Pay-office?—Yes.

What office do you hold?—Cashier of Greenwich out-pensioners.

Are the Greenwich pensioners required to take any oath before they receive their pensions?—They are in the country.

Before a magistrate?—No, before the collector of the Customs and Excise.

They are required to take them before those officers, because those officers have the power of paying the pensions?—Yes.

They are paid by order?—It is by bill.

Explain the form?—They are paid by a duplicate remittance bill; one-half sent to the party entitled, and the other half to the collector of the revenue, who pays either the Customs or the Excise.

Have you got the form of the oath there?—No, not the form of the oath; I have the form of the bill.

What is the fact to the truth of which he swears?—As to the identity; that he is the person entitled to receive the pension.

Does he take that oath every time he is paid?—Yes, every quarter.

So that he has to take it four times a year?—Exactly.

Do you know anything of the mode in which it is administered?—I never witnessed it; I pay in town, where we do not require it, because we can identify them ourselves; there is no necessity for it.

Do you conceive it to be necessary that the oath should be required in the country, or do you think that a declaration would be as efficacious in guarding against fraud?—If the penalty were the same upon the declaration being false as it would be under the oath, I do not see any difference at all.

You do not think that the parties are influenced by any consideration relating to the nature of the oath?—No.

No peculiar obligation?—Not in the slightest degree.

Do you know what the mode adopted by the pensioners in the army is?—I do not know; they are both for the same object, no doubt.

Is any evidence of identity required except the pensioner's oath?—None whatever in the country; we examine them as to every particular in London; we have a full description, and the collectors of the revenue know nothing of them.

Have frequent occasions been discovered when parties have personated pensioners,

sioners, or attempted any other fraud?—We have had but one case in five years. Mr. *J.S. Graham.*

Was that in town or country?—It was at Portsmouth; there was no oath in that case, because we send full particulars, and they do not take an oath at the out-ports. 2 May 1834.

Was the discovery made by means of those particulars transmitted from London?—No, I believe he could not make out his case and suspicion attached, and he was taken up and prosecuted, and transported for seven years.

And that without taking any oath?—Yes; he would not have been required at Portsmouth to take an oath.

At none of the out-ports the pensioners take an oath?—No, because we furnish them with such full particulars of the party's identity; they can turn to the book and discover every thing relating to them.

Does not the number of pensioners in the out-ports bear a great proportion to the whole?—There are about three thousand at the ports.

How many others?—Twelve thousand, and we pay about five thousand in London.

Do they take any oath in London?—No, we have a book of the full particulars of every thing relating to pensioners that we can turn to, and we do identify them before they are paid.

If you were to send a copy of that part of the book relating to the pensioners to the Excise officer in the country, would he not be able to identify the pensioner?—They change about so that it would be lost; it would not be of use except at the ports; a declaration would have every effect, provided the penalty was the same.

You are of opinion that a declaration, with a penalty, would be quite as effectual?—Yes.

Then, in point of fact, there are eight thousand out-pensioners out of twelve thousand who take an oath?—There are fifteen thousand out-pensioners paid in the country and five thousand in London; there are three thousand paid at the out-ports.

There are five thousand in London who do not take the oath, and three thousand at the out-ports; so that there are eight thousand out of twenty thousand who do not take the oath?—Yes, certainly.

Is any considerable number of pensioners paid in Scotland or Ireland?—A very considerable number.

What is the form in that case?—Exactly similar.

Are the marines naval pensioners?—Yes.

In saying you have discovered only one fraud in five years, are you alluding to the last five years?—Yes.

You have nothing to do with Ireland?—Yes; the United Kingdom, the West Indies, and every place.

Does that include the whole of the twenty thousand you have mentioned?—Yes, about twenty thousand three hundred.

Before the last five years, to your knowledge, were there many frauds discovered?—I think a few; but that has been completely stopped of late.

You do not consider there are more frauds attempted among those who take the oath than amongst those who do not?—I think not; I am quite certain of it; I think positively it is not.

To what do you ascribe the fact of its being stopped of late?—We are so particular, and it is impossible almost.

They are not stopped by the oath?—I think not; a rogue would as soon take an oath as not; we would defy them; we do not trust them.

Do you fear that any of your pensioners should go again into the King's service by entering the army, and receive a pension from both?—They cannot do it; we should get a return directly; we have had instances of their going, but we stopped them instantly.

Do you know any thing respecting prize money paid to individuals when ships are paid off, and prize money not paid while the ship is in commission? Do you know that a certificate is required to enable a seaman to receive prize money?—No, I do not.

You have said that formerly a greater number of frauds were committed than have lately been attempted?—A few more; they have been very trifling at any time.

Mr. J. S Graham.

2 May 1834.

Was the oath administered at that time?—It always has been.

You conceive that the frauds have been more frequent among those who have taken the oath, or those who have not?—I have not gone so deeply into it to examine, but I imagine that the oath has never been any hindrance at all.

Do any officers of your department take any oath?—No, not any.

Do you yourself take any oath?—No.

Nor swear to the account?—No.

Who passes your account?—The treasurer of the navy.

[*The Witness delivers in the following Papers, which are read.*]

GREENWICH OUT-PENSIONER. (Pension, Class K.)

No. (.)

Pension Office, Tower Hill, London, 30th June 183 .

Pay to of in the county of , Greenwich out-pensioner, upon producing the duplicate hereof, together with a certificate under the hands of the persons hereafter expressed, that to the best of their knowledge and belief he is the person named in such bill, the sum of pounds shillings pence sterling, being on account of his out-pension, if the same shall be demanded within six calendar months from the date hereof; otherwise you are to return this bill to the cashier of Greenwich pensions, Tower Hill, London, with the words "Greenwich Out-Pensioner" written thereon. £. s. d.

Duly appointed by the Treasurer of the Navy to sign Out-pension Bills.

To the Collector of His Majesty's Customs at Excise at

To the Treasurer of the Navy's Clerk at Ex^d

The certificate is to be signed as follows; viz. at Portsmouth, Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerness, by the treasurer's clerk at the dock yards there. In other parts of England, Wales and Ireland, by the minister and two churchwardens, or by the minister and two overseers, or by the minister and one churchwarden and one overseer of the parish where the pensioner resides. In Scotland, by the minister and two elders. If belonging to ships in commission, by the captain and senior lieutenant.

This bill is payable to party only, unlesss prevented or disabled from appearing personally by bodily infirmity, and such disability certified in writing by the persons above mentioned, or by the physcian, surgeon or apothecary attending him; then and in such case payable to any other person whom the pensioner shall by writing under his hand (to be indorsed upon the duplicate, and to be attested by the same persons) order to receive the same.

The personating or falsely assuming the name and character of any Greenwich out-pensioner, or his executor or administrator, in order to receive the pension due to such out-pensioner, his executor or administrator, or procuring any other to do the same, is made felony by Act of Parliament. The granting false certificates wilfully or knowingly by any person authorized to grant certificates is a misdemeanor.

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No. (.)

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Mr. *J. S. Graham*

2 May 1834.

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We, the undersigned, being the minister and of the parish of in the county of do hereby certify, that we have examined Greenwich out-pensioner, now residing in the aforesaid parish, and to the best of our knowledge and belief he is the person named in the bill on the other side hereof.

Dated the of

} _____ Minister.

_____

I, the undersigned, being the clerk to the treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, do hereby certify, that I have examined Greenwich out-pensioner, and to the best of my knowledge and belief he is the person named in the bill on the other side hereof.

_____

If the pensioner should die before payment of this bill can be demanded, it is to be returned to the cashier of Greenwich out-pensioners, accompanied by the widow's certificate of marriage, and also a certificate of burial, or otherwise by a certificate that the party claiming the arrears is the nearest of kin (specifying their relationship) and likewise the pension ticket, and all out-pension remittance bills.

The certificates required as above must in every case be granted by the minister of the parish, or they cannot be received.

Received the day of from the collector of His Majesty's at the sum of pounds shillings and pence sterling, being the amount of pension money remitted to me as per bill on the other side hereof.

_____ Pensioner's signature.

Having examined the duplicate hereof, and inquired into the truth of it on the oath of , I am satisfied he is the real person mentioned therein.

_____ { Collector of at

Received the of 183 , from the clerk to the treasurer of His Majesty's Navy, the amount of pension due to me as per bill on the other side hereof.

_____ Pensioner's signature.

N.B.—Any officer to whom an out-pension bill is presented for payment, not then having in hand public money sufficient to answer the same, is, by Act of Parliament, required to immediately indorse on the back of the said duplicate the day of its being so tendered to him, and the cause of his refusal or delay to pay the same; and to appoint thereon for the payment of such bill some future day within the space of two months at the farthest from the day of its being first tendered. The duplicate with the indorsement thereon is to be delivered back to the pensioner.

In case the pensioner in whose favour this bill is drawn should die before payment is demanded, no advance of money is to be made hereon to any relative or other person whatsoever; but the bill is to be returned to the cashier of Greenwich pensions, Tower Hill, London, with the words "Greenwich Out-Pensioner" written thereon, to whom applications for arrears, with the like words "Greenwich Out-Pensioner" written thereon, are to be addressed.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to the 23d Instant, at Half-past Three o'Clock.

Die Veneris, 23° *Maii* 1834.

THE EARL OF RIPON IN THE CHAIR.

ORDER of adjournment read.

After discussion;

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned to Friday next, two o'clock.

Die Veneris, 30° *Maii* 1834.

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND IN THE CHAIR.

John Smallpeice, Esquire, is called in; and Examined as follows:

J. Smallpeice, Esq.
30 May 1834.

WHAT are you?—Solicitor and treasurer of the county, and clerk to the magistrates.

How long have you been clerk to the petty sessions of the magistrates at Guildford?—I think twenty-eight years, or thereabouts.

Have you ever turned your attention at all to the subject of oaths; how far they may be requisite in many cases in which they are taken?—Necessarily I must have done so; in the course of practice it is impossible that I should not have paid some attention to the subject of oaths.

Has it ever appeared to you that any of the oaths which are now administered might be dispensed with?—Many oaths, which are in the nature of official oaths, I should think might be dispensed with; but not those that are truly forensic.

Not those you think necessary in the course of criminal prosecutions?—No.

Are the churchwardens in the habit of complaining to the magistrates sitting in petty sessions, to whom you are the clerk, against persons for not paying the church rates; have you occasionally such complaints?—We have, but more particularly from overseers, not from churchwardens, because the justices have very little, if any, power with regard to church rates.

But the churchwardens occasionally complain, do they not, for the non-payment of church rates?—I think that their complaint is only good as to dissenters; I apprehend that the justices have no other power over church rates.

Do not the churchwardens occasionally apply to the magistrates for warrants to compel persons to pay church rates?—I think not, except as to dissenters; I do not think that the justices have any power of levying rates; it is an ecclesiastical matter; I may be wrong; we have many instances of levying upon dissenters.

You require, in order to proceed against the dissenters, information upon oath; the information is given upon oath?—I think not upon oath.

Do you recollect instances of clergymen complaining of the non-payment of tithes under 10*l.*?—Yes.

They give their information upon oath, do they not?—I think we have not been in the habit of taking the information upon oath; we have taken the information without oath, and issued the summons.

At all events you see no necessity for an oath in such a case?—Certainly not; and I do not know that any information in the first instance is necessary upon oath, scarcely so, because the information being taken not upon oath, it becomes necessary then to adduce evidence upon oath; and in such case the oath is not administered till the hearing takes place.

Instances must have occurred within your experience of the surveyors of highways informing against persons for not performing statute duty?—Yes.

Is not that information given upon oath?—The Act of Parliament, I think, very likely may require it; but I still think we have not been in the habit of administering an oath upon any information unless we saw that the Act of Parliament positively required it; it would not invalidate the information, I apprehend, if it was not taken upon oath, if the oath was administered to the party proving

proving the case upon the hearing; and therefore we have not been in the habit of administering oaths where it was not necessary by the statute.

For the recovery of penalties under the Highway Act, is it within your knowledge that oaths are taken?—I should say, generally, they do not put the party upon oath in giving information, unless it be absolutely required by Act of Parliament; and even in some cases if it was pointed out by Act of Parliament we should not do it. No longer ago than last week we had some informations under the Turnpike Act, and the party was not put upon oath; but the party proving the case is put upon oath.

Do you think there are any cases in which it would be necessary to swear the party giving information; does it occur to you that there are any instances in which the oath would be necessary?—In the second stage it may be necessary to put the party upon oath, because there are some cases, for instance, of assault, in which it will be necessary for the party to prove the case, because no other person may be able to prove it; but even in the case of assault it is not necessary to put him on oath in the first instance; if he can prove it by witnesses not interested it is desirable that he should do so.

Do the Committee understand you to say, that, as a general principle, you think that an information which is merely made to enable the magistrate to send the summons ought not to be upon oath?—I think not.

Supposing there is an information given you, which may require an order from a justice either to enter a house or any thing of that kind, do not you think that in all those cases where an order to do something is to be obtained from a magistrate, the informations ought to be taken upon oath?—Yes; I should have followed up what I said before by observing, when I was referring to matters of practice, in the way of summons, an oath is not necessary; but if you grant an order or warrant where force is to follow upon it, either as against the person or against the house, an oath, I think, should be required.

Does it frequently happen that the surveyor of highways, in passing the account, swears to the amount of contribution to the rates, when they have not been actually paid; has it come within your knowledge that those cases have occurred?—In passing the accounts I apprehend he would produce his account, and swear that the account is just and true; that is a matter of figures, to show what he has received and what he has paid, and the oath is general as to the total; he swears that the account is just and true, and, unless any particular sum is objected to, there is no particular inquiry made.

In your opinion is that oath at all requisite, the account being before you to speak for itself, and being capable of proof?—I think, speaking with all deference, that in all matters of account the oath might be dispensed with, because it can be proved by other means. As treasurer of the county I am bound to return an account every quarter of my receipt and expenditure, and which I do at every quarter sessions; that may be done upon oath, if required by the magistrate. I believe it was once required of me, but never but once in the course of some twenty-three years; but even that is quite unnecessary, because it is capable of proof in another way; and there it would be more material that the party should be required to make a declaration in writing, which would stand against him; and his character would be worth more to him than the danger of an indictment for perjury upon the oath.

Has it not occurred to you to know instances of this account being presented to the magistrates, representing certain monies as being received, when, in point of fact, they have not been received; for instance, the surveyor of highways has personal confidence in the individual from whom he expected the amount of the rate charged in the book, and in consequence of this he has taken the responsibility upon himself, and actually sworn to the money as collected, when that money has not been collected?—I am not aware of any particular case of that kind, but I should say if it was done we should hold him to his bargain, if I may so say.

He is of course responsible, but in fact he is, perhaps unintentionally, guilty of perjury?—I should say he had made the debt his own; he is responsible to the parish, and therefore it is not perjury.

But he has positively sworn to the rate as collected, when, in point of fact, it has not been collected?—It is not collected, but it is collected in fact, because he has made himself answerable for it, and he has transferred the debt from the original debtor to himself, and the parish is not a loser.

J. Smallpeice, Esq.

30 May 1834.

But, admitting that it is not perjury, you have known such cases?—Yes, not only in highways, but in many other transactions in life; it is more common with overseers, I should say.

Is not the oath of a guardian or overseer necessary to obtain an order of affiliation on the putative father of an illegitimate child?—No, I have known no cases where the officers have sworn at all. It may be necessary where a party has not paid upon it, to prove the fact of non-payment, but not in order to the examination or the affiliating of the child; there can be no oath required but from the mother of the child.

For non-attendance to an order of bastardy, on account of the sum expended for the maintenance of the child, the overseer produces his account of the money expended upon the maintenance of the child, and he swears to that account in order to obtain a warrant against the father for the collection of the money?—Yes; he swears that a certain sum is due under the order, and that it has been demanded and is not paid.

Is it your opinion that that oath might be dispensed with?—It might be dispensed with under a declaration in writing in the nature of an information, if that declaration was made of the same force by law as the oath now is; it would require some statutory provision for it.

But you are of opinion that no public inconvenience would ensue by the substitution of a declaration in writing to this effect instead of the oath?—I see none.

Is it the habit of guardians and overseers to give evidence upon oath against persons neglecting or against persons refusing to pay the poor rate?—Yes.

Is that oath included in the answer you gave to a former question, that you consider it might be dispensed with?—In all cases for an order for distress the oath is necessary, but not till it comes to the order of distress; not upon the summons: but the practice is, upon the return of the summons, if the party does not appear, the constable is called upon to prove upon oath that he has served the summons; then the parish officer is called to prove on oath that the rate is due and unpaid and has been demanded.

Are you of opinion that before the warrant is granted it should be certified by oath that a demand had been made for the rate?—The same thing might be done by declaration.

You mean to imply that for taking a false declaration wilfully and knowingly there should be a penalty?—Yes; I said before there must be a statutory provision giving a declaration the same force as the oath, and consequently it must be made liable to the same or some other degree of punishment.

Is it your opinion that an oath is necessary, relative to the condition of a pauper, to obtain the order of his removal; do you think that a pauper being brought before a magistrate, and it being proved to the magistrate's satisfaction, it being declared by the overseer that he has relieved the pauper, and the pauper declaring that he has been relieved, that would suffice, without an oath, in justifying the magistrate in removing him?—I should very much doubt that, because in an ulterior stage the pauper must be put upon his oath, and therefore I think it would be very hazardous to remove him to a parish without an oath, and afterwards have an appeal and then to have him put upon his oath. The practice with us is thus: I generally ask the overseer, Is he chargeable? and if he says that he is, I proceed upon that.

Without the overseer swearing?—Yes; the party who takes a removal without the pauper being chargeable has no chance of sustaining that removal; the order would be quashed, as a matter of course, on appeal, and therefore he takes it at his own risk.

Guardians or overseers often complain of paupers for neglecting to maintain their families; their information is generally taken on oath, together with an account of expense incurred by such neglect; they swear to that account, do they not?—The Act of Parliament requires that they should swear that the party has left his family chargeable to the parish; the account does not necessarily come in question; but the fact of his having run away, according to the terms of the Act of Parliament, and left his family, his wife, or children, chargeable to the parish, is the fact upon which the proceedings go forth.

Then parties are commonly summoned in consequence of this statement?—There is a warrant in that case.

They are brought by warrants before the magistrates to answer to this charge?—Yes.

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Do you conceive that an oath is necessary in that case?—Not in a case of this kind; when a parish officer brings a charge of that kind, which will be answered by the party, his character would prevent his making a false declaration of charges, more especially if you, by a statutory provision, put the declaration in the same position as the oath. With reference to a former question, I generally, in the examination of a pauper, make him swear that he is chargeable. We generally conclude that examination, having gone through the places where he is hired, or where he has lived, with saying, he is now chargeable to the parish of so and so.

That is included in his examination?—Yes.

You must occasionally have brought before the petty sessions disputes between masters and servants in husbandry; parties are sworn in that case; might not oaths be dispensed with in those cases?—In point of practice we do not swear them in the first instance; when it comes to matter of proof they are put upon oath, but not till it is put upon proof, because we issue the summons, and the general rule is, that we never require an oath for a summons.

And you think the practice that you pursue desirable, and worthy of adoption in other places?—I think so.

You find no inconvenience from it?—No; because I conceive that it is desirable to avoid oaths when they can be avoided.

Do you officiate as clerk to the commissioners of taxes?—Yes.

The assessors in making their Returns swear, do they not, to the Returns made?—Yes.

Are those Returns frequently found to be erroneous?—Yes, they will, in many cases, make mistakes of figures.

And they are proved to be erroneous by the numerous surcharges that take place?—There must be errors of that kind in matters of figures.

Is it not your opinion that the oath might be safely dispensed with in that case?—I think in all those cases the oath might be dispensed with, because it is capable of proof in other ways.

More especially from the number of surcharges sufficing to prove that they are erroneous?—I think the great mischief is, putting parties who are surcharged upon oath, to make themselves dishonour themselves by their oath.

At all events affording a temptation to perjury?—Yes; for instance, if the man is charged for omitting to charge himself with the game licence, or the keeping of dogs, or what not, he is called upon to discharge himself from any liability upon his oath; and perhaps I may say I have known perjury committed in that way; there is a sort of expression among country people, that it is only a white oath. I do not know whether your Lordships have heard it as applicable to revenue cases.

Complaints have occasionally come before the magistrates of disorder in public houses, and of drunkenness and disorderly conduct in alehouses; are those parties commonly sworn in the first instance?—When it comes in the way of proof it is necessary to be upon oath; I apprehend it cannot be otherwise in the present state of the law.

But not until it comes to the proof?—No, I should not take any information (speaking generally) upon oath, unless it was absolutely necessary.

Would you include informations against vagrants as to their act of vagrancy?—When the justices are giving an adjudication it must be upon oath in that case; there must be an oath before you can commit a person.

You have stated, generally speaking, what oaths you think not to be necessary; will you endeavour to enumerate what oaths you think are necessary?—I think in all cases of courts of law or justice, or criminal matters before magistrates, where it depends entirely upon testimony, you must have the oath, because you can get at it by no other means.

You mean where punishment is to follow conviction?—Not only in that case, but in courts of law in questions between party and party; you cannot get at certain necessary information but upon oath, and certainly the power of the oath is very considerable with some parties. I have known many instances of men kissing their thumb, which evidences their fear of taking the oath, and that they would feel themselves more bound by kissing the book and taking the oath than if they did not do it. Again, I have known Roman Catholics, some would take the oath without the cross, others will not take the oath until the cross is made, and therefore they must feel themselves bound by the oath; they appre-

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hend that it is no oath without the cross, and I have myself been called upon to make a cross simply in writing upon the fly leaf of a Testament, with which the party has been perfectly satisfied.

Has it occurred to you that in those instances where oaths are deemed most necessary, they are least binding from the character of the individual?—Yes, that necessarily will be. The same argument will apply to declarations with greater force, perhaps.

Do you think that if a false declaration and a false oath were liable to the same penal consequences, persons disregarding the sanctity of an oath would not be equally bound by one or the other?—With most persons I conceive that there is a stronger impression in taking an oath. There is a greater feeling in taking an oath in courts of law and justice than I think you would find in any mere declaration.

Are you in the habit of swearing pensioners in order that they may receive their pension?—It very seldom happens with us that the pensioners come to us. There is a local jurisdiction in the town, and therefore they can go to the mayor and magistrates of the town where the oath that is necessary is administered, and I do not recollect any instance of pensioners coming before us.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Terrick Haultain, Esq. is called in; and Examined as follows:

T. Haultain, Esq.

YOU are Accountant General of the Army Pay Office?—I am.

How long have you held that office?—About six years.

Before that were you in the department?—I have been in the department forty-two years.

The Committee wish to examine you upon the subject of the necessity of the half-pay officers in the army being sworn before they are enabled to receive their half-pay; have you any observations to make upon that subject?—I have prepared an answer to that question, which I will read. The number of oaths taken by persons receiving allowances from the Army Pay office amounted in the course of last year to 47,670. The description of persons taking them were, first, officers on half pay; second, widows of officers; third, pensions to officers for wounds; fourth, allowances on the Compassionate List; fifth, allowances of His Majesty's Royal Bounty; sixth, officers of the militia, local militia and yeomanry; seventh, officers on the foreign half pay; eighth, officers on full and retired half pay. These persons are required by the Act 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 106. sec. 6. and by the Annual Appropriation Act, 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 96. sec. 21. to take, before any justice of the peace in the United Kingdom, or before some one of His Majesty's secretaries of embassy or consuls abroad, or before any one of the officers for the time being in the office of the paymaster general, viz. the chief cashier and his deputy, the cashier of half pay, and the first examiner of the same, the cashier of widows pensions, and the first examiner for the same, an oath to such purport and effect as shall be required in that behalf by His Majesty's warrant directing the issue of such pensions and allowances. Those are the forms of the regular oaths. [*The Witness delivered in the same, which are inspected: see the Appendix to this day's Evidence.*] There are certain claimants for allowances payable at the Army Pay office, who receive upon certificates of honour or on declarations only; they amount annually to about 2,400.

What are they?—They are the general officers, upon certificates declaring upon honour that they are the persons entitled to the pay assigned them.

What pay is that which is so assigned to them?—It is what they call the unattached pay; general officers who are not colonels of regiments receive an unattached pay. Besides the general officers, there are persons holding permanent appointments in the garrisons in Great Britain; their pay is issued quarterly upon certificates from the parties, or from the governor or other principal officer of the garrison to which they belong, specifying their appointments, and the amount of pay to which they are respectively entitled. There are besides the superannuation and retired allowances, to receive which declarations only are required, and not affidavits.

Do you conceive that as in some cases a declaration has been deemed sufficient, the oath might not be dispensed with on every occasion of the officers of the army, upon their certifying upon honour?—In the last forty years very few cases of fraud have been detected, and even amongst them a failure in attempting

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ing to counterfeit a magistrate's signature has led to the discovery. The rare occurrence of fraud, therefore, under the present practice of requiring oaths, appears to argue an advantage the solemnity of that obligation possesses over a declaration; and I am afraid that attempts at imposture would be made if the latter was substituted, for I think that many would be bound by the sanctity of an oath who would not attach an equal importance to a mere declaration, even if the punishment attached to a false one was the same as that to perjury. There have been so very few cases of fraud under the present system, that I cannot help considering that it is possible that it may be attributed to parties feeling restrained by the solemnity of an oath.

In the case of those of whom you take a declaration, have you ever found any fraud attempted to be committed?—None in the cases of declaration; but they are rather a different description of people: the parties who take the oaths are half pay officers, persons on the compassionate list, persons who receive the royal bounty, and who are rather necessitous people, and the temptation may be greater to commit a fraud than in the case of the general officer, whose respectability and station of life would prevent them from doing it, independently of the greater chance there would be of their being detected, because they are better known, and the proof of their declaration easier ascertained than it is in the case of the other parties.

Suppose the case of an officer, an ensign on half pay, who resides in the town of Manchester: would not a certificate from the clergyman of the parish, or other respectable persons of that parish in which he resides, that he is the individual whom he states himself to be, be as good evidence as he himself taking an oath that he is that person?—Certainly, in some respects; but if your Lordships would take the trouble to refer to the Appopriation Act, you will find that there are so many conditions upon which an officer has to take an oath, of which the clergyman cannot be expected to have cognizance; for instance, he may hold a civil office, provided the emoluments do not exceed a certain sum, but he is obliged to take an oath as to that amount; if he delivered merely a declaration, he might be tempted to conceal or endeavour to evade giving the full amount of such emoluments.

Would it not be very notorious to the clergyman, or to other respectable gentlemen residing in the parish with a half pay officer, that that individual did hold a civil situation, though they might not know the amount of it; and might not an inquiry be made?—Such a proceeding would certainly go a great way in substantiating the officer's declaration, as it would then be corroborated by the clergyman of the place. Some such corroborating certificate from the clergyman and churchwardens of the parish in which she resides is already required from widows who do not receive their pay personally, in addition to the affidavit they make.

Can you not obtain evidence respecting the identity, and also the amount of the civil situation, without calling upon the individual to take an oath?—Yes.

Do you conceive that an individual who is prepared to take a false oath, or who does take a false oath, would have the slightest hesitation in committing a forgery?—Certainly not.

Do you not think that if a heavy penalty upon the wilful breach of a declaration, with the inquiry which could be made, or with a certificate from the respectable individuals residing in the parish, were imposed, that would be a sufficient protection to the public, without calling upon the individual to take an oath?—I certainly think, that if it was required that the party should sign this declaration in the presence of a magistrate, and that magistrate required likewise to sign it, it might go a great way to secure the public from fraud, because there are many reasons which would prevent a man from attempting a fraud before a magistrate, which he might otherwise do if he merely signed the declaration himself; such as a man of twenty-five attempting to personate an individual who, it might appear from the document he is about to sign, must be considerably older; besides, a magistrate might know such person as residing in his own immediate neighbourhood, and consequently enabled to detect an attempt at imposition.

Would not the publicity of a publication before a magistrate deter an individual from personating a person, who must be very notorious whether he was in service or whether he was not?—No doubt.

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If such an arrangement could be made as the one that has been alluded to, are you not of an opinion, upon general principle, that oaths of this sort ought to be abolished, if that were practicable?—I confess that my own opinion goes rather in favour of oaths, and I ground it upon the few cases of imposture which have been discovered. It is impossible to say what effect taking a declaration might have 'till it is tried; at present but few declarations are taken compared with the number of oaths, and I cannot help thinking but that a greater importance is attached to the solemnity of an oath than would be to a mere declaration; and where an individual thought he could evade detection, he would, if freed from the obligation of an oath, find a greater temptation to attempt the fraud.

You said that you had known some cases in which fraud had been practised, and had been detected by some circumstance respecting the magistrate's signature?—I stated that circumstance as being in favour of the advantage in cases of fraud of an oath, because the signature of a magistrate being necessarily required to an affidavit, a clumsy attempt at imitating such signature has already in some cases occasioned detection; in cases of declarations signed only by the parties, there would not be the same chance of detection.

But a declaration, in the view you at present take of the subject, would subject the party declaring falsely to detection equally whether it be a declaration or an oath?—Certainly, if signed by a magistrate.

And therefore the cases of detection which you have mentioned as arising from the forgery of the signature of the magistrate, would be quite as unlikely to occur, if a declaration were substituted for an oath, as they would be by a continuance of the practice of swearing?—If it was signed by a magistrate.

What portion of those 47,000 oaths that are taken come under your immediate notice?—Not many of them under my immediate notice; they are administered by the persons I have already mentioned.

Within any limited period of time that has passed, say for a year, how many detections have there been of any oath having been violated?—I think there was one last year.

Upon an average of the last seven or ten years?—I cannot, with my experience of forty years, recollect more than half a dozen cases, or thereabouts; there was one last year, and two have taken place within a short previous period.

Do you think that the means of detecting false oaths are such, that there is a greater chance of a person escaping if he made a false oath than if he made a false declaration?—I am not aware that there is a greater facility in detecting a false oath, except what I have stated regarding the magistrate's signature affixed to it.

You consider that the securities afforded, according to the existing practice, are such as to make it very difficult to take advantage of a falsehood, if a party were guilty of it?—I think the solemnity of an oath may restrain them.

Do you not think that the multiplication of oaths rather tends to decrease the solemnity of them?—As a general question, I should say certainly.

Are any oaths taken before you at your office?—Yes, in my capacity of a magistrate; and oaths are taken before the chief cashier and his deputy, before the cashier of half-pay and his first examiner, and before the cashier of widows' pensions and his examiner; this is done under the provisions of an Act which I have referred to, which were framed for the convenience of the parties, and to relieve the police-offices, and in order that the claimants may have a person before whom they may go without the inconvenience of having to attend elsewhere, and that there might be as little impediment as possible in getting their money.

Are you aware that there are some of the army agents who are qualified as magistrates for the purpose of being enabled to swear officers to their half-pay?—I remember some army agents who have been in the commission, but I do not remember any at this moment.

Do you think that the oaths are taken with proper solemnity before those gentlemen who administer them?—I believe so; when I have administered them myself I have always made a point of calling the attention of the party to what they were about to do, and it was never done in a hurry.

Did you ask them if they were Roman Catholics?—No, I never did; it never occurred to me.

Have

Have you ever seen the way in which oaths are administered before magistrates?—Yes.

Do you think that there is a proper solemnity in many instances?—I hardly know what to say as to the degree of solemnity with which an oath is sometimes administered; but I consider that the obligation of an oath depends chiefly upon the principles in which the party taking it has been brought up, and the estimation in which he holds the oath; it is not so much the mere form in which the oath is administered, but the importance the party taking it attaches to the obligation itself.

Did you ever attend yourself and make an affidavit before any of the courts in Westminster Hall?—Not in Westminster Hall, but I have before some of the public offices. As far as my own opinion goes, I should not think the mode of administration would have much effect upon an individual aware of the importance of the obligation.

You stated that you considered one use of an oath taken before a magistrate was, that the publicity with which it was taken rather facilitated the detection of a fraud?—I said that the signature of the magistrate might lead to detection, because the office is occasionally aware of the names of magistrates acting in particular districts, and has sometimes a cognizance of their signatures.

The oaths now being taken before one magistrate, that giving a certain degree of publicity, would not a declaration, signed in the presence of two magistrates at petty sessions, give a greater security than the oath before one magistrate?—No doubt it would; but the convenience of the several claimants for half-pay and the other services should be considered in any alteration of the present arrangements; there are amongst them many old and infirm persons, who already complain of the inconvenience of attending a magistrate, although, perhaps, they are often now assisted by the magistrate coming to them; if, therefore, there is any greater restriction put upon the mode of receiving their pay, it might inconvenience them very much.

Do you pay any retiring allowances of the officers of your department? Are there not retiring allowances and pensions paid to gentlemen who have retired from your office?—Yes, superannuations.

Are they called upon to take any oath?—No, they make a declaration.

Why do you consider it more necessary to call upon an officer to take an oath, when a declaration is sufficient for the clerk who has been in the Pay-office?—It is not an arrangement of the Pay-office only, but of the Lords of the Treasury.

Have you ever known any instance of fraud in the payment of superannuations for the civil officers?—None whatever; the notoriety attached to themselves and to the situation they have held may, no doubt, be a security against any such attempt.

Then, if an inquiry can be made as to the identity of the officers of the army, you see no reason for imposing upon the public servants of the Crown the necessity of taking an oath, when a declaration is considered sufficient to be taken by the civil department?—The oath taken by officers on half-pay is of a very different description from the declaration that the clerk gives, who merely signs a declaration as to the office he held and the amount of its emoluments; but the Annual Appropriation Act provides several regulations in the oath of the half-pay officer, such as his not being in holy orders, his not being in the service of any foreign power, and that he has held situations to a certain amount only.

How often are officers of half-pay called upon to make an affidavit?—They receive the pay quarterly, and they must make an affidavit every time that they receive it.

Your general opinion of the preference of the oath to a declaration would arise from the idea of the solemnity of an oath itself—Certainly; from the solemnity that obligation possesses over a mere declaration.

[*The Witness is directed to withdraw.*]

Ordered, That this Committee be adjourned.

LIST OF APPENDIX.

Appendix (A.)

PAPERS delivered in by a MEMBER of the COMMITTEE.

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No. 1.—Form of Affidavit taken by Pursers, Clerks in Charge, and Masters passing Cash Accounts; and by Naval and Victualling Storekeepers, Agent of Naval Hospitals at Home and Abroad, Barrack Masters, Purveyors of Infirmaries, and Deputy Paymasters of Marines - - - - - - - - - - - - 55

No. 2.—Forms of Oaths taken by Officers of the Navy and of the Royal Marines when claiming Half-Pay - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 56

No. 3.—Form of Oath taken by Claimants for Widows' Pension - - - - - - 59

Appendix (B.)

PAPERS delivered in by TERRICK HAULTAIN, Esq.

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APPENDIX.

APPENDIX (A.)

PAPERS delivered in by a MEMBER of the COMMITTEE.

—No. 1.—

FORM of AFFIDAVIT taken by PURSERS, CLERKS in CHARGE, and MASTERS passing Cash Accounts.

Appendix (A.)

Oaths taken by Pursers, &c. on passing Accounts.

THIS Deponent, Purser of His Majesty's ship , voluntarily maketh oath, that the several sums mentioned in the foregoing account were actually paid as against each article expressed, without profit, benefit or advantage to himself, or any person on his account, either by exchange, negotiation, sale of bills drawn, or otherwise; that the several and respective quantities of such provisions mentioned in foreign weights and measures, amounted in English weights and measures to the quantities mentioned in the several vouchers therein referred to, and no more; that they were all received on board in kind, and that he has not procured provisions of any sort at the same times and places on his own account. And this deponent further maketh oath, that the several and respective sums of money stated in the foregoing account to have been received and paid for savings of provisions were actually received as therein expressed, and were really and *bonâ fide* so paid to the several individual persons mentioned in the lists therein referred to, and not to any other person or persons, or upon any other account, without any profit or advantage to himself or any other person on his account, by exchange or otherwise; that the several quantities of provisions specified in the said lists were all actually saved by, or short allowed to, the individual messes therein particularized; and that not any addition has been made thereto, on behalf of himself or of any person or persons for him, or on any other account or pretence whatsoever.

Sworn before me at this
day of 183 .

FORM of AFFIDAVIT taken by NAVAL and VICTUALLING STOREKEEPERS, and AGENTS of NAVAL HOSPITALS, at Home and Abroad; also BARRACK MASTERS, PURVEYORS of INFIRMARIES, and DEPUTY PAYMASTERS of MARINES.

THIS Deponent maketh oath, that, to the best of his knowledge and belief the foregoing account is just and true; that the payments charged therein were *bonâ fide* and actually made for the public service; that he has duly accounted for all sums received by him on the public account, and that he neither has received, nor expects to receive, directly or indirectly, any benefit whatever from his receipts or disbursements, except what he has received or expects to receive from Government; that the purchases made by him have been effected without favour to any one, and upon the best terms for the public; and that such of the said disbursements as were not authorized by specific directions from his superiors were indispensably necessary; and that he has himself examined the foregoing account, to the truth of which he now swears.

Sworn before me at the
day of 183 .

Oaths taken by Naval Officers, &c. claiming Half-Pay.

—No. 2.—

FORMS of OATHS taken by Officers of the Navy and of the Royal Marines when claiming Half-Pay.

Naval.

[It is particularly requested that Officers (not receiving their half-pay by a permanent remittance bill upon the treasurer of the navy or a collector of the revenue) will send their letter of application and affidavit for half-pay immediately on the expiration of the quarter, as delay in the remittance will otherwise be unavoidable. The half-pay quarters end on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.]

Letter of Application.

I HEREWITH transmit the usual affidavit to entitle me to half-pay as a of the Royal Navy, for the quarter ending the day of 183 ; and request that you will give the necessary directions to enable me to receive the same by*

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

_____ Royal Navy.

* Insert one of the following Modes:—
1st. Extract or Permanent Remittance Bill at the Pay Office of
2d. Bill of Exchange upon the Accountant-General of the Navy.
3d. Permanent Remittance Bill } on the Collector of Customs
4th. Remittance Bill } or Excise. Specify which.

Affidavit.

_____ to wit.

I residing at do swear, that I am not in holy orders, and that I had not, between the day of and the day 183 , any place or employment of profit whatsoever under His Majesty, nor in any department of His Majesty's service, nor in the colonies or possessions of His Majesty beyond the seas, nor under any other government.

Sworn before me this day of 183

Magistrate's Signature. _____

_____ Officer's Signature

By Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824, the address in full of the officer is to be inserted in the affidavit; and by Admiralty Order no affidavit is to be received without it: Also, by Order in Council of the 18th December 1824, the affidavit must be sworn before one of the Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, the Treasurer of the Navy, a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate; and the officer should take care that the attesting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should sign himself as such.

N.B.—Affidavits sworn before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery will not be admitted.

[It is particularly requested that officers will send their letter of application and affidavit for half-pay immediately on the expiration of the quarter, as delay in the remittance will otherwise be unavoidable. The half-pay quarters end on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.]

Letter of Application.

I HEREWITH transmit the usual affidavit to entitle me to half-pay as a of the Royal Navy, for the quarter ending the day of 183 ; and request that you will give the necessary directions to enable me to receive the same by*

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,

To the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy.

_____ Royal Navy.

* Insert one of the following Modes:—
1st. Extract at the Pay Office of
2d. Bill of Exchange upon the Navy Board.
3d. Remittance Bill on the Collector of Customs or Excise. Specify which.

AFFIDAVIT, by ORDER IN COUNCIL, 30th July 1819.

FORM of AFFIDAVIT for Naval Officers holding Civil Employments exceeding three and not amounting to four times the amount of the highest rate of Half-pay of their rank.

I do swear, that I am not in holy orders, and that I had not, between the day of and the day of 183 , any naval place, or any employment of profit in any naval department under His Majesty, nor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except*
and that the net annual emoluments of the said place or employment do not exceed, together with the portion of my half-pay now claimed by me,†

Sworn before me this day of 183

* Specify the civil place or appointment.
† State four times the amount of half-pay attached to the rank in virtue of which the officer receives half-pay.

By Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824, the address in full of the officer is to be annexed to the signature of the affidavit; and by Admiralty order no affidavit is to be received without it: also, by Order in Council of the 18th December 1824, the affidavit must be sworn before one of the Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, the Treasurer, Comptroller, or one of the Commissioners of the Navy, a Justice of the Peace, or a Magistrate.

N. B. Affidavits sworn before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery will not be admitted; and the officer should take care that the attesting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should sign himself as such.

[It is particularly requested that officers will send their letter of application and affidavit for half-pay immediately on the expiration of the quarter, as delay in the remittance will otherwise be unavoidable. The half-pay quarters end on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.]

LETTER OF APPLICATION.

I HEREWITH transmit the usual affidavit to entitle me to half-pay as a of the Royal Navy, for the quarter ending the day of 183 ; and request that you will give the necessary directions to enable me to receive the same by *
at

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,

To the Secretary
of the Admiralty.

Royal Navy.

* Insert one of the following modes:—
1st. Extract at the Pay-office of
2d. Bill of Exchange upon the Accountant General of the Navy.
3d. Remittance Bill on the collector of Customs or Excise. Specify which.

AFFIDAVIT, by ORDER IN COUNCIL, 30th July 1819.

FORM of AFFIDAVIT for Naval Officers holding Civil Employments not exceeding three times the amount of the highest rate of Half-pay of their rank.

——— to wit.

I residing at do swear, that I am not in holy orders, and that I had not, between the day of and the day of 183 , any naval place, or any employment of profit in any naval department under His Majesty, nor any civil place or employment of profit under His Majesty, except*

and that the net annual emoluments of the said place or employment do not exceed† £

Sworn before me this day of 183 — Officer's Signature.

Magistrate's Signature. — Residence.

* Specify the Civil Place or Appointment.
† State the annual amount of three times the highest rate of half-pay attached to the rank in virtue of which the officer receives half-pay.

By Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824, the address in full of the officer is to be inserted on the affidavit; and by Admiralty order no affidavit is to be received without it: also, by Order in Council of the 18th December 1824, the affidavit must be sworn before one of the Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, the Treasurer, Comptroller, or one of the Commissioners of the Navy, a Justice of the Peace, or a Magistrate.

N. B. Affidavits sworn before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery will not be admitted; and the officer should take care that the attesting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should sign himself as such.

[It is particularly requested that officers will send their letter of application and affidavit for half-pay immediately on the expiration of the quarter, as delay in the remittance will otherwise be unavoidable. The half-pay quarters end on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.]

LETTER OF APPLICATION.

I HEREWITH transmit the usual affidavit to entitle me to half-pay as a chaplain of the Royal Navy, for the quarter ending day of 183 ; and request that you will give the necessary directions to enable me to receive the same by *

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,

To the Secretary
of the Admiralty.

_____
_____ Royal Navy.

* Insert one of the following modes:—
1st. Extract at the Pay-office of
2d. Bill of exchange upon the Accountant-General of the Navy.
3d. Remittance Bill on the collector of Customs or Excise. Specify which.

AFFIDAVIT for CHAPLAIN'S HALF-PAY.

_____ to wit.

THIS Deponent, the Rev. residing at
chaplain in the Royal Navy, maketh oath, that during the term of his service at sea, he did not accept of any preferment with cure of souls; and that between the and the he has not been employed as chaplain of any of His Majesty's ships, and has not held, and does not hold, any appointment as chaplain of a naval establishment the emoluments of which amount to four hundred pounds per annum.

Sworn before me this day of 183 } _____

_____ }

By Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824, the address in full of the officer is to be inserted in the affidavit; and by Admiralty order no affidavit is to be received without it: also, by Order in Council of the 18th December 1824, the affidavit must be sworn before one of the Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, the Treasurer of the Navy, a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate; and the officer should take care that the attesting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should sign himself as such.

N. B. Affidavits sworn before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery will not be admitted.

[It is particularly requested that officers will send their letter of application and affidavit for half-pay immediately on the expiration of the quarter, as delay in the remittance will otherwise be unavoidable. The half-pay quarters end on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December.]

LETTER OF APPLICATION.

I HEREWITH transmit the usual affidavit to entitle me to half-pay as a of the Royal Marines, for the quarter ending the day of 183 ; and request that you will give the necessary directions to enable me to receive the same by *

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,

To the Secretary
of the Admiralty.

_____
_____ Royal Marines.

* Insert one of the following modes:—
1st. Extract at the Pay-office of
2d. Bill of exchange upon the Accountant-General of the Navy.
3d. Remittance Bill on the collector of Customs or Excise. Specify which.

AFFIDAVIT, by ORDER IN COUNCIL, 30th July 1819.

FORM of AFFIDAVIT for Royal Marine Officers holding Civil Employments not exceeding three times the amount of the highest rate of Half-pay of their rank.

_____ to wit.

---

residing at
appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to half-pay as a reduced of Royal Marines, that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not during any part of the period from the day 183 to the of 183 , both days inclusive, any military place

place or any employment of profit in any military Department under his Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides (1)

nor any civil place or employment of profit under his Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, except (2) and the net annual emoluments of (3) do not exceed (4)

(1) Here specify the Military commission, or employment on the staff or in garrisons, or in the colonies.

(2) Here specify the civil place or employment.

(3) Here repeat the civil place or employment.

(4) Here state the annual amount of three times highest rate of half-pay attached to the rank in virtue of which the officer receives half-pay.

_____ { Officer's Signature.

_____ Rank.

Sworn and subscribed before me, at this day of 183 . } _____ { The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts.

Magistrate for _____

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

_____ { The Agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration.

N. B. To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in every year.

No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

By Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824 the address in full of the officer is to be inserted in the affidavit; and by Admiralty order no affidavit is to be received without it: Also, by Order in Council of the 18th December 1824, the affidavit must be sworn before one of the Lords Commissioners or Secretaries of the Admiralty, the Treasurer of the Navy, a Justice of the Peace or a Magistrate.

N. B. Affidavits sworn before a Master or Master Extraordinary in Chancery will not be admitted; and the officer should take care that the attesting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace should sign himself as such.

No. 3.

FORM of OATH taken by CLAIMANTS for WIDOWS' PENSION.

CLASSES D. & E.

Widows' Pension, payable by Remittance Bill.

CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY BY THE MINISTER OF THE PARISH.

I HEREBY certify, that I have seen and examined residing at ; and to the best of my knowledge and belief she is the person named in the remittance bill produced herewith.

_____ Minister of the parish.

No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

The christian name of claimant is to be inserted at FULL LENGTH. In no case must the claimant permit any one to sign her name for her; but, if unable to write, must make her mark, which is to be witnessed by some person having seen her sign it.

AFFIDAVIT.

County of _____

to wit.

THIS deponent residing at voluntarily maketh oath, that she was the lawful wife of late a in His Majesty's and is entitled, as his widow, to a pension of pounds per annum; that she is not in the receipt f any other pension from Government; and that she has not re-married since the 31st December 1830.

[*Addition for parties placed on the List since 1st July* 1830.]

And that her income as stated in her first affidavit has not since been increased, *or* has been increased by the sum of £ per annum, *according to the fact.*

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the place for which he acts. _____

Magistrate for _____

The Claimant to sign here. ☞ _____

Residing at _____

Near the post town of _____

County of _____

[Naval Widows (Class D.) are allowed to swear their affidavits throughout the months of March, June, September, and December respectively.]

[Marine Widows (Class E.) and Widows on the Ordinary Estimate are not authorized to make their affidavits previously to the termination of the quarter.]

Oath taken by Claimants for Widows' Pension.

I have examined the duplicate of the remittance bill exhibited to me, and enquired into the authenticity thereof, and the identity of the person producing the same, and am satisfied therewith.

_____ Collector.

Received the day of 183 , of the collector of the sum of being the amount of my pension for the quarter ending the

N.B. In case the collector of the revenue, whose duty it is to make payment of this bill, shall entertain any doubt as to the identity of the party, the authenticity of the vouchers produced, or of his or her title to receive payment, such collector shall enquire into the same by the oath of the party so applying, which oath such officer is authorized by the Act of the 11th Geo. 4. c. 20, sect. 44, to administer for that purpose.

APPENDIX (B.)

PAPERS delivered in by TERRICK HAULTAIN, Esquire, in his Evidence of the 30th May 1834.

No. 1.

Appendix (B.)

Oath taken by Officers of the Army claiming Half-Pay.

FORMS of OATHS taken by OFFICERS of the ARMY and CHAPLAINS when claiming HALF-PAY.

AFFIDAVIT required from OFFICERS claiming HALF-PAY personally or by Agent.

Christian Names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the Officer's usual manner.

Half-Pay of Officers of the Army cannot be legally assigned as security for a loan of money.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to half-pay as a reduced of , that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not, during any part of the period from 1st of 183 to of† 183 , both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides the said half-pay.*

Officers Signature _____

Place of Residence _____

Nearest Post Town _____

County . . . _____

Sworn and subscribed before me at this day of 183 .

The Magistrate or other authorized person to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts, or the office by virtue of which he administers the oath. _____

Magistrate for (or holding a special office) as the case may be

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The Agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. _____

* An officer holding any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, is to insert the same above, as a continuation of the affidavit.

To be sworn on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in each year.

No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one. Officers residing in the British colonies on the continent of America are required to state in their affidavits the year in which their half-pay was granted them.

AFFIDAVIT required from CHAPLAINS claiming HALF-PAY personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the Chaplain's usual manner.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to half-pay as a reduced of , and that he had not, during any part of the period from 1st of 18 to of 18 , both days inclusive, any ecclesiastical benefice or preferment derived from the Crown, nor any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under

Oath taken by Officers of the Army claiming Half-Pay.

under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides his said half-pay.*

The Chaplain to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. }————————————

* Should a Chaplain hold any other ecclesiastical appointment under the Crown, or any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, it is to be inserted above as a continuation of the affidavit.

Sworn and subscribed before me at this day of 18

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts. }————————————

Magistrate for

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The Agent, where any is employed, is to sign this declaration. }————————————

N.B. To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December in every year.—No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one. Chaplains residing in the British colonies on the continent of America are required to state in their affidavits the year in which their half-pay was granted them.

(LUNATIC.)

AFFIDAVIT required for receiving HALF-PAY personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the Claimant's usual manner.

Half-Pay of Officers of the Army cannot be legally assigned as security for a loan of money.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that to the best of knowledge and belief, is the person entitled to half-pay as a reduced of from of 18 to of 18 , both days inclusive, that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not during any part of the said period any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides his said half-pay.

Claimant's Signature }————————————
Place of Residence }————————————
Nearest Post Town }————————————
County. . . . .————————————

Sworn and subscribed before me at this day of 18 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts. }————————————

Magistrate for

N.B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not on 24th, as formerly, officers on half-pay, &c. are in future to make their affidavits on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly issues will be considered due, and not as heretofore on the 24th day of those months.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify, that on the half-pay of the regiment of is alive, and incapable of transacting his own affairs.

Dated at this day of 18 .

AFFIDAVIT required for receiving HALF-PAY through the medium of a Revenue Officer.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the Officer's usual manner.

Half-Pay of Officers of the Army cannot be legally assigned as security for a loan of money.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to half-pay as a reduced of that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not, during any part of the period from to , both days inclusive, any other place or employment

Oath taken by Officers of the Army claiming Half-Pay.

employment of profit, civil or military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides his said half-pay.*

Officer's Signature } _____
Place of Residence } _____
Nearest Post Town } _____
County . . _____

Sworn and subscribed before me at this day of . 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts. } _____ Magistrate for

* An officer, holding any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, is to insert the same above as a continuation of the affidavit.

The Officer to state from which of these Revenue Officers he desires to receive the pay claimed by him.

Of { The Collector of Cess (in Scotland) for who resides at
The Collector of Customs for who resides at
The Collector of Excise for who resides at

No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one; and officers, receiving by remittance, are requested to make use of the printed forms sent with their bills, and to insert a clear address in all their affidavits transmitted to the Pay Office.

HALF-PAY.

(For Revenue Officer.) Army Pay Office.

No. London, day of 1834.

Pay to of (on producing and delivering the counterpart hereof) the sum of eight pounds five shillings for ninety days half-pay as a reduced of the from the 1st January 1834 to the 31st March 1834, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

£.8. 5. 0. Cashier.

To { The Collector of the Cess in Scotland for the county of
The Collector of the Customs at
The Collector of the Excise at

If the counterpart be not presented to, and payment demanded of, the revenue officer within four calendar months from the above date, it is not afterwards to be paid; but the revenue officer is then to return this bill to the Paymaster General, Army Pay Office, London.

N. B.—By the authority of the Acts 47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. 25. and 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 106. this remittance bill is issued; the forging of which, or procuring the same to be forged, is by the said Acts declared to be felony.

The revenue officer to whom the above bill is addressed is directed by the first of the above-recited Acts to pay the amount, should he have funds for that purpose, without any deduction, fee or reward, under a penalty of fifty pounds; but if he shall not be able to pay the same, from not having sufficient public money in his hands, he shall note the cause of his refusing payment, and shall appoint another day, within one month at farthest from that time, and shall deliver back the bill so noted to the person presenting it.

N. B.—The revenue officer is requested to attach the two bills with a small wafer at this right hand bottom corner.

Further Instructions for the guidance of the Revenue Officers.

The revenue officer to whom this bill is addressed is directed to satisfy himself (upon oath, should he deem it needful) as to the identity of the person in whose favour it is drawn, and is to testify to that purport on the back of the counterpart.

Should he be fully satisfied as to the identity of such person, without the administration of an oath, he is to testify the same by his signature to the first certificate, on the back of the counterpart, otherwise he is to sign the second certificate on the back thereof.

Having satisfied himself as to the identity of the claimant, the revenue officer is to pay him the amount of the bill, taking the receipt for the same on the back of the counterpart. He is then to attach this bill to the counterpart, with a small wafer at the right hand bottom corner, in order to obtain reimbursement of the amount from the office of the Paymaster General.

Payment

Oath taken by Officers of the Army claiming Half-Pay.

Payment is only to be made to the party to whom the bill shall be expressed to be payable, except in cases where such party shall by illness or bodily infirmity be disabled from appearing personally; in which cases, such disability being certified by the ministers and churchwardens of the parish or place where the party shall reside, or by the physician, surgeon or apothecary attending him; and there being no reason to doubt the authenticity or truth of such certificate, payment shall then be made (on the production of the counterpart) to the order in writing, of the party to whom it is made payable, which order must be attached to the bills.

HALF-PAY.

Army Pay Office.

No. London, day of 1834.

Pay to of the sum of eight pounds five shillings for ninety days half-pay as a reduced of the from the 1st January 1834 to the 31st March 1834, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

£. 8. 5. 0. Cashier.

To { The Collector of the Cess in Scotland for the county of
The Collector of the Customs at
The Collector of the Excise at

If this bill be not presented to, and payment demanded of, the revenue officer within four calendar months from its date, it will not afterwards be paid.

N. B.—By the authority of the Acts 47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. 25. and 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 106. this remittance bill is issued; the forging of which, or procuring the same to be forged, is by the said Acts declared to be felony.

The revenue officer, to whom the above bill is addressed, is directed by the first of the above-recited Acts to pay the amount, should he have funds for that purpose, without any deduction, fee or reward, under a penalty of fifty pounds; but if he shall not be able to pay the same from not having sufficient public money in his hands, he shall note the cause of his refusing payment, and shall appoint another day, within one month at farthest from that time, and shall deliver back the bill so noted to the person presenting it.

N. B.—The revenue officer is requested to attach the two bills with a small wafer at this right hand bottom corner.

Being satisfied as to the identity of claiming payment of this bill, I hereby certify the same accordingly.

_____ Collector of

In order the better to satisfy myself as to the identity of claiming payment of this bill, I have examined him upon oath, and I hereby certify the same accordingly.

_____ Collector of

Received the day of 183 , of the sum of eight pounds five shillings, in full of the within bill.

£. 8. 5. 0.

Received the day of 183 , of the Right Honourable the Paymaster General of the Forces, the above sum.

No. 2.

FORM of OATH taken by CLAIMANTS for WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Oath taken by Claimants for Widows' Pensions

WIDOWS' PENSIONS. (Personal Payments.)

maketh oath, that she was lawfully married to deceased, late in the and that she has had no other pension, allowance or provision made to her by the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, besides her widows' pension, now claimed at the rate of £. per annum, except

Signature_____

Address_____

Sworn before me at the Paymaster General's Office, this day of 183 .

 Received

Oath taken by Claimants for Widows' Pensions.

Received of the Right honourable the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces the sum of pounds shillings and pence, for months' pension, from 1st to 3 183 both days inclusive, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

Signature

£. „ „ „

This Pension cannot be legally assigned as security for a loan of money.

No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

* The name of the Month to which the pension is claimed to be inserted in this space.

The christian name of claimant is to be inserted at full length.

Claimants residing out of His Majesty's dominions must make their affidavits, (whenever practicable) before a British Minister, Consul, or Notary Public.

Widows' Pensions. (By Agent.)

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen at this present time residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the day of* 183 ; and we further certify, that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the said was formerly the wife of deceased, late a in the

Minister.

Churchwarden, or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish

Minister.

maketh oath, that she was lawfully married to deceased, late a in the and that she has had no other pension, allowance or provision made to her by the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, besides her widows' pension now claimed, at the rate of £. per annum, except

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the place for which he acts.

The Claimant to sign here

Residing at

Magistrate for

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above certificate and affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

Agent.

N.B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, widows of officers are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

The christian name of claimant is to be inserted at full length. In no case must the claimant permit any one to sign her name for her, but, if unable to write, must make her mark.

* The month up to which the pension is claimed to be inserted here.

Widows' Pension. (By Remittance.)

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen at this present time residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the day of* 183 ; and we further certify, that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the said was formerly the wife of deceased, late a in the

Minister.

Churchwarden or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish.

Minister.

maketh oath, that she was lawfully married to deceased, late a in the and that she has had no other pension, allowance or provision made to her by the Government

ment either of Great Britain or Ireland, besides her widow's pension now claimed, at the rate of £. per annum, except†

† The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance.

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the place for which he acts. _____

Magistrate for

The Claimant to sign here _____

Residing at

Near the post town of

County of

N.B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, widows of officers are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

I request to receive the pension due to me from the 1st to the 3 183 .

Through { The Collector of Cess in Scotland for the county of who resides at
The Collector of Customs at the port of
The Collector of Excise at

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

(For Revenue Officer.)

Paymaster General's Office,
Department for Widows' Pensions, &c.

No. London, day of 183 .

Pay to of on producing and delivering the counterpart hereof, the sum of eleven pounds five shillings, for three months' pension as widow of late a in the regiment of from the 1st January to the 31st March 183 , at the rate of £.45 per annum, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

£.11. 5. 0. _____ Cashier.

To { The Collector of the Cess in Scotland for the county of
The Collector of Customs at the port of
The Collector of the Excise at

If the counterpart be not presented to, and payment demanded of, the revenue officer, within four calendar months from the above date, it is not afterwards to be paid; but the revenue officer is then to return this bill to the Paymaster General, Army Pay Office, London.

N.B.—By the authority of the Acts 47 Geo. 3. Sess. 2. c. 25. and 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 106. this remittance bill is issued; the forging of which, or procuring the same to be forged, is by the said Acts declared to be felony.

The revenue officer to whom the above bill is addressed is directed, by the first of the above recited Acts, to pay the amount, should he have funds for that purpose, without any deduction, fee or reward, under a penalty of fifty pounds; but if he shall not be able to pay the same from not having sufficient public money in his hands, he shall note the cause of his refusing payment, and shall appoint another day, within one month at farthest from that time, and shall deliver back the bill, so noted, to the person presenting it.

N.B.—The revenue officer is requested to attach the two bills with a small wafer at this right hand bottom corner.

Further Instructions for the guidance of the Revenue Officer.

By the Act of 2 & 3 Will. 4. c. 106. the revenue officer to whom this bill is addressed is directed to satisfy himself (upon oath, should he deem it needful) as to the identity of the person in whose favour it is drawn; and is to testify to that purport on the back of the counterpart.

Should he be fully satisfied as to the identity of such person without the administration of an oath, he is to testify the same by his signature to the first certificate, on the back of the counterpart; otherwise he is to sign the second certificate on the back thereof.

Having satisfied himself as to the identity of the claimant, the revenue officer is to pay the amount of the bill, taking receipt for the same on the back of the counterpart. He is then to attach this bill to the counterpart with a small wafer at the right hand bottom

Oath taken by Claimants for Widows' Pensions.

bottom corner, in order to obtain reimbursement of the amount from the office of the Pay master General.

Payment is only to be made to the party to whom the bill shall be expressed to be payable, except in cases where such party shall, by illness or bodily infirmity, be disabled from appearing personally; in which cases, such disability being certified by the ministers and churchwardens of the parish or place where the party shall reside, or by the physician, surgeon or apothecary attending her, and there being no reason to doubt the authenticity or truth of such certificate, payment shall, on that occasion be made, on the production of the counterpart to the order in writing of the party to whom it is made payable, and which order must be attached to the bills.

The collector is particularly requested to impress upon the claimant the necessity of signing her receipt in the same manner in which she signed her affidavit, sent to the Paymaster General's Office, when claiming her pension; and if the latter was signed with only her mark, her mark properly witnessed, must be affixed to the receipt.

No. 3.

Oath of Officers claiming Pensions for Wounds.

FORM of OATH of OFFICERS claiming PENSIONS for WOUNDS.

Christian Names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the Signature to be in the Officer's usual manner.

maketh oath, that he is the person entitled to a pension of £. per annum, which His Majesty was pleased to grant to him in consideration of the while serving in the regiment of

The officer is to sign here, and state his place of residence. }_____

Sworn defore me this day of 18 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the county or place for which he acts. }_____

Magistrate for

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The Agent to sign here_____

N.B.—This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

WOUNDED OFFICERS' REMITTANCE.

Christian Names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

maketh oath, that he is the person entitled to a pension of £. per annum, which His Majesty was pleased to grant to him in consideration of the while serving in the regiment of

The officer to sign his name here, and add his place of residence - - }_____

Residing at

Near the post town of

County of

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts }_____

Magistrate for

The claimant requests to be permitted to receive the pension due to him from to 183 .

The Officer is desired to state whether he wishes to be paid by Bill of Exchange, or from one of these Revenue Officers.

By Bill of { The Collector of Cess for who resides at / The Collector of Customs for who resides at / The Collector of Excise for who resides at

To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of every year.—No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one; and officers receiving by remittances are requested to make use of the printed forms sent with the same, and to insert a clear address in all affidavits transmitted.

N.B.—This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

Oath by Claimants on Compassionate List.

No. 4.

FORM of OATH by CLAIMANTS on COMPASSIONATE LIST.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a MALE CLAIMANT who is above Fifteen Years of Age.

maketh oath, that he is the person for whom, as son of the deceased late of the an allowance of £. per annum is borne on the Compassionate List for the Year 183 ; that he has no other allowance, pension or provision from Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, besides the allowance above mentioned: that his pecuniary circumstances and those of his family are so limited that he actually requires the assistance now claimed from the Compassionate Fund; and that he was † years of age on the day of 183 .

† The Claimant to insert his Age.

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate is requested to sign here, to state the place for which he acts, and to ascertain that the person making the affidavit has read the instructions on the other side.

Magistrate for

The Claimant to sign here

Residing at

Near the post town of

N.B.—It is desirable, in order to insure an early remittance of the allowance, that this form of affidavit should be completed and sent to the Army Pay Office as soon after the 1st of April as possible.—No erasures or alterations will be admitted, and the christian names of claimants must be inserted at full length at the commencement of the affidavit.

To be paid through

* The Collector of Excise at
* The Collector of Customs at the port of
* The Receiver General for the county of
* The Collector of Cess in Scotland for the county of

who resides at

* Erase the three lines not used, by drawing the pen through them.

Intructions for the guidance of the Claimants.

(To be read previously to their making the affidavits.)

You are hereby reminded, that the purpose for which the Compassionate Allowance is granted is to afford some relief to the children of deceased officers, who, during infancy and the early part of their lives, are in circumstances of great pecuniary distress, and are totally incapable of maintaining themselves.

The Compassionate Fund being limited in amount, you will consider, before you take the oath now required to enable you to receive the sum which has been assigned to you, whether you are in such circumstances of distress as may justify you in continuing to draw upon a fund solely intended for the relief of cases of compassion; bearing in mind, that the cases of distress which are constantly occurring can only obtain relief by discontinuing the allowances of those who have other means of support, or who, being no longer minors, are in a condition to assist themselves.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a FEMALE CLAIMANT who is above Fifteen Years of Age.

maketh oath, that she is the person for whom, as daughter of the deceased late of the an allowance of £. per annum is borne on the Compassionate List for the year 183 ; that she has no other allowance, pension or provision from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, besides the allowance above mentioned; that her pecuniary circumstances and those of her family are so limited that she actually requires the assistance now claimed from the Compassionate Fund; and that she was * years of age on the day of 183 , and that she is †

* The Claimant to insert her Age; if placed on the List in or since the Year 1823.

† And to insert one or the other of the following words, as the case may be, viz. "Not married,"—"A Widow."

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate is requested to sign here, to state the place for which he acts, and to ascertain that the person making the affidavit has read the instructions on the other side.

Magistrate for

The Claimant to sign here

Residing at

Near the post town of

Oath by Claimants on Compassionate List.

To be paid through
* The Collector of Excise at
* The Collector of Customs at the port of
* The Collector of Cess in Scotland for the county of who resides at

* Erase the three lines not used, by drawing the pen through them.

Instructions for the guidance of the Claimants.

(To be read previously to their making the Affidavit.)

You are hereby reminded, that the purpose for which the Compassionate Allowance is granted, is to afford some relief to the children of deceased officers, who, during infancy and the early part of their lives, are in circumstances of great pecuniary distress, and are totally incapable of maintaining themselves.

The Compassionate Fund being limited in amount, you will consider, before you take the oath now required to enable you to receive the sum which has been assigned to you, whether you are in such circumstances of distress as may justify you in continuing to draw upon a fund solely intended for the relief of cases of compassion; bearing in mind, that the cases of distress which are constantly occurring can only obtain relief by discontinuing the allowances of those who have other means of support, or who, being no longer minors, are in a condition to assist themselves.

N. B.—It is desirable, in order to insure an early remittance of the allowance, that this Form of Affidavit should be completed and sent to the Army Pay Office as soon after the 1st of April as possible.—No erasures or alterations will be admitted, and the christian names of claimants must be inserted at full length at the commencement of the affidavit.

AFFIDAVIT to be made by a person acting for those who are incapable of taking an Oath, as being under fifteen years of age.

* Insert on this first line the name and degree of relationship of the person making the affidavit.
† Insert in these vacant columns the christian names and ages of the children.

* _____ † _____ of

	Aged	Years.
_____		_____
_____		_____
_____		_____
_____		_____

maketh oath, that the persons above named [are] of the ages severally stated against [their] names, and [are] the same for whom, as the legitimate [children] of the deceased late of the an allowance of £ each is borne on the Compassionate List for the year 183 ; that [they have] no other allowance, pension or provision from the Government of Great Britain or Ireland, besides the allowance above mentioned; that [their] pecuniary circumstances, and those of [their] family, are so limited that [they] actually require the allowance now claimed from the Compassionate Fund; that [they are] now maintained at [her] expense, and living at ‡

‡ State here the place of residence of the children.

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate is requested to sign here, to state the place for which he acts, and to ascertain that the person making the affidavit has read the instructions on the other side.

_____
Magistrate for

Signature _____

Residing at

Near the post town of

N.B.—The words printed between [ ] in the above affidavit must be altered with the pen when not applicable.

To be paid through
* The Collector of Excise at
* The Collector of Customs at the port of
* The Receiver General for the county of
* The Collector of Cess in Scotland for the county of } who resides at

* Erase the three lines not used by drawing the pen through them.

Instructions for the guidance of the Claimants.

(To be read previously to their making the affidavit.)

You are hereby reminded, that the purpose for which the Compassionate Allowance is granted, is to afford some relief to the children of deceased officers, who, during infancy and the early part of their lives, are in circumstances of great pecuniary distress, and are totally incapable of maintaining themselves.

The

Oath by Claimants on Compassionate List.

The Compassionate Fund being limited in amount, you will consider, before you take the oath now required, to enable you to receive the sum which has been assigned to the children for whom you act, whether they are in such circumstances of distress as may justify you in continuing to draw upon a fund solely intended for the relief of cases of compassion; bearing in mind, that the cases of distress which are constantly occurring can only obtain relief by discontinuing the allowances of those who have other means of support.

N. B.—It is desirable, in order to insure an early remittance of the allowance, that this form of affidavit should be completed and sent to the Army Pay Office as soon after the 1st of April as possible.—No erasures or alterations will be admitted, and the christian names of claimants must be inserted at full length at the commencement of the affidavit.

No. 5.

FORM of OATH by CLAIMANTS on the ROYAL BOUNTY LIST.

No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted.

The christian name of claimant is to be inserted at full length. In no case must the claimant permit any one to sign his name for him; but, if unable to write, must make his mark.

ROYAL BOUNTY.—MALES.—(By Agent.)

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen at this present time residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the day of* 183 .

_____ Minister.

_____ Churchwarden or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish.

_____ Minister.

* The month up to which the pension is claimed to be inserted here.

maketh oath, that he is the person entitled to receive a Royal Bounty Allowance of £ per annum, as of the deceased late of the that he has no other pension, allowance, provision or appointment from the Government, either of Great Britain or Ireland, except† and that he was‡ years of age in the month of last.

Claimants residing out of His Majesty's dominions must make their affidavits (whenever practicable) before a British Minister, Consul, or Notary Public.

† The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance.

‡ And to insert his age.

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the place for which he acts. _____ Magistrate for

The Claimant to sign here. _____

Residing at

Near the post town of

County of

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above certificate and affidavit to be genuine and authentic. _____ Agent.

N. B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, claimants on the Royal Bounty List are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

ROYAL BOUNTY.—FEMALES.—(Personal Payment.)

maketh oath, that she is the person entitled to receive a Royal Bounty Allowance of £ per annum, as that she has no other pension, allowance, provision or appointment from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, except† and that she is

† The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance.

Sworn before me at the Army Pay Office, this day of 183 .

Signature _____

Address _____

183 .

Received of the Right honourable the Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces the sum of pounds shillings and pence, for months' bounty, from 1st to 3 183 , both days inclusive, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

Signature _____

£ „ „

No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

The christian name of claimant is to be inserted at full length. In no case must the claimant permit any one to sign her name for her; but, if unable to write, must make her mark.

* The month up to which the pension is claimed to be inserted here.

Claimants residing out of His Majesty's dominions must make their affidavits (whenever practicable) before a British Minister, Consul, or Notary Public.

† The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance, and to insert one or the other of the following words, as the case may be, viz. "Not married,"—"Married," "A Widow."

Royal Bounty.—Females.—(By Agent.)

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the 3 day of* 183 .

_____ Minister.

_____ Churchwarden or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish.

_____ Minister.

maketh oath, that she is the person entitled to receive a Royal Bounty Allowance of £ per annum, as of the late of the that she has no other pension, allowance, provision, or appointment from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, except†

and that she is

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign here, and state the place for which he acts. _____ Magistrate for

The Claimant to sign here. _____ Residing at

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above certificate and affidavit to be genuine and authentic. _____ Agent.

N. B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, claimants on the Royal Bounty List are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

Royal Bounty Remittance.—(Males.)

WE whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the day of* 183 .

_____ Minister.

_____ ‡ Churchwarden or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish.

_____ Minister.

maketh oath, that he is the person entitled to receive a Royal Bounty Allowance of £ per annum, as and that he has no other pension, allowance, provision, or appointment from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, except**

and he further maketh oath, that he is** years of age.

The claimant to sign here _____

Sworn and subscribed in my presence this day of 183 .

The magistrate to sign his name here, and state the county or place for which he acts. _____ Magistrate for

Christian name of claimant to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in her usual manner.

* The month up to which the allowance is claimed to be inserted here.

‡ The signature of one churchwarden only is required; and should there be no churchwarden, the minister is requested to sign the certificate below to that effect.

** The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance, and insert his age.

N. B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, claimants on the Royal Bounty List are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

I request to be permitted to receive the allowance due to me from the 1st to the 3 183 ,

of { The Receiver General for the county of who resides at
The Collector of Cess for the county of who resides at
The Collector of Customs for
The Collector of Excise for }

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

_____

To
The Cashier of Pensions, &c.
Army Pay Office.

Residing at
Near the post town of
County of

Royal

Oath by Claimants on the Royal Bounty List.

ROYAL BOUNTY REMITTANCE.—(FEMALES.)

WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, the minister and churchwarden or elder of the parish of situated in the county of do certify, that we have seen residing within the parish aforesaid, upon, or subsequently to, the day of* 183 .

Minister.

† Churchwarden or Elder.

I certify, that there is no churchwarden or elder at present in this parish.

Minister.

maketh oath, that she is the person entitled to receive a Royal Bounty Allowance of £ per annum, as of the late of the and that she has no other pension, allowance, provision or appointment from the Government either of Great Britain or Ireland, except‡ and that she is§

The claimant to sign here

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here.

Magistrate for

Christian name of claimant to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in her usual manner.

* The month up to which the Allowance is claimed to be inserted here.

† The signature of one churchwarden only is required; and should there be no churchwarden, the minister is requested to sign the certificate below to that effect.

‡ The claimant is to strike out the word "except," if not in the receipt of any other pension or allowance.

§ And to insert one or the other of the following words, as the case may be, viz. "Not married,"—"Married,"—"A Widow."

Claimants on the Royal Bounty List are in future to make their affidavits on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

I request to be permitted to receive the allowance due to me from the 1st to the 3 183 ,

of { The Collector of Cess for the county of who resides at / The Collector of Customs for / The Collector of Excise for

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To
The cashier of pensions, &c.
Army Pay Office.

Residing at
Near the post town of
County of

No. 6.

FORM of OATHS taken by OFFICERS of the MILITIA, LOCAL MILITIA and YEOMANRY claiming ALLOWANCE.

Oaths taken by Officers of the Militia and Yeomanry claiming allowance.

A.

LIEUTENANTS, ENSIGNS, SURGEONS' MATES, and ASSISTANT SURGEONS of DISEMBODIED MILITIA, claiming their allowance personally or by agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

I do swear, that I belonged to the militia when the same was disembodied, and that I have continued to serve therein from that time until the day of 183 inclusive, as a and that I was not in my own right or in the right of my wife, during any part of the period for which I now claim to receive my allowance, that is to say, from the 1st day of 183 to the day of 183 , both inclusive, in the actual possession and enjoyment or receipt of the rents and profits of lands, tenements, or hereditaments of such an annual value above reprizes as would qualify me to hold a commission of captain of a company in the militia; that I was not in holy orders; that I have not, during the above period, held the appointment of adjutant, surgeon, paymaster, or quartermaster in any regiment, battalion, or corps of militia; that I did not hold or enjoy, nor did any person for me hold or enjoy, during the said period, any place, office or employment of profit, civil or military, under the Crown, or any other Government, besides the allowance of a day now claimed, except my half-pay* as a and my pay and allowances from the to the both days inclusive, during which period the corps was assembled for training and exercise. So help me God.

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence.

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts.

Magistrate in the county of

* The exception here alluded to is the half-pay of the Navy, of the regular Army (including the provisional battalions raised from the Militia), and of the Marines.

Oaths taken by Officers of the Militia and Yeomanry claiming allowance.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. _____

N. B.—This affidavit is required to be taken before some one of His Majesty's justices of the peace in the United Kingdom, or before some one of His Majesty's ministers, secretaries of embassy, of legation or consuls abroad, but must not be taken until the last day of the month on which the quarter terminates.—No erasure, interlineation or alteration will be admitted.

This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

PAYMASTERS, SURGEONS, and QUARTERMASTERS of DISEMBODIED MILITIA, reduced in 1829, claiming their Allowance personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

I do swear, that I was serving as in the of militia at the reduction of the staff of the said militia in 1829; and that I was not in holy orders during any part of the period for which I now claim to receive my allowance, viz. from the day of 18 to the day of 18 ; and that I did not hold or enjoy, nor did any person for me hold or enjoy, during any part of the said period, any place, office or employment of profit, civil or military, under the Crown, or any other Government, besides the allowance of a day now claimed, except my half-pay* as a and except my pay and allowance from the to the both days inclusive, during which period the militia was assembled for training and exercise. So help me God.

* The exception here alluded to is the half-pay of the Navy, (including the provisional battalions raised from the Militia), and of the Marines.

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. _____

Sworn before me this day of 18 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts. _____ Magistrate in the county of

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. _____

N. B.—This affidavit is required to be taken before some one of His Majesty's justices of the peace in the United Kingdom, or before some one of His Majesty's ministers, secretaries of embassy, of legation or consuls abroad, but must not be taken until the 24th of the month on which the quarter terminates.—No erasure, interlineation or alteration will be admitted.

This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

C. & D.

REDUCED ADJUTANTS and retired OFFICERS of the MILITIA STAFF claiming their Allowance personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

I do swear, that I formerly served as in the regiment of militia; that I am not in holy orders; and that from the 1st day of 183 to the day of 183 , I did not hold or enjoy any place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, or in the colonies or possessions of His Majesty beyond the seas, or under any other Government, besides my retired allowance of per diem, as a of the said militia, except my* as a of the So help me God.

* The exception here alluded to is the half-pay of the Navy, of the regular Army (including the provisional battalions raised from the Militia), and of the Marines or Outpension.

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. _____

Sworn before me day of 183

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts. _____ Magistrate in the County of

I do

Oaths taken by Officers of the Militia and Yeomanry claiming Allowance.

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. } _____

N. B.—This affidavit is required to be taken before some one of His Majesty's justices of the peace in the United Kingdom, or before some one of His Majesty's ministers, secretaries of embassy, of legation, or consuls abroad, but must not be taken until the last day of the month on which the quarter terminates.—No erasure, interlineation or alteration will be admitted.

This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

ADJUTANTS of LOCAL MILITIA claiming their Allowance personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

_____ Local Militia. County of

I do swear, that I held the appointment of Adjutant in the above-mentioned regiment of local militia when the permanent staff thereof was reduced; that I am not in holy orders; and that from the 1st to the of 183 , both days inclusive, I did not hold any other office or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Majesty, except †

So help me God.

† The exception here alluded to is the Half-Pay of the Navy, of the regular Army (including the provisional battalions raised from the Militia), and of the Marines; and if in the receipt of any of these, the claimant will particularize it thus: "except my Half-Pay as a in the ;" but if not, he will strike out the word "except."

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. } _____

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts. } _____ Magistrate in the County of

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. } _____

N. B.—To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of every year.—No alteration, erasure or interlineation will be admitted except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one.

REDUCED ADJUTANTS and SERJEANT MAJORS of YEOMANRY CAVALRY claiming their Allowance personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

I do swear, that I held the appointment of in the corps of yeomanry cavalry when the corps was ordered to be reduced; that I am not in holy orders; and that from the 183 to the 183 I was not in the receipt of any half-pay, military allowance, or Chelsea pension; and that I did not hold any place under the Crown.

So help me God.

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. } _____

Sworn before me this day of 183 .

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts. } _____ Magistrate in the county of

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. } _____

To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December of every year.—No alteration, erasure or interlineation will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one.

N. B.—This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

Oaths taken by Officers claiming Foreign Half-Pay.

No. 7.

FORM of OATHS taken by OFFICERS claiming FOREIGN HALF-PAY.

AFFIDAVIT required from reduced CHAPLAINS of FOREIGN CORPS.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he had not during any part of the period from 183 to 183 , both days inclusive, any other place of profit, pension or provision, civil, military or ecclesiastical, under the Government of His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides the allowance granted to him by His Britannic Majesty as a reduced of the regiment of late in the pay of Great Britain, except *

* The Officer is here to add the title, &c. of any other place of profit, pension, or provision, Civil, Military, or Ecclesiastical, which he may be authorized to hold; or to strike out the word "except," if he hold no such other place, &c.

Officer to sign here _____

Sworn at this day of 183 , before me

Magistrate to sign here, and to describe his office. _____

The Bill must not be separated from the above Affidavit, otherwise it cannot be paid.

£ . . Sterling. the 183 ,

At ten days' sight, pay to or order the sum of pounds shillings and pence sterling, being the amount of my allowance from 183 to 183 .

The Rt. Hon. Paymaster General of His Majesty's Forces, Whitehall, London.

FOREIGN HALF-PAY.

The Bill must not be separated from the Affidavit; otherwise it cannot be paid.

BRUNSWICK TROOPS.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not, during any part of the period from 183 to 183 , both days inclusive, any other place of profit, pension or provision, civil or military, under the Government of His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides the allowance granted to him by His Britannic Majesty as a reduced of the regiment of of the Duke of Brunswick, late in the pay of Great Britain, except the pay he received in the forces organized for the protection of the Duke of Brunswick's dominions.

Officer to sign here _____

Sworn before me at this day of 183

Magistrate to sign here, and to describe his Office _____

erschien persönlich vor mir und schwur, dass er kein geistliches amt bekleidet, und dass er während des zeitraums vom 183 bis zum 183 , beide tage eingerehnet, keine andere mit einkünften verbundene anstellung, pension, oder versorgung, im bürgerlichen oder militairischen fache, unter Seiner Britannischen Majestät Regierung oder im Dienste einer andern Regierung, gehabt habe, als der ihm von Seiner Britannischen Majestät bewilligte unterhalt als ein reducirter vom regiment der Herzoglich Braunschweigischen corps vormals im solde von Gross-Brittannien, und von seiner anstellung als in Herzoglich Braunschweigischen militair deinsten.

Der officier hat sich hier zu unterschreiben _____

Geschworen vor mir in den ten 183 .

Die Magistrats person underschreibt sich hier und hat die beschreibung ihres characters hinzuzufugen _____

£. . Sterling. the 183 .

At ten days' sight, pay to or order the sum of pounds shillings and pence sterling, being the amount of my allowance from 183 to 183

To the Right Hon. Paymaster General of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, Whitehall, London.

Oaths taken by Officers claiming Foreign Half-Pay.

FOREIGN HALF-PAY.

The Bill must not be separated from the Affidavit; otherwise it cannot be paid.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is not in holy orders, and that he had not, during any part of the period from 183 to 183, both days inclusive, any other place of profit, pension or provision, civil or military, under the Government of His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, free town or corporation, besides the allowance granted to him by His Britannic Majesty as a reduced of the regiment of King's German Legion, late in the pay of Great Britain, and the commission of in the regiment of in the Hanoverian service.

erschien persönlich vor mir und schwur, dass er kein geistliches Amt bekleidet, und dass er während des zeitraums vom 183 bis zum 183, beide tage eingerechnet, keine andere mit einkünften verbundene anstellung, pension, oder versorgung, im burgerlichen oder militairischen fache, unter Seiner Britannischen Majestät Regierung oder im dienste einen andern regierung, frie-stadt, oder gemeinde gehabt habe, als der ihm von Seiner Britannischen Majestät bewilligte unterhalt als ein reducirter vom regiment der Königlich Duetschen Legion vormals im solde von Gross-Britannien, und von seiner Anstellung als bei dem regiment in der Hannöverschen Armee.

KING'S GERMAN LEGION.

Officer to sign here ——————

Der officier hat sich hier zu unterschreiben ——————

Sworn before me at this day of 183.

Geschworen vor mir in den ten 183.

Magistrate to sign here, and to describe his office ——————

Die Magistrats person unterschreibt sich hier und hat die beschreibung ihres characters hinzuzufugen ——————

£. . . Sterling. the 183.

At ten days' sight, pay to or order the sum of pounds shillings and pence sterling, being the amount of my allowance from 183 to 183.

The Right Hon. Paymaster General of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, Whitehall, London.

No. 8.

FORM of OATH taken by OFFICERS on RETIRED FULL-PAY.

Oaths taken by Officers on Retired Full-Pay.

AFFIDAVIT required from OFFICERS claiming RETIRED PAY, personally or by Agent.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of every year.—No alteration, erasure or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures when the period is not a regular one.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to Retired Pay, at the rate of £ per diem, as a of the that he is not in holy orders; and that he had not, during any part of the period from 1st of 183 to of 183, both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other government, besides his said Retired Pay.*

* Should an officer hold any other place or employment of profit, Civil or Military, it is to be inserted here as a continuation of the Affidavit.

The Officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. ——————

Sworn before me at in the county of this day of 183.

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for which he acts. ——————

Magistrate for

I do attest and declare, that I verily believe the above affidavit to be genuine and authentic.

The Agent, when any is employed, is to sign this declaration. ——————

N. B.—This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

Oaths taken by Officers on Retired Full-Pay.

AFFIDAVIT required for receiving RETIRED PAY through the medium of a Revenue Officer.

Christian names to be inserted in full at the commencement, but the signature to be in the officer's usual manner.

appeared personally before me, and made oath, that he is the person entitled to retired pay, at the rate of £ per diem, as a of the that he is not in holy orders; and that he had not, during any part of the period, from 1st 183 to 183 , both days inclusive, any other place or employment of profit, civil or military, under His Britannic Majesty, or in the service of any other Government, besides his said retired pay.*

* Should an Officer hold any other place or employment of profit, Civil or Military, it is to be inserted above, as a continuation of the Affidavit.

The Officer to sign his name here. _____

Sworn before me at this day of 18

The Magistrate to sign his name here, and state the place for and the county in which he acts. _____

Residing at

Near the post town of

County of

Magistrate for in the county of

The claimant requests to receive the pay due to him for the above period, of

{The Collector of Cess for who resides at
The Collector of Customs for who resides at
The Collector of Excise for who resides at

Officers are to state from which of these Revenue Officers they are desirous of receiving their Retired Pay.

N.B.—To be sworn always on or after the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December of every year.—No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted, except in the printed figures, when the period is not a regular one; and officers receiving by remittance are requested to make use of the printed forms sent with the same, and to insert a clear address in all affidavits transmitted.

This allowance cannot legally be assigned as security for a loan of money.

No. 9.

DECLARATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

(A.)

GENERAL OFFICER'S PAY.

Christian names to be inserted in full length.

I do declare upon my honour, that I am entitled to the pay of £ per day as a general, now claimed from the 1st to 3 183

Dated this day of 18

The officer to sign his name here. _____

Residing at

I do attest and declare, that I very believe the above declaration to be genuine and authentic.

The agent to sign his name here. _____

N. B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, general officers are in future to make their declaration on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

(B.)

DECLARATION required for receiving UNATTACHED PAY through the medium of a Revenue Officer.

Christian names to be inserted in full length.

I do declare upon my honour, that I am entitled to the pay of £ per day as a general, now claimed from the 1st to 3 183

Dated this day of 183

The officer to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. _____

Residing at

Near the Post Town of

County of

I request

I request to receive the pay due to me

Through { The Receiver General of the Land Tax for the County of who resides at
{ The Collector of Cess in Scotland for the County of who resides at
{ The Collector of Customs at the Port of
{ The Collector of Excise at

Officers are to state from which of these Revenue Officers they are desirous of receiving their Pay.

Signature of Claimant _____

N. B.—The military year being henceforward to terminate with the calendar year, on 31st December, and not as formerly on the 24th, general officers are in future to make their declaration on or after 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December, those being the days on which the respective quarterly payments will become due.

(C.)

Garrisons in Great Britain.

Garrison of

Day of 183 .

I* do hereby certify, that from
the 1st 183 to 183 , both days inclusive,
I held the appointment of in the garrison
of and that I am entitled to the sum of £
for days' pay, at £ per diem, pursuant to His Majesty's establishment.

Signature and Rank _____
Garrison _____
Usually residing at _____

* Christian names to be inserted at full length at the commencement of the declaration, but the signature thereto to be in the usual manner of signing.

The Claimant requests to receive the pay due to him for the above period, of
The Collector of Cess for who resides at
The Collector of Customs for who resides at
The Collector of Excise for who resides at

(D.)

Retired Allowances.

Certificate required in pursuance of a King's Warrant, dated 21st October 1823, from Deputy and Assistant Deputy Paymasters General claiming payment of their retired allowances.

N. B.—The allowances are paid quarterly or half-yearly, or yearly if preferred, and the certificates must be made and dated subsequently to the periods for which payment is claimed. No alteration, erasure, or interlining will be admitted.

I do hereby certify, that I am the person entitled to an allowance of £
per diem, as* Paymaster General.
Dated this day of 183 { The claimant to sign his name here, and state his place of residence. } _____

* The Claimant is to state here, whether he is a retired Deputy or Assistant Deputy Paymaster.

(E.)

Superannuation Allowances.

Declaration required from Persons claiming a Retired Allowance.

Dated day of 183 .

I do hereby declare, that from the 1st 183
to 183 , both days inclusive, I did not hold any public
situation of profit under the Crown,
except the office of
to which I was appointed on
and the whole emoluments of which do not exceed £ per annum.

Signature _____
late _____
in the office of _____
usually residing at _____

N. B.—Christian names to be inserted at full length.

APPENDIX (C.)

PAPERS referred to the COMMITTEE.

OATHS TAKEN BY FREEMEN AND INCORPORATED COMPANIES IN LONDON.

Appendix (C.)

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

On ADMISSION to the FREEDOM, and by the OFFICERS and SERVANTS of the CORPORATION.

The OTHE of the LORD MAIOR.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the King's Majesty in the office of Mayoralty in the citty of London. And the same citty ye shall surely and safely keepe to the behoofe of his Highnes his heires and lawful successors, and the profitt of the King. Yee shall do in all things that to you belongeth; and the right of the King that to the Crown appertayneth in the same citty of London lawfully ye shall keepe. Ye shall not consent to the decrease ne concealement of the rights ne of the franchises of the King. And wheresoever ye shall knowe the rights of the King or of the Crowne, be it in lands or in rents, franchises or sutes, concealed or withdrawn, to your power ye shall doe to repeale it. And if ye may not, ye shall say it to the King or to them of his Counsell that ye wete will say it to the King. Also lawfully and rightfully ye shall entreate the people of your Balliewick, and right shall ye doe to every one, as well to strangers as others, to poore as to riche, in that belongeth to you to doe. And that for highnes ne for ryches, for gifte ne for behest, for favour ne for hate, wrong shall ye doe to no man, ne nothing shall ye take by the which the King should leese, or right be disturbed or letted. And good assize shall ye set upon breade, wyne, ffysh, ale, fflesh, corne, and all other victualls, weight and measures in the same citty ye shall doe to be kept, and due execution doe upon the defaults that thereof shall be founde, according to all the Statuts thereof made, not repealed. And in all other things that to a Mayor of the Citty of London belongeth to doe well and lawfully ye shall doe and behave you.

As GOD you helpe.

The OTHE of the ALDERMEN.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve our Soveraigne Lord the King in the citty of London in the office of Alderman in the ward of N. whereof ye be chosen Alderman, and every other ward whereof ye shall be chosen Alderman hereafter, and lawfully ye shall entreate the people of the same warde of such things as to them pertayneth to doe for keeping of the citty and for mayntayning of the peace in the same. And the lawes and franchises of this citty ye shall keepe and mayntayne within the citty and without after your witt and power. And attendant ye shalbe to mayntayne the right of Orphans after the laws and usages of the same citty. And ready ye shalbe to come at the sommons and warnings of the Maior and Mynisters of this citty for the tyme being to speed th' assizes, plees and judgments of the hustings and other needs of this citty if ye be not lett by the needs of the King or by some other reasonable cause. And good and lawful Counsell ye shall give for such things as towch the comon profit of the citty. And ye shall sell no manner of victuall by retayle, as brede, ale, wyne, fflesh ne fysh by your apprentizes, allowes, servants, ne by any other way, ne profitt shall ye none take of any such manner victuall so sould during your office. The secrets of this Court ye shall keepe, and not disclose any thing here spoken for the comon wealth of this citty, or that might hurt any person or brother of this said Courte, unless it be spoken to your brother or to any other which in your conscience and discretion ye shall thinck to be for the comon wealth of this citty. And well and lawfully ye shall behave you in the said office, and in all other things towching the said citty. As GOD you helpe.

The OTHE of the RECORDOR.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to his heires and lawful successors, and to the Citty of London in the office of Recorder. And the fraunchises and customes of the same citty within the citty and without after your power ye shall mayntayne. And ye counsell of the said citty ye shall not discover, which should turne to be to the hurt of the same citty: Also ye shall well and contynually kepe and rule the Courts in the Chamber and in the Hustings after the custome of this citty. And ye shall not lett for guift ne for favor, for promyse ne for hate, but lawe and right ye shall doe to all manner people, as well to poore as riche, denizens and strangers that before you shall pleade, in hustings, plees and others. And all manner plees that before you shall be pleaded ye shall well and truly record, and your diligence

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

gence you shall doe to see the said plees be well and lawfully enrolled: Also right shall ye none lett, nether no judgment tarry without cause reasonable. And yf ye knowe where the proffitt or the right of the citty, be it in lands or rents, is withdrawen or concealed, ye shall shewe it to the Maior, and to the Aldermen, for the salvation of the right of the citty. And ready ye shalbe to come at the warnyng of the Maior and Sheriffs, or their Mynisters, for good and wise counsell to give, and to ride and goe with them at all tymes when neede shalbe to mayntayne the state of this citty: Also ye shall attend to save and mayntayne the right of Orphans after the lawes and usages of this citty; also ye shall sweare that ye shall take no money, reward nor guift wittingly of any person for any matter moved and hanging before the Maior, Aldermen or Sheriffs, or before the Mayor of this Citty of London for the time being; also ye shall take no manner money nor other rewarde for any matter or cause moved or hanging in any courte of this citty, wherein, by reason of your office, ye shall have any authority or power, except only the fees of your office of old tyme due, used and accustomed; also ye shall beare all manner of taxes and all other charges to you to be levied within this citty during your office, like as citizens of this citty shall doe for their parte. And thus ye shall doe.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Sheriffs.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true unto our Soveraign Lord the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and unto His heires and successors, and the ffranchise of the Citty of London within and without, ye shall save and mayntayne to your power. And ye shall well and lawfully kepe the shires of London and Middlesex, and the offices that to the same shires pertayne, to be done well and lawfully ye shall doe after your witt and power. And right ye shall doe as well to poore as riche; and good custome ye shall none breake, ne evill custome arrere. And the assize of breade, ale and all other victualle within the ffraunchise of this city and without, well and lawfully ye shall kepe and doe to be kept; and the judgments and execucons of your courte ye shall not tary without cause reasonable, ne right shall ye none disturbe; and the writs that to you come towching the state and ffraunchise of this cittie ye shall not returne till ye have shewed them to the Maior and the Counsell of this citty for the time being, and of them have advisement; and ready ye shall be at all reasonable warnyng of the Maior for keping of the peace and mayntayning the state of the citty, and all other things that longen to your office and the keping of the said shires lawfully ye shall doe by you and yours; and the citty ye shall kepe from harme after your power; and the shire of Middlesex ne the gaole of Newgate ye shall not lett to ferme.

As God you helpe.

Addition.

YE shall also sweare that ye shall freely give all such roomes and offices of sergeants and yeomen as shall happen to become voide during the tyme ye shall remayne in the office of Shrevialty to such apt and able person or persons as shalbe by you nomynated to the Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen, and by them admytted, without any money or other reward to be had, taken or hoped for in respect thereof, according to the acte of Comon Counsell made and provided in that behalf, the nyne-and-twentieth of Aprill, in the six-and-twentieth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth. As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Chamberleyn.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the Citty of London in the office of Chamberleyne, and all that you have in warde towching the citty safely ye shall kepe and the counsell of the citty ye shall not discover; and the right of orphans ye shall save and mayntayne as to you pertayneth; and no record, ne none other muniment by which the citty might be harmed, ye shall shew ne delyver. And no record that conteyneth the right of any person ye shall of malice conceale ne deny; ne no person yee shall accept to the fraunchise of the citty otherwise then it is ordayned; and the lands, tenements and rents pertayning to the Chamber duly ye shall sustayne; and the profitt of the citty in all that ye can by reason ye shall increase; and the harme of the citty ye shall not suffer, but after your power ye shall lett it either ells to the Maior and Counsell of this citty that for the tyme shall be, ye shall give knowledge thereof; and in all other things to your office pertayning well and lawfully you shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Cöen Clerke.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heires and lawfull successors, and unto the Citty of London; and the liberties and fraunchises of the same to your power ye shall mayntayne and defend, and the counsell of the said citty ye shall kepe, and the harme of the same ye shall not knowe, but ye shall open it unto the Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the tyme being; and attendant ye shalbe upon the Maior of the said citty for the tyme being; and ready ye shalbe at all tymes to come at the warning of the said Maior, but if ye be letted about the business of this citty, or by some other reasonable cause; also resiaunt and dwelling ye shalbe within this citty during your office; and all plees of hustings, and all other plees and records that to you belongeth to enter, yee shall truly enrolle and enter; and all things that cometh to your keeping, as well records as other things of the citty, you shall doe your diligence safely to kepe, ye shall shewe, ne delyver no records nor other mynuments of the citty whereby the citty might be

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

hurt, nor no recorde that towcheth the right of any person ye shall hide, conceale ne deny; and good counsell after your witt and power ye shall give in all things towching the weale of this citty; also ye shall kepe no clerck under you but such as shalbe abled and admitted by the Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the tyme being, and sworne before the said Mayor and Aldermen, nor any such clerke remove without th'assent of the said Maior and Aldermen; also ye shall sweare that ye shall take no money, reward, nor guift of any person for any matter to be moved, or the which shall hang before the Maior, Aldermen, or Sheriffs, or before the Maior of this Citty of London for the tyme being; also ye shall take no manner money nor other rewarde for any matter or cause which shalbe moved or hang in any courte of this citty wherein by reason of your office you shall have any authority or power except onely the fees to your office of old tymes due, used, and accustomed; also ye shall beare and pay all manner taxes and all other charges to you to be layed within this citty like as cittizens of the same citty shall doe for theire parte during your office; and in all other things to your office pertayning well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Cõen Clerke.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heires and lawfull successors, and unto the Citty of London, and the liberties and franchises of the same, to your power ye shall mayntayne and defend; and the counsell of the said citty ye shall kepe, and the harme of the same ye shall not knowe, but ye shall open it unto the Mayor and Aldermen of the said citty for the time being; and attendant ye shall be upon the Mayor of the said citty for the time being; and ready ye shall be at all tymes to come at the warning of the said Mayor, but if ye be letted about the business of this citty, or by some other reasonable cause; also resiaunt and dwelling ye shall be within this citty during your office; all proceedings that to you belongeth to enter yee shall truly enter on record, and all things that cometh to your keeping, as well records as other things of the citty you shall doe your diligence safely to kepe; ye shall shewe ne deliver no records or other mynuments of the citty whereby the citty might be hurt nor no record that towcheth the right of any person ye shall hide, conceale, ne deny; and good counsell after your witt and power ye shall give in all things touching the weale of this citty; also ye shall swere that ye shall take no money, reward nor guift of any person for any matter to be moved, or the which shall hang before the Mayor, Aldermen or Sheriffs, or before the Mayor of this Citty of London for the time being; also ye shall take no manner money nor other rewarde for any matter or cause which shalbe moved or hang in any courte of this city, wherein by reason of your office you shall have any authority or power, except only the fees to your office due and of right belonging; also ye shall beare and pay all manner of taxes, and all other charges to you to be layed within this citty, like as citizens of the same citty shall doe for their parte during your office, and in all other things to your office pertaining well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Comon Sergeaunt.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the Citty of London in the office of Cõen Sergeaunt, and the lawes, usages and fraunchises of the same citty ye shall kepe and defend within the citty and without, after your witt and power; and the right of orphans of this citty ye shall pursue, save and mayntayne, and good and lawfull counsell ye shall give in all things towching the comon profitt of this citty; and the counsell of the same citty ye shall kepe; and the comon harme of this citty ye shall not knowe, but ye shall after your power tell it or give it in knowledg to the counsell of this city; and attendaunt ye shall be on the Maior, Aldermen and Comons, for causes and nedes of this citty at all tymes when ye shalbe required and charged, and in all places where neede is lawfully to shewe and declare and attendantly pursue for the comon profitt of this citty; also ye shall sweare that ye shall take no money, reward or guift of any person for any matter to be moved, the which shall hang before the Maior, Aldermen or Sheriffs, or before the Maior of the Citty of London for the tyme being; also ye shall take no manner money nor other rewarde for any matter or cause which shall be moved or hang in any courte of this citty, wherein by reason of your office ye shall have any authority or power, except only the fees to your office of old tyme due used and accustomed; also ye shall beare and paye all manner taxes, and all other charges to you to be layed within this citty, like as cittizens of the same cittie, shall do for their part, during your office.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Judges of the Sheriffs' Court, or Under-Sheriffs of London.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve your maisters that bene or shall be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the time being; and ye shall not lett for favor, promise ne for hate, but that true lawe and right ye shall doe to all people as well to poore as to ritch, denizens as strangers, that before you shall pleade without maintenaunce of any quarrell; and all the plees that before you shall be pleaded lawfully ye shall record; and your diligence you shall doe to oversee them entred and enrolled at the suite and prayer of the party, taking reasonably for the entry thereof; also right ye shall none disturbe, nor extortion to any person by reason of your office ye shall none doe; and judgment shall ye none

tarry

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tarry without a cause reasonable, and the ffraunchise of this citty ye shall allway maynteyne to your power; and obeysaunt ye shall be to the Maior and Judges of this citty; and good counsell to them after your witt and power in all things towching the governaunce thereof, and the cõen profitt of the people of the same citty ye shall give, and their counsell ye shall keepe; and noe judgment against any ordynaunce made by the Maior, Aldermen and Common Counsell of this citty not repealed yee shall give, alsoe ye shall sweare that ye shall take no manner money nor rewarde of any person for any matter or cause moved or hanging in your courte before you, except the fees to your office of old tyme due, used and accustomed; also ye shall beare and pay all manner taxes and other charges to you to be layed within this citty during your office, like as cittizens of the same citty shall doe for theire parts. And all these things ye shall doe.

As God ye helpe.

The Othe of the Coroner of the Citty of London.

YE shall sweare that yee shall well and lawfully serve the King's Highnes and the Citty of London in the Office of Coroner; and yee shall well and honestly entreate the people the which shall come before you; and ye shall not lett for guift, ne for favour, for promise ne for hate, but that true lawe and right ye shall doe to every man, as well poore as ritch, privy and straunge, that shall have to doe with you by reason of your office; and all things the which before you shall be done or saide, lawfully ye shall recorde, and diligently make them to be enrolled, and the transcripte of the rolle every year by a clarck at the coste of the citty, ye shall make to be written and delivered to the comon clerck of the said citty, the same rolle to abide in the Guildhall in the said citty of record; and that none enquest, abiuration, ne none other greate thinge shall ye doe or recorde without the presence of the Sheriffe or of theire substitute after the custome of this citty; and ready ye shal be at the comaundement of the Maior and Governours of this citty at all times when neede shall be to come and doe your office; and yee shall not suffer to be put in enquest before you suspect ne procured persons by the party, but good, lawfull and indifferent persons, ne nothing shall ye take by the which the King shall leese or right be disturbed; and the citty inasmuch as in you is, ye shall save harmlesse; and all the customes and libties of this citty after your power ye shall kepe and mayntayne; and in all other thinges that to your office perteyneth ye shall well and lawfully behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Under Sheriff of Middlesex.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve your maisters that been chosen Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex, for the yere next ensuing, in the office of Under Sherifwick of the said county of Middlesex; right ye shall none disturbe, ne extorcõn to any person by color of your office ye shall not doe, and ye shall not lett for favor, ne for promise, ne for hate, but that even lawe and right ye shall doe as well to poore as to ritch; also the franchises of the citty ye shall keepe and mayntayne by your power; and obedient ye shall be to the Maior and the Judges of the citty; and the writts that to you come towching the state and fraunchise of this citty, ye shall not retorne till ye have shewed them to the Maior for the tyme being, and the Counsell of this City, and of them have advisement; and the yssues, fynes and amerciaments that to you cometh under the Greenewex or from the Pipe, lawfully ye shall arrere, and no parcell thereof encrease nor conceale; and them that have paid well and lawfully ye shall discharge, and eftsoones it ye shall not aske; and ye shall not suffer after your power other people to be summoned in enquests ne juries, but such as been good and lawfull, and not of affynity to your weting, ne procured by the party; and in all other things that to your office apptayneth you shall well and lawfully behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Secondaries.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly serve your maisters the Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex for the tyme being; and that ye shall not for guift, for favor, for promise, ne for hate, but that ye shall doe even lawe and right to all manner of people, as well to poore as to ritch, privy or strangers which shall come afore you without mayntenaunce making of any quarrell; and ye shall not suffer to your power other people to be somoned in enquests nor sworne then be good and true, and not of affynity nor procured by the party; also the franchise of the said citty ye shall kepe and mayntayne to your power; and obeysaunt ye shall be to the Maior and Judges of the same; and good counsell to them after your witt and power in all things towching the governaunce of the said citty and comon profitt of the people ye shall give, their counsell ye shall kepe; noe man ye shall amerce higher than he is by authority of Parliament ordayned; and that ye shall not suffer the ffermors to take any other custome that be not due and reasonable and of old tyme used in the said citty; and that the writts that come to you towching the state and franchise of this citty ye shall not retorne before you have them shewed to the Maior for the time being, and to the Counsell of the said citty, and that ye have of them advisement; and the yssues, fines and amercyaments that shall come to you under Greenewax or the Pipe, truly ye shall levy, and no pcell thereof ye shall increase; and those y^t have paid well and truly ye shall discharge, and the same ye shall not aske agayne; and y^t ye charge the yeomen of the sergeaunts by their othe, which

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take carriage in the citty, that they take noe more of carriage then they ought to doe, nor that they shall grieve the people coming to the citty with their victuall, by way of cariage for to have any thing of theirs; and that all exigents in the hustings of the said citty proclaymed duly without concealment, ye shall enroll, and the same rolle to the comon clerck of the said citty ye shall surrender and delyver: and that in all other points that pertayne your office, ye shall well and truly behave you.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Clerck of the Papers.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly serve your maisters the Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex for the tyme being; and that ye shall not for guift, for favor, for promise, ne for hate, but that ye doe even lawe and right to all manner of people, as well to poore as to ritch, privy or straungers which shall come afore you, without mayntainaunce making of any quarrell; and ye shall not suffer to your power other people to be somoned in enquests nor sworne then be good and true, and not of affynity nor procured by the party; also the fraunchise of the said citty ye shall kepe and mayntayne to your power; and obeysaunt ye shall be to the Maior and Judges of the same; and good counsell to them after your witt and power, in all things towching the governaunce of the said citty, and comon profitt of the people, ye shall give; their counsell ye shall keepe; no man ye shall amerce higher then he is by authority of Parliament ordeyned; and that the writts that come to you towching the state and franchise of this citty, ye shall not retorne before you have them shewed to the Maior for the tyme being and to the Counsell of the said citty, and that ye have of them advisement; and the yssues, fynes and amerciaments that come to you under Greenewex or the Pipe truly ye shall levy, and no parcell thereof ye shall encrease; and those that have paid well and truly ye shall discharge, and the same ye shall not ask agayne; and that in all other poynts that pertayn to your office, ye shall well and truly behave you.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Swordbearer.

YE shall sweare that yee shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King of England, His heires and lawfull successors; and well and truly ye shall behave you in your office of Swordbearer; and the right and worship of this citty ye shall maynetayne, as far as to you pertayneth; also obeysaunt and attendaunt ye shall be to the Maior for the tyme being; and the counsell of this citty ye shall kepe; and the harme of the citty ye shall not knowe, but ye shall open it to the Counsell of the same citty; and in all other poynts towching your office well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Common Cryer and Sargeaunt at Armes within the City of London.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the Citty of London in the offices of Comon Cryer and Sergeaunt at Armes of the said citty, and the laws, usages and franchises of the said citty kepe and defend, within the citty and without, after your cuning and power; and the right of th' orphanes of this citty ye shall pursue, save, and mayntayne to your power; good diligence at all tymes ye shall give to and for the same; the counsell of this citty and of this place ye shall kepe, the hurt of this citty ye shall not knowe, but that to your power ye shall it lett, and to the mynisters and counsell of this citty ye shall doe it to be knowne; and the comon business of this citty at all tymes that ye shall be required in all places as neede shall require, ye shall diligently followe and pursue; attendaunt ye shall be upon the Maior for the tyme being, and ready ye shall be at all tymes to come at the warnyng of the said Maior, but if ye be letted about the business of this citty, or by some other reasonable cause; and in all things that to your said office belongeth well and truly ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Waterbayly.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly, equally and indifferently serve the citty of London, in the office of Subconservator and Bailiff of the Water of Thames, and other waters whereof the conservacy of right belongeth unto this citty; and ye shall knowe no person to fish in the said waters with any nette unleeful, and not keeping the assise, nor to fysh in the same waters with any engynes or baytes forbidden by the lawes of the same citty, nor to fish in any place or at any season prohibited by the same lawe, but that ye shall lett it to your power; and if ye may not lett it, ye shall shewe it unto Maior of this city for the tyme being, and to the Aldermen of the same, to the entent that they may purvey for remedy thereof: also ye shall knowe noe weares, rysing wares, nor other noysaunce in the matters aforesaid either sett or made, then is according with the lawes of this citty, but you shall put your endeavour to drawe them up, destroy them and avoide them; and yf yee may not soe doe, ye shall shewe it unto the Maior and Aldermen as it is aforesaid, to the entent above rehersed: also, ye shall knowe no pikes, roches, fflounders, barbelle, daces nor tenches to be taken in the water aforesaid, nor be put to sale within the citty of London, nor any place near unto the same where you may lett it, but if they kepe theire length according

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according to the ordynaunces therefore made; also, ye shall well, truly and indifferently by you or yours, weigh all manner eeles brought to this citty from beyond the seas to be sould, and diligently oversee that they be sould unto the people at such price as is according to the lawe of the same city; and that ye shall give your daily attendaunce upon the Maior of this citty for the tyme being, as of old tyme hath beene accustomed, but if you be lett by any lawfull ympedyment concernyng your affayers or otherwise.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Under Escheator.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly behave you in your office, and indifferent therein ye shalbe as well to riche as to poore; and ye shall take none inquiry by reason of your office of any matter concernyng the franchise of this citty, or the inheritance of any person, but that first ye shall shewe it unto the Maior or Counsell of this city.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Comon Pleaders.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully doe your office of a Comon Pleador, and well and lawfully examyne your clyents and their quarrels without champarty and without procuring of any juries, or any enquests embracing; and that ye shall change noe quarrell out of his nature after your understanding; and ye shall pleade ne ley, ne suffer to be pleaded or leyed by your assent; noe forreyn release, acquittance, payment, abitracõn, playne account whatsoever it be, to put the courte out of his jurisdiccon nor none other matter, but it be such as ye may fynde rightfull and true by the information of your clyents, whose information and saying, upon your othe and conscience, you shall thinck to be true; and ye shall not enforme ne enforce any man to sue falsely against any person by false or forged action; and that well and lawfully ye shall doe all such things that to th' office of a Comon Pleader pertayneth to doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Comptroller of the Chamber.

YE shall sweare that ye shalbe good and profitable to the Chamber of London, and all things that shall concerne the lawfull encrease and weale thereof yee shall endevor you to doe to your power; the reparations of the tenements of the Chamber and of all other comon easements of this citty which are at the charge of the citty to be repayred, ye shall well and truly oversee in your owne person from tyme to tyme, yf yee be not letted by a reasonable cause; and all manner stuff and workmanship that shall be bought and occupied for and about the said repations and easements ye shall comptroll and thereof take and knowe the just measure, number, weight and quantity in your owne person, ye shall doe to be entred in your books all manner stuff, wages, and all charges of the Chamber, and ne entry make but such as be good and true; and if any workemen ye shall knowe that is not good and hable for the said works and reparations, or that duly cannot apply his business, ye shall present his name and his defaulte to the Chamberleyne of this citty for the time being; and ye shall truly observe and kepe all manner of ordynaunces made or to be made, not repealed, concernyng the ordring of the Chamber. This with all other things belonging to the office and duty of a good and true Comptroller ye shall doe.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Attorneys of the Lord Maior's Courte.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully doe your office of Attorney, as well and lawfully examyne your clyents and their quarrells without champarty and without procuring of any juries, or any enquests embracing; and that ye shall change no quarrell out of his nature after your understanding: also ye shall pleade ne ley, nor suffer to be pleaded or leyed by your assent; no forreyne release, acquittance, payment, arbytration, playne accompt, whatsoever it be, to put the Courte out of his jurisdiccon, nor none other matter but it be such as ye may fynde rightfull and true, by the information of your clyents, whose information and saying upon your othe and conscience ye shall thinck to be true; and yee shall not enforme ne enforce any man to sue falsely agaynst any persons by false or forged action: Attendant ye shall be uppon the Maior of the said citty for the tyme being, and ready ye shall be at all tymes to come at the warnyng of the said Maior, but if ye letted about the besoignes of the said city, or by some other reasonable cause; ye shall not deliver any booke, or any manner copy to any person of any thing that towcheth the liberty of this citty, without lycence and oversight of the Maior, Recorder and Towne Clerck of this citty for the tyme being, or two of them, or shew to any person any booke concernyng the customes of the said citty, nor suffer any person to looke upon any such booke of customes at any tyme, saving onlely the counsell of this citty; but that ye shall keepe the same books secret amounge yourselves; the secretts of this Courte ye shall kepe, and not disclose any thing there spoken for the common weale of the said citty, that might hurt any person or brother of the said Court, unless it be spoken to his said brother, or to other which in his conscience and discretion he shall thinck it to be for the common weale of this citty; and that well and lawfully ye shall doe all such things that to the office of Attorney pertayneth to doe.

As God help you.

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The Othe of them that be of the Comon Counsell.

YE shall sweare that ye shalbe true to our Soveraigne Lord the King, His heires and lawful successors, and readily come when ye be somoned to the Comon Counsell of this citty, but yf ye be reasonably excused, and good and true counsell ye shall give in all things towching the comon weale of this city, after your witt and cuning; and that for favor of any man ye shall mayntayne no singular profitt against the comon profitt of this citty; and after that ye be come to the Comon Counsell, ye shall not from thence departe till the Comon Counsell be ended, without a reasonable cause, or else by the Maior's lycence; and also that all secrett things that be spoken or said in the Comon Counsell, the which ought to be kept secrett, ye shall in no wise disclose.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Attorneys of the Sheriffs' Courts.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully doe your office of Attorney, and well and lawfully examyn your clyents, and their quarrel without champarty, and without procuring of any juries, or any enquests embracing; and that ye shall change no quarrell out of his nature after your understanding: also ye shall pleade ne ley, ne suffer to be pleaded or leyed by your assent; no forreyne release, acquittance, payement, arbitracon, playne accompt whatsoever it be, to put the Courte out of his jurisdiction, nor one other matter but it be such as ye may fynde rightfull and true by the information of your clyents, whose information and saying upon your othe and conscience ye shall thinck to be true; and ye shall not enforme ne enforce any man to sue falsely against any person by false or forged action; Ready ye shalbe at all tymes to come and attend at the warnyng of the said Maior and of the Sheriffs of the said city, unless ye be letted about the busynes of this citty, or for some other reasonable cause. The franchises, laws and ordynaunces of this citty you shall keepe and doe, to be kept to your power; and that well and lawfully ye shall doe all things that to the office of Attorney pertayneth to doe. As God help you.

The Othe of the Bridgemaisters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the Citty of London in the office of Wardenshipp of the Bridge of the same citty; and whatsoever ye have in your warde or keeping towching the goods or profitt of the same Bridge, be it in lands, tenements or comodities to the same Bridge pertayning, safely and surely ye shall keepe it to the use and profitt thereof; and the same Bridge, and the lands and rents thereto pertayning, truly ye shall repaier and sustayne, and the profitts and advantages that ye may doe thereto after your witt diligently ye shall doe and reasonably encrease; and harme to the Bridge, lands, rents ne tenements abovesaide, ye shall none doe, neyther suffer to be done, inasmuch as is in you; but by your power ye shall let it, or els to the Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the tyme being, in all hast that ye duly may ye shall give knowledge thereof; and ye shall make no buildings of newe rents or tenements without lycence and assent of the Maior and Aldermen of the citty; and all the stone, timber, iron and leade, and other necessaries to the use of the said Bridge, lands and tenements needefull ye shall buy or doe, to be bought at lowest price that ye can or may, without any encrease or wynnyng to your own use or profitt in anywise; and in these things abovesaid, and in all other things that belongeth to the Wardens of the Bridge of London, and to the lands, rents and tenements thereto pertayning well and lawfully ye shall doe; and in your accompts before the auditors by the said citty assigned, wholly without concealment of any of all the profitts comodities or advantages thereof receaved or coming, ye shall yourself charge, and none unlawfull allowance aske; and all ordynaunces made by the Maior and Aldermen for the comon profitt of the Bridge, and the land thereto pertayninge not repealed, shall well and truly observe and keepe and doe to your power to be observed and kept.

As helpe you God.

The Othe of the Clercks of the Compters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly serve your maisters the Sheriffs of London and of Middlesex, for the tyme being; and that ye shall not for guift, for favour, for promise, ne for hate, but that ye shall doe even lawe and right to all manner of people as well to poore as to rich, privy or strangers, which shall come before you without mayntenaunce making of any quarrell; and ye shall not suffer to your power other people to be somoned in enquests nor sworne then be good and true, and not of affynity nor procured by the party: also the ffranchise of the said citty you shall kepe and mayntayne to your power; and obeysaunt ye shalbe to the Maior and Judges of the same; and good counsell to them after your witt and power in all things towching the governaunce of the said citty and comon profit of the people ye shall give, their counsell ye shall keepe. No man ye shall amerce higher then is by authority of Parliament ordeyned; and that ye shall not suffer the ffermors to take any other custome that be not due and reasonable and of old tyme used in the said citty.

As God you helpe.

The

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The Othe of the Lord Maior's and Sheriff's Sergeants.

YE, and every of you, shall sweare, that ye shall well and lawfully behave you in your office, and obeysant ye shalbe to the Maior, Aldermen and Judges of this citty and their Worshipp, in all that in you is save, and no greater fynes and amerciaments greater then such as shalbe contayned in the estreits that to you by the courte shalbe delivered, of any person poore or rich ye shall take. Ne none extortion under colour of your office to any person ye shall doe; and due and diligent execution of all those things that ye shalbe charged of by your soveraignes of this citty, lawfully and without delay ye shall performe; and in the enquests good and lawfull people ye shall retorne, and not suspect ne procured with your assent, and none execution for your singuler profitt ye shall tarry; and all the ordynaunces made by Comon Counsell for the peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King and for profitt of the people after your witt and power, ye shall kepe and mayntayne; and towards the comon people well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

Addition to the Othe of the Sheriffs' Sargeants.

YE shall also sweare that you have not paide, given, promised or assured, neither shall pay, give, promise or otherwise assure, directly or indirectly, any some of money or other rewarde to be given, paid or delivered to Mr. Sheriff your maister, or to any other, for or in respect of your admission into your roome or office contrary to an act of Comon Counsell made and provided in that behalfe, the nine-and-twentieth day of April, in the six-and-twentieth yere of the raigne of our Soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth.

The Othe of the Sargeant of the Channell.

YE shall sweare that you shall well and truly behave you in your office, and due execution doe in all things that ye shall be charged with by the Maior, Aldermen and the Chamberlen for the tyme being; and true execution doe of judgments given in the Maior's Courte; and no fynes, ne amercements greater than shall be to you delivered by the courte ye shall reare: extortion by the color of your office ye shall none doe, and good men and true in inquisitions ye shall returne, and no man suspect ne procured, as far as ye know; and the profitt of this citty, inasmuch as in you is, ye shall increase; and against all men well and truly yee shall behave you, and diligently ye shall oversee that the price of victualls sett by the Maior for the tyme being in the marketts accustomed, well and truly be observed and kept; and the streets and lanes within the city of London, and suburbs of the same, ye shall oversee that they be well and honestly clensed of all mannor filthes dunghills; and the fynes for such causes made, well and truly ye shall rere, sparing no person for favour, neither grieving any person for hate; and true accompte ye shall make to the Chamberleyne for the tyme being thereof, when ye be thereunto assigned; and in all other thinge that belongeth to your office to doe, ye shall well and lawfully behave you.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Yeoman of the Channell.

YOU shall sweare that ye shall well and truly behave you in your office, and due execution doe in all things that ye shalbe charged with by the Maior, Aldermen and Chamberleyne for the time being; extortion by the color of your office shall ye none doe; and the profitt of the citty inasmuch as in you is, ye shall increase; and against all men well and truly ye shall behave you; and diligently ye shall oversee that the price of victuals sett by the Maior for the tyme being in the markets accustomed, well and truly be observed and kept; and the streets and lanes within the Citty of London, and suburbs of the same, ye shall oversee that they be well and honestly clensed of all manner filthes and dunghills; and the fynes for such causes made, well and truly ye shall rere, sparing no person for favour, ne grieving no person for hate: and true accompts make to the Chamberleyne for the time being thereof when ye be thereunto assigned; and in all things that belongeth to your office to doe well, and truly ye shall behave you.

As God helpe you.

The Oath of every Freeman of the City of London.

YE shall swear that ye shall be good and true to our Sovereign Lord King William, obeysant and obedient ye shall be to the Mayor and Ministers of this city; the franchises and customs thereof ye shall maintain, and this city keep harmless in that that in you is.

Ye shall be contributory to all manner of charges within this city as summonses, watches, contributions, taxes, tallages, lot and scot, and to all other charges, bearing your part as a freeman ought to do.

Ye shall colour no foreigner's goods, under or in your name, whereby the King or this city might or may lose their customs or advantages.

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Ye shall take none apprentice for any less term than for seven years, without fraud or deceit; and within the first ye shall cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such fine as shall reasonably be imposed upon you for omitting the same; and after his term's end, within convenient time (being required) ye shall make him free of this city, if he have well and truly served you.

Ye shall also keep the peace in your own person; ye shall know no gatherings, conventicles, nor conspiracies made against the King's peace, but ye shall warn the Mayor thereof, or let it to your power.

All these points and articles ye shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and customs of this city, to your power.

So God you help.

God save the King.

The Othe of the Wardens of the Crafts.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly oversee the Craft of N. whereof ye be chosen Wardens for the yere; and all the good rules and ordynaunces of the same craft that beene approved heere by this courte; and none other ye shall keepe or doe to be kept; and all defaults that ye shall fynde in the same craft done, to the Chamberleyne of the Citty of London for the tyme being ye shall well and truly present, sparing noe man for favoure, ne greeving no p̃son for hate, extortion, ne wrong under color of your office ye shall none doe, neither to any thing that shall be against the state, peace and profitt of our Soveraigne Lord the King or to this citty, ye shall not consent but for the tyme that ye shalbe in office in all things that shalbe belonging unto the same craft after the lawes and franchises of this citty well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God helpe you.

Addition of an Article for the Scriveners only.

YE shall also sweare that to the uttermost of your power you shall without fraude or covyn procure that all deeds and recoveries, which either you or any for you, or any of your Company, shall passe, devise, write or ingrose, which shall concern any lands, tenements or hereditaments within this citty, or the liberties thereof, which shall be enrolled or entred of record that the same shall passe, be entred and enrolled within the Court of Hustings, according to the auncient lawes and customes of this citty, and y^t^ within convenient tyme you cause every brother of your Company to take before you the like othe; and if any refuse, to present the name and names of them so refusing unto the Towne Clerck of y^e^ Citty of London for the tyme being.

The Othe of the Yeoman of the Waterside.

YE shall sweare that ye shall not suffer wittinly no manner of victualls nor fewell brought unto this city of London by water to be sould above the price lymyted and assigned by the Maior for the tyme being; and ye shall knowe no victualls nor fewell, that is to say, wheate, mault, salt nor any other graynes, or any other manner of victualls or fewell to be sold dearer than is aforesaid lymyted and assigned by the Maior, but ye shall forthwith certify the names of them that so shall sell any such manner victualls or fewell within the said citty to the Maior for the same citty for the time being; and ye shall know no manner victuall or fewell to be taken up by any manner or person out of any vessell being in the water of Thames within the franchise of the said citty without lycence of the Maior for the tyme being, but ye shall forthwith present the name or names of them that shall so doe to the said Maior for the tyme being; and ye shall take no money ne other reward of any such person bringing victuall or fewell to the said citty to be sould whereby the comon wealth shalbe hurte or the price of victuall shall be the dearer, except for proclamation to be made for the sale of such victuall or fewell as hath been used of old tyme; and ye shall peaceably, truly and indifferently behave you to all manner of people with the which ye shall have to doe, for the sale of any manner of victuall or fewell brought by water to the said citty to be sould. And thus ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Yeoman to the Sergeants of the Sheriffs.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex; and by color of your office none extortion doe to any person, nor take more cariage when ye be assigned thereto then needeth, ne no man grieve that cometh to the city with victuall by way of cariage for to have any thing of them; and such persons as ye shall take for cariage, as nigh as ye can and to your knowledg shall be of the next dwellers to the place whereunto the cariage shall be had for the ease of the King's subjects; and also ye shall no man arest, for no notable debt, trespasse, ne none other contract personall above the somme of fforty shillings, but in presence of a Sargeant; and for and under the somme of forty shillings, it shall be lawful for you to arest all manner of forreyns and freemen for the some of twenty shillings and under, and none otherwise; and ye shall have at all tymes harneys convenient in your howse or chamber, that ye may be ready in every tyme of neede at your master's commandment; and all the ordynaunces made by the Comon Counsell for the peace

peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King and for the profitt of the people, after your witt and power, ye shall keepe and mayntayne; and against the comon people well and peaceably ye shall behave you.

So God you helpe.

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ADDITION.

YE shall also sweare that you have not paide, given, promised or assured, neyther shall paye, give, promise or otherwise assure, directly or indirectly, any some of money or other rewarde, to be given, payd or delivered to Mr. Sheriffe or to any other, for or in respect of your admission into your roome or office, contrary to an act of Comon Counsell made and provided in that behalf the nyne-and-twentieth day of Aprill, in the six-and-twentieth yeare of the raigne of our late Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth.

The OATH of the CONSTABLES within the City of London.

YE shall sweare that ye shall kepe the peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King well and lawfully after your power; and ye shall arrest all them that make contect, ryot, debate or affray in breaking of the said peace, and leade them to the howse or compter of one of the Sheriffs, and if ye be withstand by strength of mysdoers ye shall reare on them an outcry, and pursue them from streete to streete and from warde to warde till they be arrested, and ye shall search at all tymes when ye be required by the scavangers or beadles the common noysance of your warde. And the bedle and raker ye shall help to reare and gather their salary and quarteridg, yf ye be thereunto by them required; and if any thing be done within your warde against the ordynaunce of the citty, such defaults as ye shall fynde there done, ye shall them present to the Maior and Mynisters of the citty; and if ye be letted by any person or persons that ye may not duly doe your office, ye shall certify the Maior and Counsaile of the citty of the name or names of him or them that soe lett you; ye shall also sweare that during the tyme that ye shall stande in the office and occupy the roome of a Constable; ye shall once at the least every moneth certify and shewe to one of the clarcks of the Maior's Courte, and in the same court, as well the names and surnames of all freemen which ye shall knowe to be deceased within the moneth in the parish wherein ye be inhabited, as also the names and surnames of all the children of the said freemen so deceased being orphants of this citty; and thus ye shall not leave to doe.

As God you helpe.

The OATH of CONSTABLE.

YOU swear that you shall well and truly execute the office of a Constable within the City of London for one year now next ensuing, or until you shall be discharged by due course of law, and that you shall well and truly demean yourself in the said office according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So help you God.

The OTHE of the SCAVENGERS.

YE shall sweare that ye shall diligently oversee that the pavements within your warde be well and sufficiently repayred, and not made to high in noysance of your neighbours; and that the wayes, streets and lanes be cleansed of dung and all manner of fylth for the honesty of this citty; and that all the chymneys, furnaces and reredoes be of stone sufficiently and defensively made against perill of fire; and if ye fynde any the contrary ye shall shew it to the Alderman of your warde, so that the Alderman may ordayne for the amendment thereof; and thus ye shall doe.

As God you helpe.

The OTHE of the BEADELLS.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and honestly keepe the ward whereof ye be beadle; and ye shall suffer no man noysed of robbery, either of evill lyving, ne huxter of ale, ne woman houlding burdell howse, ne other woman commonly sclaundered of evill and noysome lyfe, dwell within your warde, but ye shall forthwith shew the names of them to the Alderman to th' entent that he shall put them out of the warde within fyfteene daies; and if th' Alderman doe it not, ye shall anon after ffyfteene dayes left the Maior have knowledge thereof; and if any man make affray or drawe sworde, knife or other armor yee shall doe weeting to the Chamberleyne of the city or the Sheriffs, so that they may make levy by their serjeants of such misdoers that which is ordeyned for keeping the peace of our Soveraigne Lord the King; and ye shall not know any pultry, mault or corne, ne none other victuall received in private places or howses to be sould against the ordynaunces of this citty; but ye shall warne the Maior and Sheriffs thereof; and ye shall be no officer in courte spirituall during your office of beadle; also ye shall not brewe, nor none for you to sale; also bakehouse shall you none holde; also regrator shall ye none be of any manner of victuall, neither huxtor of ale, neither porconer with them; also ye shall bring before the wardmote enqueste of this city the names of all the brewers, inholders, pyebakers, cookes and other y^{t} shall sell ale contrary to th'assize statuts and ordynaunces thereof made; and in all other things that to your office belongeth you shall well and truly behave you.

As God helpe you.

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The Oath of the Garbellor.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully behave you in the office of Garbellor within the Citty of London without any favor or parciality shewing to any person taking reasonably for your labour; and all the powder or ordure within the bales, and of merchandize by you to be garbled, wholy ye shall bring or delyver to the Chamberleyne of this citty for the tyme being, to the entent that the said powder or ordure after that shall not be medled in any such merchandizes; and after that ye have garbled any bale or merchandizes ye shall marke and signe the same bale by you garbled with a marke, to the entent that the comon weigher may have knowledge thereof; and in this and in all other things that to the office of garbellor pertayneth ye shall well and truly behave you.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Viewers, Maister Wardens of Masons, and Carpenters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall truly present from tyme to tyme to the Maior and Aldermen of this citty for the tyme being, or to the Chamberleyne, all such buildings and purprestures as ye shall fynd sett or made upon any parte of the comon grounde of the said citty; and from henceforth ye shall not make nor suffer to your knowledge to be made any new building in any place within the liberty of this citty, but ye shall the same shewe unto the said Maior and Aldermen or Chamberleyne for the tyme being, to the intent that reformation thereof may be had; and also ye shall truly and indifferently search all manner of noysaunces, buildings and edifyings betwene party and party when ye shalbe charged by the Maior of the Citty of London soe to doe, without any favour shewing to any party, and true reporte make to the said Maior for the tyme being upon the premisses; and thus ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Hosts to Marchant Strangers.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully demeane the Strange Marchaunts that be, and shall be assigned to be at host with you in all things that towchen your occupation of hostage; and that by your owne person, or by your sufficient deputy, for whome you will aunswer at your perill, ye shall attend and labour as farr as ye maye, to be privy and to oversee all manner of merchandizes that any marchaunt alyen, being under your said hostage and oversight, hath and shall have within this Citty of London.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Comon Weigher.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well, truly and lawfully governe the beame and waights of aver-de-poyze, and good lawfull and indifferent weight ye shall mynister and depart to all manner of persons that come to the said beame to weigh; and justly and truly behave you in all things that to your said office perteyneth.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Bayliff of Southwark.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully behave you in the office of the Bayliwick of the Burrough of Southwark; and extortion under color of your office shall ye none doe; and all the liberties and franchises concerning the same Borough graunted unto the Maior and Comynalty of the Citty of London by the King our Soveraigne Lord, or his noble progenitors, ye shall keepe and mayntayne after your witt and power; and ye shall make a true accompte to the Chamberleyne of this citty for the tyme being, of all such fees, proffitts and advauntages as shall or may come to your hands, or any of yours, by reason of the said office yearly as long as you shall occupy the same; and ye shall keepe or cause to be kept in the said Borough of Southwark a Court, as a Court Baron ought to be kept from three weeks to three weeks; and thus shall ye doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Ffyshmongers.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be attendant every markett day upon the Maior for the tyme being, as long as he shalbe in the streets and marketts whereof ye be wardens; and after the same Maior is departing, ye shall diligently and truly oversee that such prices as the Maior shall sett, as well upon salt-fish, stock-fish or fresh-fish, be truly observed and kept, and in no wise broken; and if ye know any offenders or breakers of the said prices, ye shall present the names of them to the Maior for the tyme being, sparing no man for favour, nor hurting no person for hate; and that ye shall not suffer any fish corrupt ne unseasonable to be sould in the said markett therefore assigned, ne ells where, but ye shall it forfeit, and doe it to be ledd to Newgate, as of old tyme it hath ben used; and ye shall suffer no man to meete with any manner fysh comyng towarde the citty by water ne by land to forestalle it; and if ye know any such forestallers, ye shall give knowledge of them to the Maior and the Sheriffs of the same citty: also, ye shall search diligently from day to day, as well within your mystery as without, that noe person sell, ne buy to sell agayne, any manner of fysh of Thames; that is to say, smelt, roch or flounders, but that they that take this fish, sell it by their proper hands,

their

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their wyves, their children, their servants or their deputies, at such place or places therefore ordayned and assigned, and in none other place, according to the ordynaunces thereof made, so alway that such fysh be but one tyme sould, that is to say, to the comons for their proper use; and that ye suffer no manner fresh fish, neither of denizen ne of stranger, to be harbored in their howses, neither in their shopps, or comying thereof, but that it be wholly sett forth to be sould in playne markett before the shopps in the sight of the people; and if it come overlate, then may the worthy men of the mystery herborowe their own fysh by the sight of a serjeant or of the wardens, so that they playnely without concealment bring it on the morrow to the markett to sell it as it is aforesaid: and also, that ye suffer noe ffreeman of this citty to avowe or receive by water or by land any manner of fysh of strangers, but that the said wardens, with helpe of the Maior and Sheriffs, yf they may attend, buy the said fysh for the comon profitt of the people, and departe it evenly amongst all the good men of the mystery aforesaid, as well to poore as ritch, to every one after his degree, to sell it agayne by retayle to the comons for their proper use, without taking of excessive wynnyng: Saving alway, that if any freeman of this citty come while such fysh is in bargayning, and will have parte thereof for his owne expences, that he may have it at such price as it was bought for before it was departed amongst the ffyshmongers as it is aforesaid; and all other ordynaunces of the same mystery that been approved here by this Court, that none other ye shall keepe and else to be kept.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of Keper of Blackwelhall.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and lawfully serve the Citty of London, in the office of Keeper of the seld of Blackwelhall, of the same citty, and safely and surely ye shall ye keepe the cloth that thither shalbe brought to sell; and ye shall not suffer any marchaunt, forreyne ne estranger, from the liberties of the said citty, to sell noe manner of woollen clothes within the said seld to any other merchant, forren or stranger, nor none such marchaunt, forren or straunger, for to buy cloth there of any other marchaunt, forren or stranger, and if they doe, anon ye shall arest it, as forfeit to the Chamber of Guildhall, to the behoofe of the comynalty; and ye shall not suffer any marchaunt, forreyne or stranger, bringing woollen cloth thither, to sell the said clothes no tyme of the weeke, saving only from eleaven of the clock in the forenoone on the Thursday until eleaven of the clock in the forenoone on the Saturday then next ensuing, upon payne of forfeyture aforesaid; and ye shall not deny the sight of the clothes brought to the said seld to sell to any freeman of this citty, and of all that ye receive or may receave of marchaunte, strangers or forreyners, coming with cloth to the said seld to sell, for the ferme of chambers, almeryes or hutches, letten to them by the Chamberleyne for the yere, half yere, quarter, moneth, weeke or day, good and lawful accompte, without any concealment to the Chamberleyne of the Guildhall, when and what tyme ye be required ye shall give; and in all manner of things, that to the office of the Keper of the said seld appertayne to doe well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Ale Conners.

YE shall sweare that ye shall not know any brewer, brewster, huxter, cooke ne pybaker, within your warde, that selleth out of their howses a gallon of the best ale above neither a gallon of the second ale above ne otherwise, than by measure ensealed, and full of cleare ale, nor that breweth lesse than they used to brewe, or that withdraweth them for occupying of their brewing the more, because of the execution of their ordynaunce there upon made, but ye shall certify the names of all such persons to th' Alderman of the warde where they dwell; and ye shall be ready to make your tast of ale as soone as ye be required by the brewer or brewster; and if ye know any brewer or brewster that delivereth any ale before it be tasted in forme aforesaid; and if it be not good, you shall do it to weete to the alderman of the warde as is aforesaid; and if it be not good and liable to the said price, ye shall, by the advice of the said Alderman, set thereon a reasonable price, after his and your discretion; and if any person afterward sell above that price so lymyted, ye shall him certify to the said Alderman; and neither for guift, pmise, favoure ne hate, ne other cause, ye shall conceale brewer, brewster, huxter, cooke, ne pybaker, that doth contrary to any pointe abovesaid, ne them spare, ne wrongfully grieve; neither ye shall not absent yourself when ye be required to taste ale without a true and reasonable cause; and in all things that to your office belongeth ye shall well and truly behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Searchers of Wynes Defective.

YE shall sweare that ye shall truly and diligently survey and search all such wynes as are nowe, according to the auncient lawes and ordynaunces of this citty, of late presented to this courte by the othes of twelve substanciall persons, cittizens and vintners of this citty, to be egre, defective and not meete to be drunck, whether the same wynes or any parcell thereof may safely and conveniently be converted, putt to any good and necessary use concernyng your occupation, or otherwise without perrill or daunger of any person; and all such quan-

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tity thereof as ye shall fynde not liable or meete to be converted or putt to any good and necessary use, ye shall truly present and declare unto this court, so that the same may be used according to the lawes and ordynaunces of this citty.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Bayliefs of Queenehith and Billingsgate.

YE shall sweare that well and truly ye shall serve your maisters that be chosen Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the tyme being, in the offices of Baylishipp of Queenehith or Billingsgate; and ye shall take of no person any tole or other thinge, otherwise then of old tyme it hath bene used and accustomed; and no new custom arere; and that well and truly ye shall enforme and give knowledge to the Maior of all manner of victuall, free or forreyne, that cometh into your baylishipp at every time, or it be putt to sale, sparing no man for favor, ne grieving no person for hate; and in all other things yee shall well and lawfully behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Fforreyne Takers of the Markett.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly behave yourself in your office of one of the Yeomen of the Markett, and one of the Fforreyne Takers of this citty for victuell brought to the same, for the tyme that you shall contynue in the said office; and from tyme to tyme make a good, just and true accompte and payment to the Chamberleyne of London for the tyme being, at all tymes when ye shall be thereunto required, of all such things as shall concerne your said office; and in all other things concerning the said roome and office, well and truly behave yourself in the same, for the honor and profitt of this citty and the common wealth of the same.

So help you God.

The Othe of the Governors of Coblers.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to the King and Soveraigne Lord, and to His heires; and ye shall be obedient unto the mayor of this City of London for the tyme being, and to his successors and other officers and mynisters of the same; and all the rules and ordynaunces concerning your occupation of Coblers enrolled and entred in this courte, in the tyme of King Richard the Second and King Henry the Fowrth, and all other lawes and customes of the said citty in your behalf, ye shall observe and keepe to your power; and you shall put your endeavour to cause all other cobblers within the franchise of the said citty to doe the same; and ye shall notify to the wardens of Cordwayners of the said citty for the tyme being, the names of all those persons of coblers that doe contrary to the said rules and ordynaunces as far as maye come to your knowledge, and as ofte as the case shall require; and also yf ye knowe any coblers hereafter that work in theire howses or chambers and not having open shoppe, or doe contrarie to the acts and rules made and entred in the same courte for the said coblers, that ye shall certifie the names of him or them that soe doe to the said wardens of cordwayners for the tyme being.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Cornemeaters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall indifferently measure all manner of corne that to your belongeth for to measure; and just measure you shall give to every person, as well to poore as to ritch, without parciallity, shewing no favor; and ye shall buy noe corne but onlly to your owne use, and for your household, and in noe wise for to utter or to sell agayn as long as ye shall stand in your office: also ye shall take no more for your labor for the measuring or meating of any manner of corne, but as of old tyme it hath bene ordayned and used: also ye shall make no depity for to meate of measure any manner of corne, but if ye bring the same deputy afore the Maior for the tyme being, there to be sworne duly and truly for to occupy ye same office. And this ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Saltmeaters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall not measure nor meate any manner of Salte coming to this Citty of London by land or by water to be sould, until such tyme as the Maior of the said citty for the tyme being have sett thereupon a price: also ye shall indifferently measure all manner of salte that to you belongeth to measure: and just measure ye shall give to every person as well to poore as to ritch, without partiality shewing, or favor: and ye shall buy no salt but onely to your owne use, and for your household, and in no wise to utter and sell agayne as long as yee shall stand in your office: and also ye shall give knowledge unto the Maior for the time being, yf any man sell any salte above the price sett by the Maior: also ye shall take noe more for your labor for the measuring or meating of any manner of salt, but as of old tyme it hath been ordeyned and used, that is to say, fower pence of a waye: also ye shall make no deputy for to meate or measure any manner of salte, but yf ye bring the same deputy afore the Maior for the tyme being, there to be sworne duly and truly for to occupy the same office. And this ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The

The Othe of the Meaters of Onyons.

YE shall sweare that ye shall indifferently measure all manner of onyons that to you belongeth for to measure; and just measure ye shall give to every person as well to poore as to rich, without partiality, shewing, or favor; and ye shall buy onyons but to your owne use in no wise for to utter and sell again as long as ye shall stand in your office; also ye shall take no more for your labor for the measuringe and meating of any manner onyons but as of old tyme it hath bene ordayned and used; and ye shall make no deputy for to meate or measure any manner of onyons, but yf ye bring the same deputy afore the Maior for the time being, there to be sworne duly and truly for to occupy the same office. And this ye shall not leave to doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Meaters of Seacoles.

YE shall sweare that ye shall indifferently measure all coles that to you belongeth for to measure; and just measure ye shall give to every person, as well to poore as to ritch, without partialyty, shewing, or favor; and ye shall buy no coles, but to your owne use, and in no wise for to utter or sell agayne, as long as ye shall stand in your office; also, yee shall take no more for your labor for the measuring or meating of coles but as of old tyme it hath bene ordayned and used: also ye shall make no deputy for to meate any coles, but yf you bring the same deputy afore the Maior for the tyme being, there to be sworne duly and truly for to occupy the same office. And this ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Meaters of Oysters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall indifferently measure all oysters that to you belongeth for to measure; and just measure ye shall give to every person, as well to poore as to ritch, without partialyty, shewing, or favor; and ye shall buy no oysters but to your owne use, and in no wise to utter or sell agayne as long as you shall stand in your office: also, ye shall take no more for your labor for the measuring or meating of oysters but as of old tyme it hath been ordayned or used: also, ye shall make no deputy for to meat or measure any oysters, but if ye bring the same deputy afore the Maior for the time being, there to be sworne duly and truly for to occupy the same office. And this ye shall doe.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Wardens of the Brownebakers.

YE shall sweare that yee shall well and truly oversee the crafte of Brownebakers, whereof ye be chosen wardens for the yere; and the good rules and ordenaunces of the same crafte that bene approved here by this courte of the Maior and Aldermen, and none other ye shall kepe and doe to be kept; and all other defaults that ye fynde in the same craft done, for the which the doers by the lawes or customes of this cittie ought to be amerced or punished, to the chamberlen of the cittie for the tyme being ye shall well and truly present, sparing noe person for favor, nor grieving noe person for hate; extortion nor wronge, under colour of your office, ye shall non doe neither to any thing that shall be against the state, peace, and profitt of our Soveraigne Lord the King, or to the citty, ye shall not consent; but for the tyme that yee shalbe in office in all things that shalbelonging to the same craft, after the lawes and franchises of the said citty, well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Measurer of Lynnen Cloth.

YE shall sweare that you well, truly, and indifferently shall measure and meate all and all manner of lynnen cloth betweene all parties, as well free as forreyne, English as estraungers, without any favoure or partiality shewing, so that every person may have good, just, true, and indifferent measure by the rope, according to the old and auncient custome of this citty, as longe as ye shall exercise or occupy the same roome.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Marker of Ffustians.

YE shall sweare that you shall at all tymes convenient search, oversee, and be ready to marke all these manner of ffustians following; that is to say, holmes, memengs, bevernecks, and osbornes, that they and every of them shalbe well and sufficiently wrought and shorne with the broade sheare; and that in no wise you shall not sell your marke to none of them, except they be sufficiently and workmanlikely shorne with the broade sheare; and you to marke all such fustians with such marke as is thereunto appointed, and none other, before that they be put to dying, calendring, or pressing, according to an ordenaunce thereof made; and you to take for your labour and diligent attendance in that behalfe, for every whole piece of ffustian for searching and marking, one farthing, and not above, and after the rate; and also ye shall justly, truly, equally, and indifferently execute your said office and roome to every

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every person or persons occupying the selling or retayling of fustians, and also the workemen of the same; and in all other things that to your office or roome shall belong you shall well and truly behave yourself.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Searchers of Hopps.

YE shall sweare that yee shall truly and diligently survey and search at fower tymes of the yere; that is to say, every quarter of the yere once at the least, or oftener, if ye shalbe thereunto reasonably required, all such hopps as ye or any of you shall, or conveniently may have or gett knowledge of which nowe are, or at any time hereafter during the tyme that ye shall remayne chargeable with th'xecution thereof, shall be brought, howsed, or bestowed within ye Citty of London, or the liberties thereof to be solde; and all those hopps, that ye in the presence of the Serjeant, which by the Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the time beinge shalbe assigned to attend upon you, shall find defective, mingled, and unholsome for man's body, to the said Maior and Aldermen for the tyme being, without any manner of unlawfull favor or concealement, ye shall truly and wholy present and declare, there by them the said Maior and Aldermen to be adjudged and ordred according to the lawe, sparing no pson or psons for love, favor or affection, nor grieving any manner of person or persons for any malice, evill will or hatred.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Under-Waterbayly.

YE shall sweare that yee shall well and truly, equally and indifferently serve the Citty of London in the office of Under-Waterbayly of the water of Thames and other waters whereof the conservacy of right belongeth unto this citty; and ye shall knowe no person to fysh in the said waters with any netts unleefull and not keeping th' assize, nor to fish in the same waters with any engynes or bayts forbidden by the lawes of the same citty, nor to fysh in any place or at any season prohibited by the same lawe, but that ye shall lett it to your power; and if ye may not lett yt ye shall shewe it unto the Maior of this citty for the tyme being, and to the Aldermen of the same, to th'intent that they may purvey for remedy thereof: also ye shall knowe no weares, rysings, wazes nor other noysaunce in the waters aforesaid, either sett or made, then is according with the lawes of this citty, but you shall put your endeavour to drawe them up, distroy them and avoid them; and if ye may not soe doe, ye shall shewe it unto the Maior and Aldermen as it is aforesaid, to the entent above rehersed: also ye shall knowe no pykes, roches, fflounders, barbells, daces nor tenches to be taken in the water aforesaid, nor to be put to sale within the Citty of London, nor any place neere unto the same where you may lett it, but if they keepe theire length according to the ordynaunces therefore made; and that ye shall give your dayly attendaunce upon the Maior of this citty for the tyme being, as of old tyme hath bene accustomed, but if you be lett by any lawfull ympedyment concernyng your affaires or otherwise.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Comon Weighers of Meale.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well and truly behave yourself in th'office of one of the comon weighers of meale within the Citty of London, whereunto you be nowe admytted; indifferent ye shalbe betweene party and party, both in their weight and price sett by the Lord Maior of the said citty for the tyme being; you shall suffer no meale to your knowledge to be put to sale but such as shalbe good, sweete and wholesome for man's body, nor any wheate meale mixed with the meale of any other kynde of grayne, as barly, pease, darnell or such other like, ye shall not weetingly suffer to be sould, but that ye shall present the same to the Maior of the same citty for the tyme being; ye shall also present unto the said Maior all such wheate meale as ye shall fynde put to sale whereof the flower is before boulted out, or any other flower put unto it; ye shall not knowe any rye meale or merselyn meale myxed with any other kynde of meale, except it be wheate meale put to sale, nor any kynde of meale to be pitched in innes, or any other place or places, to be sould out of the open markett places ordayned and appointed for the same, but that ye shall present the same to the said Lord Maior; and of all the whole quantity of the said sortes of meale brought and conveyed to the said markett places, and hereafter during the tyme that ye shall remayne in your said office, to be brought and there put to sale, once every moneth to the said Lord Maior truly and distinctly ye shall make certificate; and in all other things belonging to your said office truly and honestly ye shall use and behave your self.

As God you helpe.

The Addiconal Oath of the Comon Weighers of Meal.

YOU shall swear that you shall use your utmost diligence, according to the best of your witt and cunning, to inform yourself of the prices of wheat at Bear-key, and meal at Queenhith, every Monday, and shall on every Tuesday lay a copy of such prices before the Lord Mayor for the time being or Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, without favour or affection.

So help you God.

The

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The Othe of the Comon Carryers of the Towne of Hadleigh.

YE shall sware that you at any time hereafter shall not desire or clayme to be discharged, and to goe tole free here within the Citty of London or liberties thereof, for any manner of goods or merchandizes that you at any tyme hereafter shall carry, convey and bringe, or cause to be carried and brought to or from the said citty or liberties thereof, not being the proper goods and merchandizes of any tenaunt, resiaunt or inhabitant of the towne of Hadleigh, in the county of Suffolk, whereof you be an inhabitant and comon caryer at this present, during all such tyme and as long as ye shall use and occupye the saide roome of a comon carier there; and that you shall well and truly content and pay from tyme to tyme to the Sheriffs of the said citty for the tyme being, their mynisters or deputies, all such toll as to them the said Sheriffs for the tyme being shall be due and of right belonging, for all such other goods and merchandizes as you at any time hereafter shall fortune to carry, convey and bring, or cause to be carried and brought to or from the said citty or libties thereof, not being the goods and merchandizes of any tenaunt, resiaunt or inhabitant of the said towne of Hadleigh, without any manner of substraction, concealement or denyer thereof, or any parte thereof.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Clerke of the Bridghowse.

YE shall sware that ye shalbe true to God and the King, and to the works of the Bridge of London, as well on water as on land; and obedient to the maisters of the same now being, and theire successors maisters of the said bridge, which hereafter during the tyme of this your service and office of clerkeshipp shalbe, and all manner of things that they or any of them commaunde you to doe for the good order, availe and profitt of the said bridge and works of the same, you shall diligently doe to your power, and well, lowly and honestly beare you and behave you towards them, as a servaunt ought to doe towards his maister; and the secretts of the place, such as shall come unto your sight or knowledge by reason of your said office, ye shall not disclose nor discover to any person or persons, in any such wise as the said maisters or any of theire said successors, or the said bridgwork or place, might take any hurt or damage thereby; and all such goods, registers or other writings whatsoever pertayning to your said office which be nowe in your custodie, rule and governaunce, or at any tyme hereafter shall come unto the same your rule and possession and governaunce, that ye unto your power well and truly keepe them and demeane them to the use and profitt of the said bridge, workes and place; and that you give due and dayly attendaunce from hower to hower, and from tyme to tyme, unto the said maisters concerning your office, as oft as is needefull without a reasonable cause by them allowed excuse you; and that ye keepe a true and just accompt yerely, indifferently betweene the said maisters and the Citty of London, to be given up yerely to the auditors of the same, as of a laudable manner in tymes past it hath bene accustomed and used, as ye will answer afore God, during the tyme of your said office and service of clerckshipp, and diligently at all tymes convenient ye shall register all such writings as the said maisters nowe being and hereafter shall be during your tyme of office, shall move you to doe, for a perpetuall memory hereafter, of all such causes as shall be necessary and needefull to be put in remembrance, for the profitt of the said bridgehowse and place: and this to doe without fraude and male engine.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Mason and Carpenter Maisters.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be true to God and to the King, and workes of the Bridge of London, as well on water as on land, and to the place, and obedient unto the maisters of the same nowe being, and their successors maisters of the said bridge, which hereafter during the tyme of your service shalbe; and all manner things that they or any of them command you to doe for the availe and profitt of the said bridge, and the works of the same, ye shall doe to your power; and well, lowly and honestly beare you and behave you towards them as a servaunt ought to doe towards his m^{r}; and the secretts of the place, such as shall come unto your sight or knowledge by reason of your said service, or any otherwise, ye shall not disclose or discover to any person or persons, in any such wise as the said m^{rs} or any of their said successors, or the said bridgworks or place might take any hurt or damage thereby; and all the goods pertayning unto the said bridge, place or works which be nowe in your rule and governaunce, or any tyme hereafter shall come unto the same your rule, possession or governaunce, that ye unto your power well and truly demeane them to the use and profitt of the said bridge, worke or place; and that ye give true and diligent attendaunce from hower to hower, and from tyme to tyme as behove unto your said service, as often as is needfull without a reasonable cause doe lett you; and so to your power that all servants and mynisters under you in your said service doe the same: Item, ye shall sweare ye shall not conceale worde or deede of any person or persons of this place or without, the which worde or deede is, or shall or may growe unto the hurte, disclaunder or damage of the said bridge, works or place, or of the said ma^{rs} or their successors; but such worde or deede in all the possible haste that you may, ye shall discover or certifie unto the said maisters or their successors, deputies or mynisters, so that by your wilful concealement they nor none of them take any hurt or damage thereby: Item, ye shall sweare that ye nor none of yours by you

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knowledge, shall vex or troble in noe wise noe servaunt nor mynister of this place, nor none of theirs, during the tyme that ye shall stand servaunt of the said bridge; and if it happen any grudging to growe amonge you or yours, or them or theirs, during the tyme of your said service, that then ye shall showe your agrievance unto the said maisters and theire successors aforesaid, they to purvey your remedy of your said grievance yf they can, as right and good conscience require in that behalf; the which yf they doe not, then it shalbe lawfull unto you to pursue for your remedy at large, by lycense of the said maisters first asked by you, and by them to you granted: Item, ye shall sweare that yee shall duly employ your witts and diligence as farr as your reason can guide you, to the availe of the works of the said bridge and place, and all things pertayning to them, as well in such purveyance or sale of stuff as ye shall make, or doe make at any tyme for the said bridge, as in hyring of servaunts, or mynisters therefore, and them to sett daily aworke or labor at every tyme needefull or available to the said bridge, and duly to certify the said Wardens, or their said successors or deputy, of their absence of ye said servaunts or mynisters from their said service and labour, as often as it hapneth; and ye to forsake all manner of works or tasks of any other person or persons, but only to attend unto your said service, without speciall lycense of the said mrs for the tyme being by them graunted; and to doe all other things concerning your service witht fraud or malengin.

So helpe you God.

The Othe of the Under-Masons, Carpenters, Laborers, and other Mynisters.

YE shall sweare yee shall be true to God and to the Kinge and workes of Bridge of London, as well on water as on land, and to the place, and obedient unto the maisters of the same now being, and their successors maisters of the said bridge, which hereafter during the tyme of this your service shall be; and all manner of things that they or any of them comaunde you to doe for the availe and profitt of the said bridge and workes of the same, ye shall doe to your power; and well lowly and honestly beare you and behave you towards them as a servaunte ought to doe towards his maister, and the secretts of the place, such as shall come unto your sight or knowledge by reason of your said service, or any otherwise, ye shall not disclose nor discover to any person or persons in such wise as the said maisters or any their said successors, or the said bridge, workes or place might take any hurt or damage thereby; and all the goods pertayning unto the said bridge, place or works which be nowe in your rule or governaunce, or at any time hereafter shall come unto the same your rule and possession or governaunce, that you unto your power well and truly demeane them, to the use and profitt of the said bridge, works or place; and that ye give true and diligent attendaunce from hower to hower, and from tyme to tyme as before unto your said service as often as is needefull, without a reasonable cause doe lett you, and soe to your power that all servaunts and mynisters under you in your said service doe the same: Item, ye shall sweare ye shall not conceale word or deede of any person or persons of this place or without the which worde or deede is or shalbe or may growe unto the hurte, disslaunder or damage of the said bridge, works or place, or of the said maisters or their successors, but such worde or deede, in all the possible hast that ye may, ye shall discover or certify unto the said mr or their said successors, deputies or mynisters, so that by your wilfull concealment they nor none of them take any hurte or damage thereby: Item, ye shall sweare that ye nor none of yours, by your knowledge, shall vex nor troble in no wise no servaunt nor mynister of this place nor none of theires, during the tyme that ye shall stand servaunt of the same bridge; and if it happen any grudging to growe amongst you or yours, or them or theirs, during the tyme of your said service, that then you shall shewe your grievaunce unto the said maisters or their successors aforesaid, they to purvey your remedy of your said grievaunce, if they can, as right and good conscience require in that behalfe, the which if they doe not then, it shall be leeful unto you to pursue for your remedy at large, by lycence of the said mrs first asked by you, and by them to you first granted: Item, ye shall sweare ye shall be honest and of good governaunce and conversation, lowly and obedient after your cunninge and power unto *A.B.* nowe your ruler and warden, and to all those that shalbe wardens of you during the tyme of your said service, in every thing that ye shall reasonably comaund you to doe for the availe of the said place and works, without any grudging in worde or deede in anywise; and to doe all other things concerning your said service without fraude or malengine.

So help you God.

The Othe of the Dawbor Tylor and other, a Shotman, Tideman and Botteman.

YE shall sweare yee shalbe true to God and to the King, and works of the Bridge of London, as well on water as on land, and to the place, and obedient unto the maisters of the same now being, and their successors maisters of the said bridge, which hereafter during the tyme of this your service shalbe; and all manner of things that they or any of them comaund you to doe for the availe and profitt of the said bridge and the works of the same, ye shall doe to your power; and well lowly and honestly beare you and behave you towards them as a servaunt ought to doe towards his maister; and the secretts of the place such as shall come unto your sight or knowledge by reason of yor said service, or any otherwise, ye shall not disclose nor discover to any person or persons in any such wise as the said maisters, or any of theire said successors, or the said bridg, works or place might take any hurte or damage

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damage thereby; and all the goods pertayning unto the said bridge, place or works which be in your rule and governaunce, or at any tyme hereafter shall come unto the same, your rule and possession or governaunce, that ye unto your power well and truly demeane them to the use and profitt of the said bridge, works or place; and that you give true and diligent attendaunce from hower to hower, and from tyme to tyme, as behoveth unto your said service, as often as is needefull without a reasonable cause doe lett you; and see to your power that all servaunts and mynisters under you in your said service doe the same: Item, ye shall sweare ye shall not conceale worde or deede of any person or persons of this place, or without the which worde or deede is or shall be or may growe unto the hurt, disslaunder or damage of the said bridge, works or place, or of the said maisters or their successors, but such worde or deede, in all the possible hast that ye may, ye shall discover or certify unto the said maisters or their said successors, deputies or mynisters, so that by your willful concealement they nor none of them take any hurte or damage thereby: Item, ye shall sweare ye nor none of yours, by your knowledge, shall vex nor troble in no wise, no servaunt nor mynister of this place, nor none of theirs, during the tyme that ye shall stand servaunt of the said bridge; and if it happen any grudging to growe amonge you or yours, or them or theirs, during the tyme of this your said service, that then you shall shewe your grievaunce unto the said maisters and their successors aforesaid, they to purvey your remedy of your said grievaunce if they can, as right and good conscience will require in that behalfe, the which if they doe not, then it shalbe lawful unto you to pursue for your remedie at large, by lycence of the said maisters first asked by you, and by them to you graunted: Item, ye shall sweare that ye shall duly employ your witts and diligence as farr as your reason can guide you, to the availe of the works of the said bridge and place, and all things pertayninge to them, as well in such purveyaunce or sale of stuff as ye shall make or doe make at any tyme for the said bridge, as in hyring of servaunts or mynisters therefore, and them to sett daily a worke or labor at every tyme needefull or available to y^e^ said bridge; and duly to certify the said wardens or their successors or deputy of the absence of the said servaunts or mynisters from their said service and labor as often as it hapneth; and ye to forsak̃e all manner of works or tasks of any other person or persons, but onely to attend unto your said service without speciall lycence of the m^rs^ for the time being by them granted; and to doe all other things concerning y^e^ said service without fraude or malingnie.

So help you God.

The Othe of the Measurer of Sackcloth.

YE shall sweare that yee shall well and diligently search, oversee and measure, from tyme to tyme, when and as often as ye shall thinck it necessary and convenient; and at the least four tymes in the yere, that is to say, once every quarter of the yere, all manner of kynds and sorts of sackcloth brought and conveyed, or at any tyme hereafter during the tyme that ye shall stand and remayne in this your office to be brought and conveyed to this Citty of London, to be solde, before the same or any parcell thereof as neere as it shall come to your knowledge to put to sale, and truly present unto the Chamberleyne of the said citty for the tyme being, all such and as much of the said sackcloth as ye at any tyme hereafter upon and by your said search, shall send defective or faulty, either in length, breadth or good and sufficient workmanship and makinge, contrary to the lawes and ordenunces thereof heretofore made and provided, easing or sparing noe man for love, favoure or affection, nor grieving any manner of person for malice, hatred, evill will or displeasure.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Gaugior of Barrells of Saltfish, Salmon and Eeles.

YE shall sweare that ye at all tymes hereafter meete and convenient shall truly and diligently gawge, search and pack all and all manner of butts, barrells and firkins of saltfish, salmon, herrings and eeles, and every of them, brought and conveyed, and hereafter from tyme to tyme to be conveyed and brought to the Citty of London and liberties thereof to be solde, before the same, or any partie or parcell thereof (as neere as ye can) be put to sale; and that ye, from tyme to tyme, shall truly and wholly present and certefye unto the Maior or Chamberleyne of the said cittie for the tyme being all and every such butt, barrell, half barrell and firkyn of the said sundry sorts and kynds of fysh as ye by the same your search and gawging shall fynde defective, and to want of the content and quantity that the same vessells and every of them severally ought truly and fully to hould and contayne, and the certenty also of the same defaults and wants, according to the purvewe, tenor and effect of sundry Acts of Parliament thereof heretofore made and provided, soe that the same Acts of Parliament, and every of them, may be justly observed, kept and executed, according to the forme and true meaning of the same, as neere as ye reasonably can or may, sparing no man for love, favour or affection, nor grieving any manner of person for malice, hatred, evill will or displeasure.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Searchers of Boots, Shooes, and other Wares made of Leather.

YE shall sweare that ye and every of you, according to your knowledge, witt and cunning, shall well, lawfully and diligently, fower tymes in the yere at least, that is to say, once in every quarter of the yere, or oftener if neede shall require, and as you shall thinck good,

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make true search and viewe of and for all bootes, buskins and other wares and things whatsoever made of tanned leather, in all and every howse and howses, place and places, as well within the Cittie of London and suburbes thereof as in every other place or places within three myles compasse of the same citty, where any shoomaker, sadler, girdler or other artificer using cutting of leather, doth or shall dwell or occupy any of the occupations of cutting of lether; and after every such search and viewe shall make true presentment in writing, in tyme convenient, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the time being, within the Guildhall of the same city, of all and every such defaulte and defaults as you or any of you shall fynde in the making, selling or putting to sale of any bootes, buskins, startoppes, shoes, bridells, saddells, or any other wares, stuff or things made of leather, contrary to the true meaning, tenor and effect of the Act of Parliament in the ffyveth yere of the raigne of our late Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth thereof made and provided; and further, shall diligently and truly use and endevour your selves at all tymes hereafter, as long as ye shall stande in your said office for the good and full accomplishment and due execution of the said Act, and of every branch and article thereof concerning your said office and duty, grieving no person or persons for any malice, displeasure, hatred or evill will, nor easing · sparing any persons for love, favour or affection.

As God helpe you.

The Othe of the Coen Searchers of Woollen Cloths.

YE shall sweare that ye truly, faithfully and diligently, from tyme to tyme as ye conveniently may attend, not letted by sickness, or other reasonable cause or occasion, shall viewe and searche all and every woollen cloth and clothes that from henceforth shalbe dressed, dyed or pressed with the cold presse within the Citty of London and the libties thereof, yf ye may have or come to the sight of the same, whether the same cloth or clothes and every of them be well and sufficiently dressedandpressed with the colde presse, without putting thereto flocks, solace, chalke, fflower or any other deceiptfull thing, and also whether the same be well and substantially dyed with good and perfect colors, without any deceavable thing, and whether the same clothes, or any of them, be stretched or strayned any more than by Act of Parliament lately made and provided for and concernying the true making of woollen clothes is appointed and permytted or not, and all and every default and defaults by you at and upon every such your survey and search hereafter to be made, espied and founde of or in any such cloth or clothes, ye shall truly, fully and sincerely present and declare with all convenient speede to the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the said citty for the time being, and all and every such cloth and clothes as ye shall fynde defective in any parte of the premisses concerning the workmanshipp or dying of the same clothes, ye shall seize and in safety keepe to such uses as in the said Act of Parliament is expressed; and all other things concerning your said office, as well for the searching and sealing of the said woollen clothes, as also the matching of the lacks, defaults, and imperfections of the same, as otherwise, shall well, truly and diligently in all things, and at all and every tyme and tymes hereafter, doe, execute, endevour, use and behave yourself according to the purporte, true meaning and effect of the said Act, during the tyme that ye shall stand in your said office.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Fower Measurers of Charcoles.

YE shall sweare that ye shall indifferently measure all charcoles that to you belongeth to be measured, both greate and smal brought hether to this cittie to be sould, either by land or water, and just measure shall ye give to every person, as well to poore as to ritch, without partiallity showing or favour; you shall buy no charcoles to th' entent to sell them agayne; you shall take no more for the measuring of charcoles then is and shall be allotted by the Lord Maior and his brethren the Aldermen for the tyme being; you shall appoint no deputy to serve under you in the execution of your office of colemeasuring, unlesse he first be allowed by the Lord Maior for the tyme being, and sworne in the Maior's courte for the just and true dealing therein; you shall allwayes doe your true endeavour justly to put in due execution all such good ordynaunce as now are or at any tyme hereafter shall be appointed and sett downe by the Lord Maior and this courte, or by the Lord Maior and Common Counsel for the tyme being, touching measure and sale of charcoles, and justly and truly you shall use and behave yourself in the execution of your office.

So God you help.

The Othe of such as be appointed for Causes of Assurances.

YE shall sweare that you and every of you shall well and truly, as neere as you can to your best knowledges, experiences and consciences, judge and determyne according to right and equity, all such matters and causes in varience as shall chaunce to come before you betwixt party and party concernyng matters of assurances made and registred according to His Majesty's appointment, and the Act of Parliament made in the three ffortieth year of the raigne of our late Soveraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth, without favour, affection or partiallity to either party.

So God you helpe.

The

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The Othe of the Servaunts or Workmen of the Garbler of Spices, Druggs, Wares, and Marchaundizes wthin the Citty of London.

YOU shall sweare that you shall truly and faithfully serve your maister the Garbler of spices, druggs and other marchaundizes within the cittie of London, and truly and justly shall you deale with all persons whose spices, druggs, wares or marchaundizes you garble or clense, without stealing, ymbeasling or unlawfully and unhonestly conveying away parte thereof, or otherwise misbehaving yourself; you shall not consent or agree to the stealing, ymbeaselling or unlawfully or unhonestly conveying away of any such druggs, spices, wares, or marchaundizes; and if ye shall knowe of any that shall soe doe, you shall, with as much speede as you conveniently may, admonish your maister of it; you shall truly, faithfully and indifferently, without respect of any person, or any cause whatsoever, garble and clense such spices, druggs, wares, and marchaundizes as you shall take in hand, or be appointed to garble or cleanse; and as much as in you shall ly you shall procure your fellowes and other workemen to doe the like; you shall neither buy nor sell any garble dust, light pepper or other thing which shalbe taken out of any spices, druggs, wares or marchaundizes so long as you shall contynue or worke with your maister that nowe is, or with any other whoe shall hereafter use or occupy the office of Garbler, neither shall you solicite, cause or procure any other to buy any parte thereof; you shall not, at any tyme hereafter, soe much as in you shall ly, suffer to be delivered, or consent to the delivery of any spices, druggs or other marchandizes which shall be garbled, before the same shall be sealed with the usuall seale of the Garbler accustomed for the same; you shall knowe no person to mix any garble dust, light pepper or powder with cleane spices, druggs or marchaundizes after they shall be garbled, but you shall, with convenient speede, inform your maister thereof; you shall not enter into a worke or labour towching the office of your maister the Garbler, until your said maister, or, in his absence, his chiefe clarke or chief servaunt by him appointed or to be appointed in that behalf, shall have knowledge thereof, and give order touching the same; and all other things appertayning to the due execution of the office of Garbler, to be performed by you as hath a servaunte or workeman you shall truly, honestly, dutyfully and faithfully performe and execute, without partiality or favor, malice or evill will to any party.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Maister Wardens and Serchers of the Company of Skynners of London, to be taken yerely, for ye search of all manner of Wares concernying their Company, according to a late Order taken by ye Lord Maior and Courte of Aldermen in that behalf.

YE shall sweare that you or some of you duringe the tyme that yee shall be Maister, Wardens or Searchers, shall, according to the tenor, true meaning and effect of the free patents and chres to your said Company in that behalf graunted, according to your best skills and understandings in the trade and occupation of Skynners, well, faithfully and justly in all things make, exercise and execute a due search in all places, faires, markets and marts whatsoever, where ye shall thinck convenient to travaile, ride, or be, for the execution of the said search, as well within the Citty of London as suburbes thereof, as elsewhere within the realme of England, for the comon utility of his Mtyes people, sparing no person for favour, nor greeving any person for hatred by any meanes.

So helpe you God.

The Othe of the Serchers of Sope, Hops, Oyle, Venigar and Salt Butter.

YOU shall sweare that you shall diligently and faithfully to the best of your skill, during the space of one whole year next ensuing, from tyme to tyme as occasion shall require, vieue and search all sope, hopps, oyle, venigar and salt butter brought to this citty, or made within the same, to be sould, whether the same be good, or whether they or any of them be mixed or altered from the true quallity thereof, and not truly made, packed or wrought, and whether the same be holesome for the body and use of man; and such as you shall fynde to be good, lawfull and holesome for man's use, and of the best sort, you shall marke with the marke of the Rose and Crowne; and such as you shall fynde of the worser and courser wares, Lrc.C.; and to present such as you shall fynde to be corrupt into the Chamberleyne of the Cittie of London for the tyme being.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Parish Clerk.

YOU shall sweare that you shall from hensforth every weeke weekely during the tyme that you shall remayne in your office, certify and shewe in writing to the clerke of the orphans for the tyme being, in ye Kinge Majesty's Courte, comonly called The Lord Maior's Courte, the names and surnames of all the freemen which you shall understand or knowe to be deceased, within the weeke, within this cittie and the liberties thereof.

So helpe you God.

The Othe of the Keeper of Newgate.

YOU shall sweare yt you shall well, truly, diligently and faithfully serve and execute the place and office of the keeper of the goale of Newgate, and safely keepe and well entreate all

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the prisoners that are nowe commytted to your charge, or that shall at any time hereafter be committed to your custody, without taking or exacting of them, or any of them any other duties or fees then of right have bene accustomed to be paid; and you shall ymprison and keepe all your prisoners in such manner as either by judgment in open courte, or by lawful warrant shall be appointed; and none of the same prisoners shall you delyver or suffer to goe at large without lawfull warrant in that behalf; also you shall from tyme to tyme, after reasonable request, pay over all such fees and somes of money to other officers of the cittie or countie of Middx as in respect of theire several places and offices, you shall take and receave for them or any of them, of any prisoner within your charge.

So helpe you God.

The Othe of the Keeper of the Seales and Booke of Register of Tanned Leather.

YOU shall sweare that you shall well and faithfully preserve and safely keepe all such scales as are and shalbe comytted to your charge, custody and keeping, which are appointed for sealing and marking of all such tanned leather, which shall be brought to Leadenhall, or to any ffayer or markett within London, or within three myles compasse of the same; and also you shall keepe a booke of register as well at Leadenhall, as also in every faier or markett within the circuite aforesaide; and in the same booke you shall enter or register, or cause to be entred and registred all such bargaynes and sales of leather as shall be there made and bought between partie and partie from tyme to tyme, uppon notice then given by the buyer or seller of leather, they paying for registring of the same, according to the statute in that case made and provided; and collect and gather, or cause to be collected and gathered the accustomed duties for pitchinge of all such leather brought to the marketts aforesaid, and pay the rent therefore due into the Chamber of the said Cittie of London. All which points and articles you shall well and truly observe and keepe.

So God you helpe.

The Othe of the Searchers of Tanned Leather.

YOU shall sweare that you and every of you according to your knowledge, witt and cunning, shall well, lawfully and diligently survey, assay and search all maner of tanned leather, hydes and skynnes conveyed or brought, and hereafter to be conveyed and brought to the comon markett place of Leadenhal, or to any other place or places within the Citty of London, or within three myles compasse of the same citty heretofore adjoined and appointed, or hereafter to be appointed for the same leather to be sold; that it be well and perfectly wrought and tanned according to the purport and true meanyng in all poynts of the Act of Parliament, in the first yere of the raigne of our Soveraigne King James the First in that behalfe made and provided; and further, that you and every of you shall truly and diligently use and behave yourself in all things at all tymes hereafter, and from tyme to tyme during the tyme that you shall stand and remayne in the said office for the good accomplishment and due execution of the said Act, according to the tenor, true meaning and effect of the same Act, grieving no person for malice, hatred or evill will, nor easing any person or persons for love, favour or affection.

As God you helpe.

The Othe of the Cittie's Auditor.

YE shall sware that ye shall well, truly, faithfully and diligently serve this Cittie of London in the office of Generall Auditor of the same citty, and to the best of your knowledge and skill trewe accompts take of every person and persons that shall be accomptant before you, by reason or colour of your said office; and if you shall finde any errors or defaults in the accompts of the Chamberlen of the same citty, or of the Bridgmaisters or of any other person or persons that shalbe accomptable to this citty, you shall, to the uttermost of your power, correct and reforme the same, to th'entent the citty may not be wronged; and if you shall knowe or heare of any some or somes of money due or owing to the corporation of the maior and comonalty and cittizens of this citty, which shalbe concealed, withheld or detayned from them, you shall enforme the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this citty of the same; and attendaunt ye shalbe at all such tymes to come when ye shalbe warned, either by order from my Lord Maior or by direction of this court, unlesse ye be letted about the businesse of this citty, or some other reasonable cause; and in all other things belonging or appertayning to your office, you shall well and honestly beare and behave you.

So God you helpe.

The Oath of the Comon Hunt.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and trewe to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heires and lawfull successors, and unto the Citty of London; and well and honestly ye shall behave you in your office of comon hunt; and the honor of this citty ye shall mayntayne affarre as to you appertayneth; also obeysant ye shall be to the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this cittie, and attendant ye shall be to the Lord Mayor for the tyme being; and the harme of the citty ye shall not knowe, but ye shall open it to the counsell of the same citty; and in all other points touching your office well, lawfully and honestly ye shall behave you to your power.

As God you help.

The

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of the Keepers of the Compters.

YE shall sweare that ye shalbe good and trewe unto our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heires and lawfull successors, and unto the Cittie of London, and obaysant and obedient you shall be to the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the cittie for the tyme being; and you shall well, truly, diligently and faithfully serve and execute the place of keeper of the compter, comonly called W. compter; and safely keepe and well entreate all the prisoners that are or shall be comytted to your charge, without taking or exacting of them, or any of them, any other duties or fees then of right have been accustomed to be paid; and to the uttermost of your power you shall defend and save the Sheriffs harmless of, for and concerning all things belonging to your charge, office or place; and in all other things towching your office well, lawfully and honestly ye shall behave you to your power.

As God you help.

The Oath of the Outrupper.

YE shall sweare that you shall well, truly, diligently and faithfully execute the office of Outrupper whereunto you are now admytted, and to the best of your skill and power procure the best value and greatest price for all goods that shalbe solde by outrupp during the tyme that you shall execute the said place; and you shall not exact or take of any person or persons any greater fees or allowance for the execution of the said place then of auncient tyme hath bene allowed, used and accustomed; neither shall you make nor suffer any deputy under you but such as shalbe allowed by this courte, and sworne here in open court; you shall not, by yourself or any other for you, directly or indirectly, buy or contract for any goods to your owne use, nor for any other person, nor do any act or thing to undervalue any such goods, but in all things belonging to the said office of Outrupper well, honestly and faithfully you shall behave you.

As God you help.

The Oath of the Rentors of the Brrdghouse and Chamber.

YEE shall sweare that you shall well, truly, diligently and faithfully serve the City of London in the office of Rentor of the Bridghouse (or Rentor of ye Chamber) and nothing conceale, but true accompt make of all such revenues, rents, somes of money and other proffits wherewith you shall be lawfully charged or shall come to your hand by reason of your said office; ye shall make no petition nor ask allowance, but such as shall be good, just, true and reasonable; and also truly content and pay to the Bridgmasters (or Chamberlain of this citty) within daies after request or demand, all such some and somes of money as shall come to your hands by reason of your said office; and ye shall doe all and every thing and things which ye ought to doe by reason of your office, and well and honestly use and behave yourself dureing the time you shall enjoy the same.

So God you helpe.

The Oath of the Remembrancer of the City.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heires and lawfull successors, and unto the City of London, and all the liberties and franchises of the same, to your power ye shall maintain and defend, and the counsell of the said city ye shall keep, and the harm of the same ye shall not know, but ye shall open it unto the Maior and Aldermen of the same city for the tyme being; and attendant ye shall be upon the Maior of the said city for the tyme being, and ready ye shall be at all tymes to come at the warning of the said Maior, but if ye be letted about the business of this city, or by some other reasonable cause; also, resiaunt and dwelling ye shall be within this city during your office; and all letters either from the King's Majesty or the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Counsell, directed to the Lord Maior only, or to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, and which shall come to your hands, and any way concern the state of this city, and the true copies of all answers which shall be made to the same, and the copies of all petitions made by the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Coïalty on any of them to the King's Majesty, or to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy Counsell for any matter concerning the state of this city, and which shall come to your hands, and all other things that to you belongeth to enter, you shall truly enter into a fair booke for the use of the city, unless you have expresse order from a Court of Aldermen to the contrary: also, ye shall bear and pay all manner of taxes and all other charges to you to be laid within this city, like as cittizens of the same city shall doe for their parts during your office, and in all other things to your office pertaining well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you help.

The Oath of the Searchers of Wines Defective.

YE shall swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to His heirs and successors; you shall diligently view, search and survey all manner of wines which shall be brought to the City of London or liberties thereof, to be put to sale, whether they be good, wholesome and fit to be put to sale or not; you shall also for the better discovery of all sophisticated, falcified, bad and unwholesome French, Rhenish and other wines, carefully view, search and survey all wines of the growth of Ffrance, and likwise all Rhenish

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wines and other wines which shall be imported into the port of London within the liberties of this city, by any person or persons whatsoever; and all abuses, deceipts and offences which you shall discover and find out upon any of your views or searches, you shall from tyme to tyme present unto the Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City of London for the tyme being, that the offenders may receive condign punishment: all the premises you shall hold and keep.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the SEARCHERS of WINE retailed by the MERCHANTS of LONDON trading to FFRANCE by virtue of HIS MAJESTY'S CHARTER.

YOU shall swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty, and to His heirs and successors; you shall diligently view, search and survey all manner of wines which shall be retailed or put to sale by any of the merchants of London trading to Ffrance, by virtue of His Majesty's charter in that behalf granted to the Governors and Company of Merchants trading to Ffrance within the City of Westminster or the liberties thereof, the Strand, the Dutchy of Lancaster, lying between the Citys of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark, or any of them; you shall also, for the better discovery of all sophisticated, falcified, bad and unwholesome Ffrench and Reynish wines, carefully view, search and survey all wines of the growth of Ffrance, and likewise all Reynish wines which shall be imported into the port of London by any person or persons whatsoever; all abuses and offences which you shall discover and find out upon any of your views or searches, you shall from tyme to tyme present unto the Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London for the tyme being, that the offenders may receive condign punishment. All y^e^ premises you shall hold and keep.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the COMMON WEIGHER of HAY and STRAW.

YE shall sweare that ye shall well, truly and lawfully govern the beame for weighing of hay and straw, and good, lawfull and indifferent weight ye shall minister and deporte to all manner of persons that come to the same beame to weigh, and justly and truly behave you in all things that to your said office appertaineth.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the MEASURER of WOOLLEN CLOTH.

YOU shall swear that you shall well, truly and indifferently measure and meet all and all manner of woollen cloths, ffrizes, cottons, baize, stuffes, and other things belonging to the old and new draperyes, between all partyes, as well free as forreyne, English as estrangers, without any favour or partiality shewing, so that every person may have just, good, true and indifferent measure by the silver thombe, according to the old and antient custome of this city, as long as you shall exercise or occupy the same roome.

As GOD help you.

The OATH of the TWO YEOMEN of the WOOD WHARFES.

YOU shall swear that you shall doe your best diligence and endeavour to try, weigh, measure and assay (as the case shall require), all coles, billetts, ffagotts, and other ffuell brought to this city to be sold, that the same be of the full weight, measure and assize ordained and appointed by the lawes and statutes of this realm, or by acts of Comon Counsell, and customes of the City of London; and such as you shall find to be wanting of the same due weight, measure and assize you shall certify to the Maior of the said city for the time being, that ye may direct for disposall thereof, and punishment of y^e^ offenders according to law; and in all other things to your place and office appertaining you shall well and honestly behave you.

So GOD you help.

The OATH of the GOVERNOR of the SOCIETY for the CITIE'S PLANTATION in Ireland.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and faithfully execute the office or place of Governor of the Society for the new Plantation of the City of London, in Ulster, in the kingdome of Ireland, in all things according to the duty of the same office or place, to the best of your understanding and power.

So help you GOD.

The same OATH for the DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

The OATH of the ASSISTANTS of the SOCIETY for the CITIE'S PLANTATION in Ireland.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and faithfully execute the place of one of the Assistants for the City's Plantation in Ireland, and good and lawfull council after your wit and cunning you shall give; and for and during so long time as you shall remain in that place, you shall upon reasonable and convenient summons and warning repair and make your personal attendance to the courts, and other lawfull meetings appointed for that society for the better dispatch of the affaires and businesse of that Plantation, unlesse you be let therefrom by some reasonable or lawful cause.

So help you GOD.

The

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of the Secretary for the Citie's Plantation in Ireland.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and faithfully execute the office or place of Secretary to the Society for the new Plantation of the City of London, in Ulster, in the Kingdom of Ireland, in all things according to ye duty of the same office, to the best of your understanding and power.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Clerke of the Citie's Works.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and truly behave you in the office of Clerk of the Works of this city; that you be always ready to come at, and be obedient to the comands of your masters the Mayor and Aldermen; that all the works and reparations that you shall oversee or be employed in be needful and necessary, and that they be done in substantial and workmanlike manner, with good materials and at the cheapest rates, and that you sign no bills but such as you know the work menc̃oned to be done in manner aforesaid; and that in all other things relating to your said office you shall diligently and faithfully behave yourself to the best of your knowledge.

As God you help.

The Oath of a Broker.

YOU shall sincerely promise and swear, That you will truly and faithfully execute and perform the office and imployment of a broker between party and party, in all things appertaining to the duty of the said office and imployment, without ffraud or collusion, to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So help you God.

The Oath of Garbellor.

YOU shall swear that you shall well and lawfully behave you in the office of Garbellor within the City of London, without any ffavour or partiality shewing to any person, taking reasonably for your labour; and after that you have garbled any bale or merchandizes, you shall mark and signe the same bale or merchandizes by you garbled, with a mark, to the intent that all persons may know that the same are garbled, and in this and in all other things that to the office of garbellor pertaineth you shall well and truly behave you.

As God you help.

The Oath of the Under Sheriff.

I, *A. B.*, shall not use or exercise the office of Under Sheriff corruptly during the time that I shall remain therein; neither shall or will accept, receive or take by any colour, means or devise whatsoever, or consent to the taking of any manner of ffee or reward of any person or persons for the impannelling or returning of any inquest jury or toles in any Court of Record for the King, or betwixt party and party above two shillings, or the value thereof, or such ffees as are allowed and appointed for the same by the laws and statutes of this realm, but will according to my power truly and indifferently with convenient speed impannel all jurors, and return all such writ or writs touching the same, as shall appertain to be done by my duty or office, during the time y^t^ I shall remain in the said office.

So help me God.

The Oath of an Alderman Elect—And refusing.

YOU shall swear that at the time of your election to the Ward of *A.*, you was not of the value of fifteen thousand pounds in lands, goods and separate debts.

So help you God.

The Oath of his Compurgators.

YOU and every of you do testify, upon your corporal oaths, that in your consciences you believe that *A. B.* hath now, before this Court, deposed and sworn truly concerning the value of his estate.

So help you God.

The Oath of a Sheriff Elect—And refusing.

YOU do swear that at this time your estate in lands, goods and separate debts is not of the value of twenty thousand pounds.

So help you God.

The Compurgator's Oath.

YOU and every of you do testify, upon your corporal oaths, that in your consciences you believe that *A. B.* hath now, before this Court, deposed and sworn truly concerning the value of his estate.

So help you God.

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of the Quest Men.

YOU shall swear that you shall truly enquire and presentment make of all such offences and nusances as shall appear to you to be committed against the King's Majesty's person contrary to law and the customs of this city: the King's Majesty's Council, your fellows and your own shall well and truly keep as nigh as God shall give you grace.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Foreman of the Wardmote Inquest.

YOU swear that you shall truly enquire and true presentment make of all such offences and nuisances as shall come to your knowledge to have been committed against the King's Majesty's peace within the ward of contrary to the articles now given you in charge; the King's Majesty's Counsel, your fellows and your own you shall keep secret and undisclosed.

So help you God.

The Oath of the rest of the Inquest.

THE same oath that your foreman hath taken on his part you and every of you shall well and truly observe and keep on your part.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Porter of the Bridgehouse.

YOU shall sweare to be true to God and the King; and truly you shall demean yourself in the office of Porter of the Bridgehouse to which you are now admitted, and well and faithfully you shall execute and perform the same, without fraud or prejudice to the said bridge or to the revenue or works thereof, to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So help you God.

The Othe of the Register of the Mayor's Court.

YE shall sweare that ye shall be good and true to our Soveraigne Lord the King, and to His heirs and lawful successors, and unto the Citty of London, and the liberties and franchises of the same, to your power ye shall mayntayne and defend; and the counsel of the said citty ye shall kepe, and the harme of the same ye shall not knowe, but ye shall open it unto the mayor and aldermen of the said citty for the time being; and attendant ye shall be upon the mayor of the said citty for the time being, and ready ye shall be at all tymes to come at the warning of the said mayor, but if ye be letted about the business of this citty or by some other reasonable cause; and all pleas of hustings, and all other pleas and records that to you belongeth to enter, yee shall truly enrolle and enter, and all things that cometh to your keeping, as well records as other things of the citty, you shall doe your diligence safely keep; ye shall shewe ne deliver no records nor other muniments of the citty whereby the citty might be hurt, nor no records that towcheth the right of any person ye shall hide, conceale ne deny; and good counsell after your witt and power ye shall give in all things towching the weale of this city; also ye shall keepe no clerke under you but such as shall be abled and admitted by the mayor and aldermen of the said citty for the tyme being, and sworne before the said mayor and aldermen; also ye shall sweare that ye shall take no money, reward or gift of any person for any matter to be moved, or the which shall hang before the mayor, aldermen or sheriffs, or before the mayor of this Citty of London for the time being; also ye shall take no manner money nor other rewarde for any matter or cause which shall be moved or hang in any court of this citty wherein by reason of your office you shall have any authority or power, except only the fees to your office due and of right belonging; and in all things to your office pertaining well and lawfully ye shall behave you.

As God you helpe.

The Oath of a Fruitmeter.

YOU shall swear that not measure nor mete any manner of onions, fruit or roots, accustomed to be measured, coming to the City of London by water, until such time as you have the permit of the mayor of the said city for the time being: also, you shall truly measure all manner of onions, fruit and roots, that to you belongeth for to measure, and just measure you shall give to every person, as well to poore as to rich, without partiality or favour; and you shall buy no onions, fruit or roots, but to your own use in no wise to utter or sell again so long as you shall stand in your office: also, you shall take no more for your labour for the measuring and meeting of any manner of onions, fruit or roots, but such as of old time it hath been ordained and used; and you shall make no deputy for to mete or measure any manner of onions, fruit or roots, but that you bring the same deputy before the Lord Mayor for the time being, there to be sworn duly and truly for to occupy the said office; and this you shall do.

As God help you.

The

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of a Deputy Saltmeter.

YOU swear that you have not paid or given, or promised to pay or give, and that to the best of your knowledge and belief no other person on your behalf hath paid or given, or promised to pay or give, any money or allowance whatsoever for your appointment to this office: also, that you will not measure nor weigh any manner of salt coming to this city by land or by water, until the Lord Mayor of this city for the time being have set thereupon a price: also, that you will indifferently measure or weigh all manner of salt, and just measure and weight give to every person, as well to poor as to rich, without partiality or favor: also, that you will buy no salt but only to your own use, and for your household, and in no wise to utter and sell again: also, that you will give knowledge unto the Lord Mayor for the time being if any man sell any salt above the price set by the Mayor: also, that you will well, diligently and faithfully perform and execute your office without neglect or delay: also, that you will not spoil or damage, or cause, permit or suffer any other person to spoil or damage, any salt by you weighed or measured: also, that you will obey all the orders and directions to be given to you by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen of this city, or by the Lord Mayor of this city for the time being.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Oyster, Corn, Onion and Fruit Meters.

YE shall swear that ye shall indifferently measure all that to you belongeth for to measure; and just measure shall ye give to every person, as well to poor as to rich, without partiality shewing or favour; and ye shall buy no but only to your own use, and in no wise to sell again as long as ye shall stand in your office: also, ye shall take no more for your labour in the measuring or meeting of but as of old time it hath been ordained and used; and this ye shall do.

As God help you.

The Oath of the Master of the Watermen and Lightermen's Company.

I, elected and approved Master of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, do swear, That I will faithfully perform the duties of the said offices to the best of my power.

So help me God.

The Oath of the Warden of the Watermen and Lightermen's Company.

I, elected and approved Warden of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, do swear, That I will faithfully perform the duties of the said office to the best of my power.

So help me God.

The Oath of a Member of the Court of Watermen and Lightermen's Company.

I, do swear, That I will faithfully execute the office of a Member of the Court of the Company of Watermen and Lightermen of the River Thames, and during the time that I shall continue in the said office, to the best of my abilities, assist and counsel the Master and Wardens of the said Company for the time being in all matters and things relating to the welfare of the said Company.

So help me God.

The Oath of the Ruler of the Fellowship Porters.

YE swear that ye shall faithful and true faith keep to our Sovereign Lord and to His heirs, Kings of England; and ye shall keep well the silver and money that you receive of the Company of the Porters of Billingsgate, or any of them whereof ye shall be chosen as Ruler for the year following; and ye shall not summon the Company of the said Fellowship for any singular profit of yourselves or any other person: also, ye shall be indifferent and equal between brother and brother of the said Company; and ye shall not, for any malice or evil will, complain upon any fellow of the said Company to the Alderman of the ward of Billingsgate for the time being, to cause him to be fined or amerced for the breaking of any article before in this book expressed, but only if he had offended or broken any of the said articles; and in all other things touching the good order, maintenance and wealth of the said Company, and well and truly ye shall behave yourselves.

So help you God.

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

On Admission into Incorporated Companies, and by their Officers or Servants.

MERCERS' COMPANY.

The Oath to be taken by every one made Free at Mercer's Hall, *London.*

YOU swear that you shall be true unto our Sovereign Lord King William. You shall also be obedient and ready to come at all lawful summonses and warnings of the Wardens of the Mercery, when and as often as you be duly monished and warned by them, or by any of them, by their Clerk, or by any other in their name (lawful excuse always except). All lawful ordinances and rules by the Fellowship of the Mercery ordained, made and established, and hereafter for the weal, worship and profit of the said Fellowship to be made, you shall hold and keep; all lawful communications, necessary ordinances, and counsels for the welfare of the said Fellowship; and the secrets thereof to you shewed you shall keep secret, and hold for counsel, and them nor any of them to discover, or show by any means or colour unto any person or persons of any other fellowship. You shall also be contributory to all charges to you put by the Wardens and Fellowship, and to bear and pay your part of charge set for your degree, like as other of the same Fellowship shall do for their degree; you shall not take or have any apprentice, or any so for to occupy, until that he be by you unto one of the said Wardens for apprentice first presented, and by the said Wardens so admitted. All such points and every of them to your power well and truly you shall hold and keep.

So help you God.

I hereby certify, That the preceding is a true Copy of the Oath taken by persons who are admitted to the freedom of the Mercers' Company, London.

Mercers' Hall, 18 February 1834. *James Barnes*, Clerk.

The Oath taken by the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Mercers, *London.*

YOU swear that you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord King William; and you shall be true unto the Fellowship of the Mystery of the Mercers of the City of London, of whom you be now chosen Master or Warden (as the case may be); and well and truly, and indifferently rule and govern all persons free of the said Fellowship and Mystery, and all other that be or shall be under the obeysance of the same during the time that you shall be master (or warden), and execute equal justice to every person where your power may be lawfully extended, without favour more to one than to another. The common business of the same Fellowship or Mystery you shall duly apply to your power; the ordinances that be made or shall be made by the common assent and for the common profit, you shall tender, approve and equally execute, where and when always as cause and time shall require inasmuch as you can or may lawfully do; and nothing you shall do that may turn to the decrease of the common profit; and all manner of fines, amerciaments and other duties, which be due to the common box by the offenders and breakers of the said ordinance, so coming to your hands, you shall truly and diligently cause to be levied and received; and of the same truly so to yield your accompt at such time as is ordained for the Wardens of the said Fellowship to yield up their accompts; and all other things to your office appertaining or belonging, justly and truly you shall do and perform inasmuch as in you is.

So help you God.

I hereby certify, That the preceding is a true copy of the Oath taken by the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, London.

Mercers' Hall, 18 February 1834. *James Barnes*, Clerk.

GROCERS' COMPANY.

The Oath to be administered to every Person who shall be admitted a Freeman of the Company of Grocers, at the time of his Admittance.

YOU shall swear to be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William, and to be obedient to the Wardens of this Company in lawful manner; you shall also keep secret

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

secret all the lawful counsels of this Fellowship, and all manner of lawful rules, impositions, and ordinances that be made or hereafter shall be made and lawfully ordained, for the ordering of the said Fellowship, you shall truly obey to your power.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of Office to be taken by every Person to be admitted into the Office of an ASSISTANT of the said COMPANY, upon his Admittance into the said Office.

YOU shall swear to be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William; and you shall come at all times when you shall be summoned in the name of the said Wardens to the hall of the said Company of Grocers, London, except you shall have just and reasonable excuse to the contrary; and at all times when you shall be present you shall, according to your skill and judgment, assist the said Wardens with your best advice and counsel in all things that shall be propounded unto you for the welfare and good government of the said Fellowship; and all debates in Courts of Assistants you shall keep secret.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of Office to be taken by every Person to be admitted into the Office of WARDEN of the said COMPANY, upon his Admittance into the said Office.

YOU shall swear to be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William; and you shall justly and indifferently execute your offices of Wardens of this Fellowship, without sparing any person for affection, reward or promise of reward, or punishing any person for malice or revenge, during the time you shall continue in the said offices; and in all things relating to the Company of Grocers shall truly and faithfully endeavour to promote the good of the Fellowship according to your power.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of Office to be taken by every Person to be admitted into the Office of CLERK of the said COMPANY, upon his Admittance into the said Office.

YOU shall swear to be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William; you shall be obedient in all lawful manner to the Wardens of this Fellowship; and you shall make true entries of all such things as shall be commanded by the Wardens and Assistants of this Company for the time being, and faithfully keep all the books and records, and in all other things you shall well and truly demean yourself as Clerk to the Company, and the same to execute according to the best of your skill and knowledge.

So help you GOD.

Henry Bicknell,
Clerk to the Grocers' Company.

THE DRAPERS' COMPANY.

The OATH of every FREEMAN of the COMPANY of DRAPERS, *London.*

YOU shall sincerely promise and swear, that you will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King William, His heirs and successors; you shall be faithful and loving to the Guild or Fraternity of the Drapers of London; you shall obey all manner of summons of the Master and Wardens of the said Guild or Fraternity by them or their officers for the time being, or else you shall pay the pains and amerciaments ordained therefor; you shall be compertioner, and to your power bear all manner of costs and charges of the said Guild or Fraternity; the counsels of the said Guild or Fraternity, honest and lawful, you shall conceal and keep privy, and to all causes and matters for the weal and worship of the said Guild or Fraternity, when you shall be summoned thereunto, you shall give your best advice and counsel; and if you know any thing at any time which shall be slanderous or hurtful to any of the said Guild or Fraternity, to your power you shall lett it, or else the Master or one of the Wardens you shall warn thereof, or do to be warned; you shall also conceal and keep privy the reasonable counsels of your master that you serve or have served, and all the lawful rules and ordinances made, or in time coming to be made by the discreet counsel of the said Guild or Fraternity, you shall well and truly to your power observe and keep, or being convict thereof by your default, you shall pay the pains and amerciaments ordained therefor, upon demand thereof made by the Master or Wardens of the said Guild or Fraternity.

So help you GOD.

God save the King.

The OATH of the WARDENS of the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

YOU shall swear that you do utterly testify and declare in your consciences, that His Majesty King William is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other His

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

Highness' dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal: and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; and therefore you do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and do promise that from henceforth you shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's Highness, His heirs and lawful successors, and to your powers shall assist and defend all jurisdictions, privileges, pre-eminences, and authorities granted or belonging to the King's Highness, His heirs and successors, or united and annexed to the imperial crown of this realm; and that you shall well and truly oversee the occupation or mystery of Drapers of London, whereof you are chosen Wardens for the year ensuing, and all the good rules and ordinances of the same mystery made by the Aldermen and Council of the same Fellowship being approved, and none other you shall keep or do to be kept; and all the defaults that you shall find in the same mystery done, you shall spare no man for favor, nor grieve any man for hate; extortion nor wrong under colour of your office you shall none do, neither shall you consent to any thing that shall be against the state, peace, and profit of our Sovereign Lord the King, or this City of London; but for the time you shall be in office, in all things that shall belong unto the same mystery after the laws of the realm and franchises of the said city, well, truly, and lawfully you shall demean and behave yourselves.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the MASTER of the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

YOU shall swear that you do utterly testify and declare in your conscience, that His Majesty King William is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other His Highness' dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; and therefore you do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and do promise that from henceforth you shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's Highness, His heirs and lawful successors, and to your power shall assist and defend all jurisdictions, privileges, pre-eminences and authorities granted or belonging to the King's Highness, His heirs and successors, or united and annexed to the imperial crown of this realm; and that you shall well and truly oversee the occupation or mystery of Drapers of London, whereof you are chosen Master for the year ensuing; and all the good rules and ordinances of the same mystery made by the Aldermen and Council of the same Fellowship being approved, and none other, you shall keep or do to be kept; and all the defaults that you shall find in the same mystery done you shall spare no man for favour, nor grieve any man for hate; extortion nor wrong under colour of your office you shall none do, neither shall you consent to any thing that shall be against the state, peace, and profit of our Sovereign Lord the King or this City of London; but for the time you shall be in office, in all things that shall belong unto the same mystery after the laws of the realm and franchises of the said city, well, truly, and lawfully you shall demean and behave yourself.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the CLERK of the DRAPERS' COMPANY.

YOU shall swear that you do testify and declare in your conscience that His Majesty King William is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other His Highness' dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, powers, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm; and therefore you do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and do promise that from henceforth you shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's Highness, His heirs and successors, and to your power shall assist and defend all jurisdictions, privileges, pre-eminences, and authorities granted or belonging to the King's Highness, His heirs and successors, or united and annexed to the imperial Crown of this realm; you shall also be faithful and loving to the Guild or Fraternity of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Drapers of London, and during your continuance in office you shall conceal and keep secret all matters, counsels, and communications as the Master, the Wardens, and the Assistants of this Fellowship at all and every their court days, assemblies, and quarter days in their common hall to be holden and kept, shall condescend and agree upon for the good government and continuance of the said Fellowship in worship and prosperity, and for the avoiding of all inconveniences which else perchance might come or happen amongst the same Fellowship or some of them; also you shall not open or disclose any words which any brother of this said Company perchance in heat of blood, or unadvisedly shall speak in your hearing to the rebuke, reproach, disproof, check, or in derision of any other brother being absent; also you shall not convey or carry, nor suffer to be conveyed or carried out of this house any book or books, evidences, writings or muniments pertaining to the same, or any copies thereof, to show or read, or to be showed or read to any person or persons, nor deliver out of this house any abstract or copy of any ordinances, act or decree without licence of the Master or one of the Wardens for the time being; and

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

and all other matters as concerning the corporation of this Fellowship, or the lands, rents, evidences, muniments, money, jewels, plate or napery for the profit of the same Fellowship you shall conceal and keep secret, and in all and singular the premises when you be demanded you shall give the best counsel that you can; and all the lawful rules and ordinances made or in time coming to be made by the discreet counsel of this Fellowship you shall well and truly to your power hold, observe, and keep.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Beadle of the Drapers' Company.

YOU shall swear that during your life you shall be a true liege man to our Lord [William the Fourth] by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, and to His heirs; you shall be a good and true brother of the Company of Drapers whereof you are chosen Beadle; you shall be obedient to the Master and Wardens of the same Company for the time being; you shall be ready at all times while you are in office to go with the Master Wardens at all manner of searches, and all other needful errands pertaining to the common profit of this Fraternity when you shall be thereunto called or assigned; you shall do all manner of summons and warning whereunto you shall be appointed by the Master or Master Wardens; also you shall not open or disclose any word or words which any brother of this said Company, perchance in heat of blood or unadvisedly, shall speak in your hearing to the rebuke, reproach, disproof, check or in derision of any other brother being absent; also during your continuance in office you shall conceal and keep secret all such matters, councils, communications, as the Master, Master Wardens and Assistants of this Fellowship, at all and every their court days, assemblies, and quarter-days within this their common hall to be kept and holden, shall in your hearing condescend and agree upon the good government and continuance of the said Fellowship in worship and prosperity. In these points and all other business that belongeth to your office of beadleship to be done well and truly, you shall bear and behave yourself to the benefit and worship of Fraternity to the uttermost of your power.

So help you God.

THE FISHMONGERS' COMPANY.

The Oath of the Wardens.

YE shall swear that you and every of you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors; you and every of you shall endeavour yourselves to the best you can justly and indifferently to execute all the good and lawful ordinances and laudable acts made for the conservation and politic guiding of the fellowship of Fishmongers of the City of London, without sparing of any person for affection, reward, meed, deed or promise of reward; and during the time you shall be in the same office of Warden of and every part of such goods or jewels, sum or sums of money, or other thing or things of, touching or concerning the Fellowship or mistery aforesaid, as by reason of your office shall come to your hands or to the hands of any of you, ye according to your ordinances herein expressed shall make good, due, true and plain account, or else to pay such fine or fines as ye be ordered to pay by your said articles and ordinances for your none so doing; ye shall not for malice nor for love or affection impose any fine or amerce any person in greater or lesser sum money than after the quality of his or their offence or trespasses after your discretion and according with your ordinances.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Freemen.

YE shall swear that ye shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors in all matters lawful and honest; ye shall be obedient to the Wardens of the mistery of Fishmongers of the City of London for the time being in that office, and obedient and ready to come at their summons and lawful warnings, except you have a lawful excuse, without feigning or delay, or else ye to pay such penalties as ye shall forfeit by your disobedience according to the lawful ordinances of the fellowship or mistery of Fishmongers aforesaid, which ordinances and every of them to your power ye shall observe and keep, or else to pay such penalties and fines as ye shall forfeit by reason of your disobedience and breaking the same; all the lawful secrets of the said Fellowship, and all such things as at any time of assembly shall be lawfully had in communication amongst the Fellowship aforesaid at any of their meetings called a Court of Assistants, ye shall keep secret and not disclose the same to any person of that Fellowship to whom the same matter to your knowledge shall in any manner of wise concern or touch, or to disclose the same to any person whatsoever he be, to the intent it should be disclosed or published.

So help you God.

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of the Clerk of the Fellowship.

YOU shall swear that you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors; you shall be obedient unto the Wardens of the same Fellowship for the time being, and so from time to time you shall read, or as much as in you is cause to be read, all the lawful ordinances and oaths made and appointed for the good governance of the same Fellowship, and make due and true entries as the Wardens shall command you, and not for malice or the love or affection of any person or persons to enter any less or greater sum for any fine, amerciament or penalty, then you shall be commanded to do by the said Wardens for the time being; you shall not deliver the copies of any books, or show any book, or make or suffer to be made any copies of any books or writings concerning the same Fellowship whereby the Fellowship may take any hurt, except you do it by the assent, agreement and commandment of the same Wardens and Assistants for the time being, or the greater number of them.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Meter.

YE shall swear that you will not knowingly take up or work upon any fish that is not sweet or that is unwholesome, upon penalty for every offence which ye shall commit ye shall forfeit and pay the sum of Twenty Shillings.

John David Towse, Clerk.

THE GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY.

The Oath of all the Goldsmiths when they are made Free.

YOU shall swear that you shall be faithful and true to our Sovereign Lord the King; and true gold and silver without deceit you shall work, and do to be wrought, so that the gold and silver that you shall work or cause to be wrought be as good as one of the standards appointed for wrought plate; and you shall set no glasses, nor counterfeit stones in gold, nor work latten nor copper, whereby the King's people might be deceived; nor no deceit know to be done in any thing that belongeth to the craft of Goldsmiths, but that you anon warn the Wardens for the amendments of the same; and all the good ordinances of the same craft you shall keep; and as a true honest man you shall behave you to the Wardens and all the Fellowship; and you shall come and be obedient to the Wardens when you be summoned, without you have reasonable excuse; and the quarterage, yearly, with all other charges that you be set to as other of the craft do, you shall pay and bear.

So help you God.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by every person admitted to the Freedom of the Goldsmiths' Company of London.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Wardens.

YE shall swear that ye shall be faithful and true to our Sovereign Lord the King; and true assay ye shall make or do to be made of gold and silver; and nothing of gold and silver, ye shall touch or do to be touched, but it be good and lawful, sparing no man for favour or love, nor no man grieve for hate. And the good ordinances of the craft ye shall keep and maintain to your power, and well and honestly entreat your Fellowship; and ye shall justly and indifferently order the causes of your Company according to right and conscience, and no singular profit to your own persons do nor take, where through the coming profit of your Company shall or may be hurted or damaged, nor any man receive or admit into the Company without their assent.

So God you help.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Clerk.

YE shall swear that ye shall be faithful and true to the King our Sovereign Lord, and that ye shall be good and true to the Company, and good and true council give to the things touching the needs of the Company, after your cunning and power, and readily ye shall come to the summons when you are warned, if you have not reasonable excusation; and the secrets and privities of the said craft and of the Company, not being hurtful or prejudice to the King or his subjects, nor hurtful to the common weal, ye shall not discover; and truly enter all things that are to be entered touching the Company and the profit of the Company, ye shall lawfully do inasmuch as ye may do; and ye shall not deliver,

nor

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

nor consent or cause to be delivered, any copies of any evidences, writings or other escripts, touching the same occupation, without the consents of Wardens of the same occupation, for the time being.

So help you God.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Clerk of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Accountant for the Duty Money.

I do swear that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lord the King; and that I will truly and honestly demean myself as Accountant of or for the duty on gold and silver plate at the Assay Office at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, and faithfully and diligently discharge the duties of the place or office of Accountant of or for the said duty, to the best and utmost of my skill and ability; and that I will truly and correctly enter the Minutes of all the proceedings of the Duty Committee and Court of Assistants, relating to the said place or office, and faithfully enter and keep the Cash-Account, and in like manner enter and keep, or cause to be entered and kept all the other Accounts of or relating to the said place or office; and duly receive, account for and pay all monies which shall come to my hands or power, in or by virtue of my said place or office, in such manner as I shall from time to time be directed by the Wardens for the time being of the Company of Goldsmiths of London, or the Court of Assistants or Duty Committee of the said Company. And that I will not divulge, discover, disclose or make known by writing, conversation or otherwise, to any person or persons whomsoever, any matter or thing of or concerning my said place or office, or of or concerning the Assay Office, or other the business or concerns of the said Company in anywise howsoever, which may come to my knowledge by or through, or by reason or means of my being Accountant as aforesaid.

So help me God.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Oath taken by the Accountant of the Duty Money of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Beadle.

YE shall swear that ye shall be faithful and true to the King our Sovereign Lord; and that ye shall be true and obedient to your Wardens and the Company; and ye shall do all such lawful things as ye shall be commanded to do by the Wardens for the needs of the Company, and the lawful secrets of the Wardens and Company ye shall not discover; and if ye know anything hurtful or prejudicial to the Company, ye shall anon thereof give warning to the Wardens: also, ye shall make search quarterly or oftener as ye shall be commanded by the Wardens, of all apprentices unadmitted, foreigners, goldsmiths, English or aliens, and after knowledge of them had, ye shall incontinent the names of them and their masters present to the Wardens; also, ye shall inquire what persons occupy the craft of Goldsmiths not sworn, and the names of them ye shall present to the Wardens; and the quarterage of the Fellowship ye shall truly endeavour you to gather, and thereof true accounts make and yield, and all goods of the Company coming to your hands ye shall truly keep and deliver to the Wardens.

So help you God.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Oath taken by the Beadle of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Drawer's Oath.

I, , Citizen and Goldsmith of London, do swear, That I will be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King; and will truly and honestly demean myself as a Drawer of Gold and Silver Plate brought to the Assay Office at Goldsmiths' Hall, London; and at all times carefully draw or cut and mark all such plate as I shall be required according to the best of my knowledge and ability, without showing any favour or affection, hatred or evil will to any man; and I will carefully examine all such plate as I shall draw or cut in order to discover if the same be charged with any unnecessary solder, or whether the same be forward enough in the workmanship thereof or not, and if all the pieces be affixed together that are intended to be affixed together, and if the same be marked by the owner or maker thereof, and of every default found will give notice to the Wardens or Deputy Wardens, so that proper remedy may be ordained; and I will no avail or profit to myself take to the hurt or prejudice of any man.

So help me God.

Sworn, by repeating the words of the Oath, this day of at the Public Office, Southampton Buildings, before me,

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Drawers of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

The Oath of the Assayers.

YE shall swear that ye shall be faithful and true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and true ye shall be in the offices of Assayers for the Craft of Goldsmiths; and ye shall true assays make of all such gold and silver as shall be brought to you to assay, and none avail to yourselves take to the hurting of any person that is owner or bringer in of any gold or silver to be assayed; and ye shall no gold nor silver admit to be touched under the goodness ordained by Acts of Parliament; also such stuff as ye shall receive of gold and silver ye shall safely keep and truly remember it in writing; and at all times when ye shall be required, duly and truly deliver again, and true accounts make thereof without favour, affection, hate or evil will showing to any party; and if any person of the said Craft would imagine or practice any untruth to deceive the Wardens or you, ye shall anon give knowledge to the Wardens thereof, so that they may ordain remedy for the same as the case shall require; also ye shall none assay make upon things new wrought before it be marked with the mark of the owner or maker thereof; and moreover in all other things that ye shall deal or do for the Fellowship and every Member thereof concerning your offices, ye shall do it justly and truly to your power without any deceit.

So help you God.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Assayers of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Weigher's Oath.

I, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, do swear, That I will be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and will truly and honestly demean myself as a Weigher in the Assay Office at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, without showing any favour or affection, hatred or evil will, to any man; and I will take in all gold or silver work brought to the said office to be assayed, together with all such notes or memorandums thereof as shall be brought therewith, and will carefully weigh all such gold work and silver plate into and out of the said office, and duly enter the same, and make true delivery to the owners of such wares or their servants; and I will carefully tell the number of each species of gold and silver work, and duly file the said notes or memorandums; and I will no avail or profit to myself take to the hurt or prejudice of any man; and I will carefully examine all such plate, in order to discover if the same be charged with unnecessary solder, or whether the same be forward enough in the workmanship thereof or not; and if all the pieces be affixed together that are intended to be affixed together, and if the same be marked by the maker or owner thereof, and of every default found will give notice to the Wardens or Deputy Warden, so that proper remedy may be ordained, and I will true accounts make and enter of all money that shall come to my hands, and duly answer for the same, and also of all bye assays that shall come to my hands, privity, or knowledge.

So help me God.

Sworn, by repeating the very words of the Oath, this day of at the Public Office, Southampton Buildings.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Weighers of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Engraver of the Punches.

I do swear, That I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to our Sovereign Lord the King; and that I will be obedient to the Wardens for the time being of the Goldsmiths' Company of London, in all things relating to the place or office of Engraver or Cutter of the Punches for the marking of Gold and Silver Plate at the Assay Office in London; and that I will duly and carefully make and deliver unto the said Wardens, or unto whom they shall appoint, all such and so many punches, and of such sorts or kinds, for the use of their Assay Office, as I shall from time to time be ordered or directed to make or deliver; and that I will not use, make or deliver, or cause or knowingly permit or suffer to be used, made or delivered, by or to or for any person or persons whomsoever, other than the said Wardens or whom they shall appoint, any punches of the sorts or kinds used or to be used at the said Assay Office, or any punches or dies similar thereto, whereby the marks impressed, stricken, or put, or to be impressed, stricken, or put upon gold or silver plate at the said Assay Office may be impressed, stricken, put, counterfeited, or resembled by any person or persons whomsoever, other than the officers or persons employed or authorized by the said Wardens at the said Assay Office, excepting only such punches of the King's head or duty mark as I may be directed by the Commissioners of the Stamps to deliver to them for the use of the other Assay Offices; and that I will attend the said Wardens, and truly and faithfully serve and assist them with my advice and opinion in all things relating to my said place or office, to the best of my judgment and ability, whenever required so to do; and that I will not any avail or profit to myself take, whereby His Majesty or the Goldsmiths' Company may have or receive any

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

any hurt, loss or damage by or through my means; but that I will truly, faithfully and conscientiously discharge the duties of my said place or office to the best of my skill, judgment and ability, without favour or affection, hatred or ill-will to any man.

So help me God.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Engraver of the Punches to the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

The Oath of the Deputy Touch Warden.

I, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, do swear, That I will be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and will truly and honestly demean myself as Deputy Warden in the Assay Office at Goldsmiths' Hall, London, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, without showing any favour or affection, hatred or evil will to any man; and I will true assays make, or cause to be made, of all such gold and silver wares as shall be brought to the Assay Office to be assayed; and I will not touch or mark, or suffer to be touched or marked, any gold or silver, knowing the same to be under the respective goodnesses ordained by Acts of Parliament, or charged with unnecessary solder, nor before the same be marked with the known mark of the maker or owner thereof; and that I will no avail or profit to myself take to the hurt or prejudice of any man.

So help me God.

Sworn, by repeating the very words of the Oath, this day of at the Public Office, Southampton Buildings.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Oath taken by the Deputy Touch Warden of the Goldsmiths' Company.

John Lane, Clerk.

THE SKINNERS' COMPANY.

The Oath of every Member, upon being made free.

YEE shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors; in all matters lawful and honest yee shall be obedient to the Master and Wardens for the time being in that office, and obedient and ready to come to their lawful summons, except you have a lawful excuse, without feigning delays, or else you shall pay such penalties as you shall forfeit by your disobedience according to the lawful ordinances of this your Craft; which ordinances and every of them yee to your power shall observe and keep, or else, as is aforesaid, pay such fines and penalties as you shall forfeit by reason of your disobedience, or breaking of the same. All the lawful secrets of the said Fellowship, and all things which at any time of assembly shall be lawfully in communication amongst the Fellowship at the Common Hall, yee shall keep secret and not disclose the same to any of that Fellowship, and especially to any such person whom the same in any wise doth concern or touch, or to any manner of person whatsoever.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Master and Wardens.

YE and every of you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors; yee and every of you shall endeavour the best you can justly and indifferently to execute and do, or cause to be executed and done, all the good and lawful ordinances and laudable acts made for the conservation and politique guiding of the Fellowship of Skinners, without sparing any person for affection, reward, dread, or promise of reward, goods, plate and jewels, sum or sums of money, as by reason of the office or offices of Master and Wardens shall come into your hands, or to the hands of any of you. Ye shall make a good, due, true and plain account, or else pay such fine or fines as shall be ordered or imposed on you, according to the rules and ordinances of this Society. Ye shall not for malice, neither for love or affection, impose or assess on any person or persons a greater or a less sum than after the quality and quantity of his or their offence, after your discretions and according to the said ordinances.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Assistants.

YOU and every of you shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors; and you and every of you shall endeavour yourselves to the best

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

you can justly and indifferently, to execute and do, or cause to be executed, all the ordinances and lawful acts made for the conservation and politique guiding of the Fellowship of Skinners, without sparing any person for affection, reward, dread or promise of reward, during the time you shall be of the Assistants of this Company. Yee shall also, as much as in your power is, council and advise for the good government, utility and profit of this Company. You shall also keep secret all and every matters that shall be herein communicated at the table and spoken in council in any business or affairs of this Company, and not disclose them or any of them to any person or persons, to the intent the same may come to the knowledge of any of such person or persons whom the same may concern or touch. You shall not for malice, neither for love or affection, fine or amerce any person or persons in a greater or lesser sum than after the quality and the quantity of his offence, after your discretions and according to the ordinances of this Society.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of the CLERK.

YE shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs and successors; ye shall be obedient unto the Master and Wardens of the same Fellowship for the time being, and so from time to time; ye shall read, or as much as in you is caused to be read, all the ordinances made for the good government of the same Fellowship; and make due and true entries as the Master and Wardens shall command you; and not for malice, or the love or affection of any person or persons, to enter any lesser or greater sum for any fine, amerciament or penalty, than ye shall be commanded to do by the said Master and Wardens for the time being. Ye shall not deliver the copy of any books concerning the same Fellowship, nor of any articles, whereby the Fellowship may take any hurt, without the commandment, assent or agreement of the same Master and Wardens, or the major part of them for the time being; neither shall ye shew the same books to any person without the knowledge or agreement of the same Master and Wardens, or the major part of them.

So help you GOD.

MERCHANT TAILORS' OF THE FRATERNITY OF SAINT JOHN THE BAPTIST, IN THE CITY OF LONDON.

The OATH of every Person at his first admittance into the Mystery of MERCHANT TAILORS, be it by way of Redemption or otherwise.

YOU shall swear you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs, Kings of England; you shall be good and true unto the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of Saint John Baptist, in the City of London, whereunto you be now admitted; you shall not withstand or disobey the summons of the Master and Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being by their officer therefor assigned, but to the same Master and Wardens you shall be obedient and obeysant at all times, without you have a reasonable and lawful excuse; you shall not discover the lawful council of this Fraternity or Mystery that you shall have knowledge of, which should be kept secret within yourself; you shall not conceal any foreigner using the handicraft of taylory or merchandize to dwell within the franchises of the said city, but as soon as you know it you shall warn the Chamberlain of the same city thereof or some minister of the chamber, that he may do due correction therein, or belongeth to his office to do; you shall cover no foreigner in anywise under your own franchises to your profit, and singular advantage of the said foreigner, upon the pain that is contained in an ordinance thereof made; you shall take no foreign covenant man into your service, but only of your own mystery, such as have well and truly served as apprentice seven years within the said city, or else apprentices duly bound without fraud or mall engine, and at the beginning of their terms or before you should bring them to this place, and them present before the Master and Wardens according to the ordinances, and hear the indentures to be made; and every such apprentice you shall cause to be enrolled within the first year of his term, as the custom asketh; you shall not notice nor withdraw any man's apprentice or covenant servant, till that reasonable departing may be made between the master and the servant. These points and all other good rules and ordinances made and to be made, not repeated nor reversed, you shall obey, keep and maintain to your power as near as God shall give you grace.

So help you GOD.

The OATH of every whole Brother admitted into the LIVERY.

YOU shall swear that you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs, Kings of England; you shall be good and true brother unto the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of Saint John Baptist of London, whereof you are now a full brother admitted; you shall not from henceforth withstand or disobey the summons of the Master and Wardens of the said Fraternity for the time being, at such time as you be summoned, without a reasonable excuse

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

excuse he had to the contrary: also, you shall not discover the lawful councils of the said Fraternity and Mystery that should be kept secret within yourself; you shall come to the quarter days and other assemblies for the worship and profit of the said Fraternity as often and when as you shall be thereunto lawfully warned, or else to pay for every time being absent, without a reasonable excuse be had, such penalty as is according to the effect of an ordinance thereof made; you shall not withdraw your person in time to come, being in good health and within this city, from the Feast kept yearly about Midsummer, and holden at the Common Hall of the said Fraternity, because you would not bear the office, room and charge of the Master or of a Warden of the same Fraternity; also, you shall not use customably any unlawful things nor ungodly usages that should be against good conversations and honest conditions; that is to say, you shall be no common rioter, common dice player, common night walker, nor use the company of untrue jurors, nor customably haunt uncovenantable places, whereby and through whose ungodly demeanor and ill rule the said Fraternity and Mystery might be brought into great infamy, slander and rebuke; and if you know any brother of the said Fraternity that hath offended in any of these points before rehearsed, you shall warn the Master or Wardens thereof, that they with the advice of the Assistants, or the more part of them there to be called, may after their wise discretions ordain a convenient and lawful remedy for the reformation of the said misdemeanors and ill-doings, as of charity they ought to do to their brothers; you shall keep to your power all the lawful ordinances and acts now ready made within your said Fraternity, as far as shall concern or belong to your charge. All these points and all the articles above specified and rehearsed as much as in you is, you shall well and truly on your behalf keep and observe to your power as near as God shall send you grace.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Master of the Merchant Tailors at his first admission into the Office.

YOU shall swear that you shall be true liege man to the King our Sovereign Lord, and to His heirs, Kings of England. Ye shall be good and true unto the Merchant Tailors, of the Fraternity of Saint John Baptist, of London, whereof ye be now Ruler and Governor, and well, truly and indifferently rule and govern all the brethren and other persons of the said Fraternity and Mystery being under your obeysiance for your time to your power, and if there be any complaint made unto you by any person or persons of the said Mystery, or by any other person or persons of other mysteries and crafts, or else by foreigners, denizens or strangers against any brother of your said Fraternity, or against any person under your said obeysance, you shall do your best endeavor wisely and discreetly to examine the matter of complaint with the advice of the Wardens being in office with you, and of other of the Assistants of the said Mystery, by you thereto to be called (if need require), that the matter of variance and complaint, with the consent of the parties if they will be thereto agreeable, to be duly and truly examined and determined, and that no favor or partiality be showed to neither party, otherwise than right equity and good conscience asketh, as far forth as God shall give unto you grace; you shall keep and mayntain to your power all the lawful acts and ordinances made, ratified and confirmed by the Right Honorable the Lord Chancellor of England, and the two Chief Justices of the King's Bench and Court of Common Pleas, according unto the authority granted to them by the Act of Parliament; and all the breakers of the same you shall as far as justly you may correct and punish with the advice of the said Wardens and Assistants, according to the quality and quantity of his offence; and the fine and amerciaments ordained and made for the said breakers, you shall do your endeavor to be levied and raised, and all other duties belonging in common by the Wardens and other officers of the said Mystery as often and when as need shall be, without a reasonable cause be had to the contrary, upon the pain that is contained in an ordinance therefore made; also you shall, unless you have just cause of absence, keep your quarter days four times in the year, and at four principal terms in the year you shall pay your officers within your common hall and poor almsmen as it is now laudably used; all these premises and all the good rules and ordinances made for the said Mystery and ratified after the form aforesaid, you shall well and truly do your best endeavor to keep, maintain and observe to your power whilst you stand in office, as near as God shall give you grace.

So help you God and his Holy Evangelist.

The Oath of the Four Wardens of the said Mystery.

YE shall swear that ye shall be true liege men to the King our Sovereign Lord and His heirs, Kings of England; ye shall be good and true to the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of Saint John Baptist, of London, whereof ye be now Wardens, and well truly and indifferently rule and govern with the Master all the brethren and all other persons of the said Fraternity and Mystery for your time to your power; and if there be any complaints made unto you jointly or severally to any of you or to the said Master by any person or persons of the said Mystery of what estate, degree or condition he be of, or by any other person or persons of other mysteries and crafts, or else by foreigners, denizens or strangers against any person of your said Mystery, ye shall do your best endeavour with the advice of the Master, or his deputy in his absence, wisely and discreetly to examine the matter of complaint, and the same to determine; and that no favor nor partiality be showed to any party, otherwise

Oaths taken by Freemen and Incorporated Companies in London.

than right equity and good conscience asketh, as far forth as God shall give you grace: also ye shall see that all the good ordinances, acts and rules of late made and ratified by the noble lords aforesaid in the Master's charge and oath be observed and kept: and that the Master and you truly and indifferently as far as justly you may correct and punish all those persons that be breakers of the same, and that you do your best endeavour to raise and levy the amerciaments, fines and all other duties pertaining to the common profit of your said Mystery, in honest manner, of all them that come not to quarter days and other assemblies, or any other cause concerning the worship and common profit of the same Mystery, if a reasonable cause be not had to the contrary: also ye shall make true search through the city and the franchises thereof once or twice a year at least, and oftener if it be thought convenient, by the Master to the said Mystery to view and oversee what foreigners or apprentices not presented, work within the franchises of the said city and for other defaults, if any happen to be found and used contrary to the good rules and ordinances of the said Mystery, to the intent that a due redress and punishment may be executed according to the quality or quantity of the offence or trespass: and also that all the revenues growing of the lands pertaining to the said Mystery, and coming to the Master's hands this year, and all and all manner of payments by him paid and laid out to and for the said Master, be truly by your clerk for the time being written, and that you do your best endeavours to see a true reckoning made thereof by the Master to the Company at the day of his account; and that you see that the quarter days be kept four times in the year, and at four principal times of the year, unless some special cause of impediment do fall out to hinder the same; the officers and almsmen of the said Mystery you shall see to be paid within your common hall, and the almsmen to be paid within the almshouse or common hall by the hands of one of you, or else by the hands of the clerk or beadle, with the oversight of one of you as hath been of old time and now used and accustomed: and that ye be present with the said Master or his said deputy in your Livery, to you to be assigned when and as often as ye thereof shall be informed by the said clerk or beadle: also at all times, when need shall require, you shall give your attendance and personally be present with the Master as well within this your common hall as in every other place within the said city for matters and causes pertaining to the common profit and worship of your said Company, and to see and help as much as in you is the same performed, without a reasonable cause to be showed to the contrary: All these premises and articles afore rehearsed, well and truly on your behalf to be observed ye shall keep and maintain to your power as nigh as God will send unto you grace.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Assistants or Counsellors of the said Mystery.

YE shall swear ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs, Kings of England; ye shall at all times when ye be summoned by the beadle, or required by the Master and Wardens, or by one of them, be present in your proper person with the Master and Wardens of the said Mystery, be it in the common hall of the same, or in any other place, for necessary matters, causes and business, concerning the weal and worship of the said Fraternity, without you have a cause and a reasonable lett to the contrary, and yet that lett to be shewed upon your oath that it is true (if ye be thereunto lawfully required), and at all such times when ye be present ye shall give the best advice and council that ye can in all things that shall concern the weal, worship and common profit of this Fraternity; and if you know any thing of ill that should redound or sound to the infamy, slander, disworship or hurt of the said Fraternity, ye shall do the Master and Wardens, or other Worshipful Assistants and Counsellers of the said Mystery, to wete thereof, and to your power ye shall see it reformed and amended; also in all matters and causes which shall be propounded and alleged before the Masters and Wardens, between parties which should be pacified and determined before them and by the said Assistants, whereof ye are one now admitted, ye shall give, after your wisdom and discretion, your opinion and sentence, according to troth and good conscience, not sparing any man for favor, affection or love, nor hurting nor hindering any man for malice or hate, but equally and truly ye shall bear and behave you in all causes and matters between party and party, according to equity, indifferency and good conscience; and all the lawful secrets and counsels of this Mystery, be it in matters and causes belonging to the said Fraternity, or matters and causes between party and party, ye shall keep it secret and close to yourself, without any utterance or disclosure of the same secrets to any person; but if he be one of the said Counsel admitted, all these points and articles concerning the said Mystery, recited and rehearsed concerning this your present charge and oath, you shall on your behalf well and truly observe and keep, and therein well and truly behave you, as nigh as God shall give you grace.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Common Clerk of the said Mystery.

YOU shall swear you shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs, Kings of England; you shall be good and true unto the Merchant Tailors of the Fraternity of the said Saint John the Baptist of London, whereof you are now admitted Clerk; you shall not discover the lawful counsel of the said Fraternity which you shall have knowledge of, and should be kept secret within yourself; you shall not write nor deliver any act or ordinance or other precedent made within this Mystery, for the good regiment and profit of the

the same, to any person of another Mystery, within the city or without, but if it be with the license, will and consent of the Master, Wardens and Assistants for the time being; nor no manner of writing book, escript, scrow nor evidence, embezzle out of this present place, upon the pain as they will assess upon you; you shall be obedient unto the Master and Wardens for the time being in all things concerning the common weale of this Fraternity; you shall be ready, with the Wardens, at all manner of profittable business and needful errands for the politic advantage of the said Fraternity, when you shall be thereto assigned; you shall duly enter or cause to be entered into your book all the receipts received by the Master to the use of the said Fraternity, and all manner of payments made by the said Master for the time being to the officers and almsmen, and of all quit-rents, reparations, and all other casual payments and expenses to and for the necessary causes of the said Fraternity; and of all the said receipts and payments you shall engross and make a true reckoning and account in writing, and the same shew and declare to the Master, Wardens and Assistants of the said Fraternity for the time being, or the more part of them assembled for that purpose openly in the common hall in the day of yielding up the Master's account.

Thus shall you behave you well and truly to the said Company, as nigh as God shall send you grace.

So help you God.

The Oath of the Beadle of the said Mystery.

YE shall swear ye shall be true to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to His heirs, Kings of England; you shall be good and true brother unto the Merchant Tailors, whereof ye be Beadle; ye shall be obedient and obeysant unto the Master and Wardens for the time being; you shall be ready at all times while you stand in office to go with the Wardens or with the Clerk, at all manner of searches and all other needful errands pertaining to the common profit of the said Fraternity, as you shall be thereto called or assigned; ye shall do all manner summons and warnings within the said Fraternity or Mystery without any penny receiving for your labour, whether it be between party and party of the same Mystery, or else between master and apprentice or servant; ye shall be ready to search all manner of distresses, fines, debts, amerciaments, and all other duties belonging to the said Fraternity which are and shall be assigned, to gather and to receive, and the same so gathered or received you shall bring in and make thereof a true relation and account unto the Master and Wardens of the said Mystery for the time being, or else to the Clerk of the same, of all the said receipts which shall remain in your hands unto the time that the Master hath discharged you of all your said receipts in all those points; and all other business that belonged to your office of Beadle, to be done well and truly, you shall bear and behave you to the honour and worship of this Fraternity, as nigh as God will give you grace.

So help you God.

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M.

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- - have not the power to take affidavits unless ordered by statute or some criminal proceeding - - - - - - - - Timm, 35.
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N.

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O.

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- - taken by the Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners and Merchant Tailors Companies. (*See under their respective heads.*)
- - taken in the Customs. (*See Customs.*)
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- - taken by Chelsea pensioners. (*See Chelsea.*)
- - taken in the Land Revenue department. (*See Land Revenue.*)
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- - taken in the Admiralty department. (*See Admiralty.*)
- - taken at Bow-street. (*See Bow-street.*)
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- - number of, taken by magistrates to enable them to act - - Wedgewood, 23.
- - sanctity of, is necessary in the prosecution of certain cases - - Dean, 16.
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- - afford society more protection against falsehood than can be derived from mere assertions - - - - - - - - - Stephen, 29, 30.
- - taking of, from their frequency, degenerate into mere form - - Dehany, 32.
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- - judicial, should not be abolished - - - - - - - Dehany, 31.
- - in courts of justice, as to the abolition of - - - - Wedgewood, 26.
- - form of, taken by Chelsea pensioners - - - - - - Neave, 9.
- - administration of, prevents frauds in respect to pensions - - - Fasson, 42.
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- - number of, taken by persons receiving allowances from the Army Pay-office, Haultain, 50.
- - are taken by prize agents in verification of their accounts - - - Neave, 10.
- - taken by half-pay officers - - - - - - - Haultain, 53. App. 60.
- - as to their being dispensed with by the officers of the army in receiving their pensions - - - - - - - - - - - - Haultain, 51.
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- - voluntary, magistrates at Bow-street refuse to receive - - - Stafford, 17.
- - or declarations, false, as to facility of detection of - - - Haultain, 52, 53.
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- - more importance attached than to a mere declaration - - - Haultain, 52.
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- - taken before and signed by a magistrate facilitates the detection of fraud, Haultain, 51, 52.
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- - on full and retired half-pay receive their pensions on oath at the Army Pay-office - - - - - - - - - - - Haultain, 50.
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- - on half-pay receive their pensions on oath - - - - - Haultain, 50.
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- - and widows pensions are paid on affidavit at the Admiralty - - Jones, 13.
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- - - officers make a declaration instead of an oath under 9 Geo. 4. c. 17. Hignet, 12.
- - - declaration, as to substitution of, instead of oath, in the - Hignet, 12, 13.
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Q.

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R.

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T.

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U.

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V.

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W.

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Y.

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